THE QOG STANDARD DATASET 2018

CODEBOOK

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 QoG Standard Dataset

1.3.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

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

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

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

1.3.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG Standard TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2017 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

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 independent 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 2017. 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 2014: 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 of 2 047 variables. The QoG Standard datasets are larger, 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 the QoG Standard data 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 2018 update

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

- Global Health Observatory data repository. (World Health Organization)
- Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset (SIED). (Social Policy Indicators SPIN)
- The Parental Leave Benefit Dataset (PLB). (Social Policy Indicators SPIN)
- Dataset of Electoral Volatility. (Vincenzo Emanuele)
- State Capacity, Minority Shareholder Protections, and Stock Market Development. (Mauro Guillen & Laurence Capron)
- Open Budget Survey Data. (International Budget Partnership)
- Global Militarization Index. (Bonn International Center for Conversion)
- The Metal Archives. (Encyclopaedia Metallum)

1.4 Thematic Categories

1.4.1 Quality of Government

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

1.4.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

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

1.4.3 Conflict

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

1.4.4 Education

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

1.4.5 Energy and Infrastructure

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

1.4.6 Environment

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

1.4.7 Health

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

1.4.8 History

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

1.4.9 Judicial

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

1.4.10 Labour Market

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

1.4.11 Media

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

1.4.12 Migration

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

1.4.13 Political Parties and Elections

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

1.4.14 Political System

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

1.4.15 Public Economy

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

1.4.16 Private Economy

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

1.4.17 Religion

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

1.4.18 Welfare

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

2 List of Variables by Categories

2.1 Quality of Government

bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator 78
bci_bcistd The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator 79
bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns 102
bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy 107
bti_ba Basic Administration 108
bti_mi Management Index 115
bti_mp Management Performance 115
bti_muf Monopoly on the use of Force 115
bti_pdi Performance of Democratic Institutions 116
bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse 117
ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution 123
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution 123
cspf_sfi State Fragility Index 151
dpi_author Government Authority over taxing, spending or legislating 159
dpi_maj Margin of Majority 169
ffp_fsi Fragile States Index 283
ffp_ps Public Services 285
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 285
fh_fog Functioning of Government 288
fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights 288
fh_pr Political Rights 289
gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System 307
gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System 307
gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services 307
gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services 308
gcb_bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services 308
gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police 308
gcb_br Total bribery rate, total population 308
gcb_brcr Total bribery rate, contact rate 309
gcb_brnc Total bribery rate, no contact rate 309
gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue 309
gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities 309
gcb_fcbad Fight aganist corruption: Badly (% respondents) 310
gcb_fcwell Fight aganist corruption: Well (% respondents) 310
gcb_orcag Feel personally obliged to report corruption?: agree (% respondents) 310
gcb_orcdis Feel personally obliged to report corruption?: disagree (% respondents) 310
gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business 311
gcb_pcbmost Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (% respondents) 311
gcb_pcbsome Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Some (% respondents) 311
gcb_pcgomost Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Most (% respondents) 311
gcb_pcgosome Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Some (% respondents) 312
gcb_pcjmost Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (% respondents) 312
gcb_pcjsome Corruption Perception-Judges: Some (% respondents) 312
gcb_pclgcmost Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (% respondents) 313
gcb_pclgcsome Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Some (% respondents) 313
gcb_pclmost Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (% respondents) 313
gcb_pclsome Corruption Perception-Legislature: Some (% respondents) 313
gcb_pcord Corruption Perception Change: Decrease (% respondents) 314
gcb_pcori Corruption Perception Change: Increase (% respondents) 314
gcb_pcpmost Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (% respondents) 314
gcb_pcpolmost Corruption Perception-Police: Most (% respondents) 314
gcb_pcpolsome Corruption Perception-Police: Some (% respondents) 315
gcb_pcpsome Corruption Perception-Head of State: Some (% respondents) 315
gcb_pcrmost Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (% respondents) 315
gcb_pcrsome Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Some (% respondents) 315

gcb_pctaxmost Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (% respondents) 316
gcb_pctaxsome Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Some (% respondents) 316
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education 316
gcb_pfcaag Can people fight aganist corruption: agree (% respondents) 316
gcb_pfcdis Can people fight aganist corruption: disagree (% respondents) 317
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System 317
gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services 317
gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media 317
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military 318
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs 318
gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants 318
gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties 318
gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament 319
gcb_pper Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services 319
gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police 319
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies 319
gcb_ptax Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue 320
gcb_putil Corruption Perception: Utilities 320
gcb_sarcag Is socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (% respondents) 320
gcb_sarcdis Is socially acceptable to report corruption: disagree (% respondents) 320
gcb_wsdag Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: agree (% respondents) 321
gcb_wsddis Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: disagree (% respondents) 321
gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law 327
gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information 327
gir_gii Global Integrity Index 328
gsd_ia Impartial Administration 338
hf_govint Government Integrity 347
icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government 371
iiag_acc Accountability 405
iiag_gov Overall Governance 406
iiag_pm Public Management 408
iiag_rol Rule of Law 409
ipi_ab Administrative Burden (index) 417
qs_closed Closed Public Administration 495
qs_closed_cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 495
qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 495
qs_impar Impartial Public Administration 495
qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 496
qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 496
qs_proff Professional Public Administration 496
qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 497
qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 497
sgi_pp Policy Performance 565
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index 584
ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range 584
ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range 585
vdem_corr Political corruption index 609
vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying 611
vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges 611
vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges 612
vdem_execorr Executive corruption index 612
vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft 613
vdem_exthftps Public sector theft 613
vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities 613
vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision 614
vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt 615
vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index 617
wbgi_cce Control of Corruption, Estimate 623

wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption, Number of Sources 623
wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption, Standard Error 623
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scip_abenminf Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family 514
scip_abenmins Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker 515
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wdi_spr CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high) 696

3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

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

3.0.2 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.3 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

3-letter country code and year.

3.0.4 ccodecow Country Code COW

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.5 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.6 cname Country Name

The name of the country.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.9 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

4.1 AidData

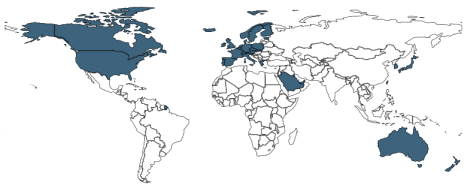
`http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases`
(Tierney et al., 2011) (AidDataCore_ResearchRelease_Level1_v3.0 Research Releases dataset. Williamsburg, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-28)

AidData v. 3.0 In addition to providing a searchable database of more than 1 million aid activities from the 1940s to present, AidData has assembled a set of datasets specifically for researchers. Three of these datasets are derived from AidData's core database: a 'Research Release' of all project-level records as of February 2013, a dataset of aggregate financial transfers between donors and recipients (generated from the February 2012 Research Release), and a dataset of aggregate financial transfers between individual financing agencies and recipients (generated from the February 2012 Research Release).

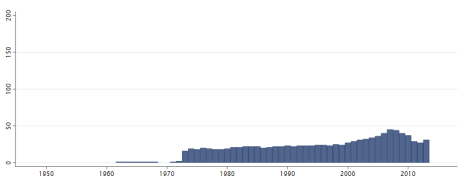
Note: The observations with year=9999 has been dropped.

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

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



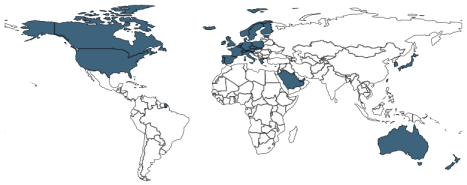
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



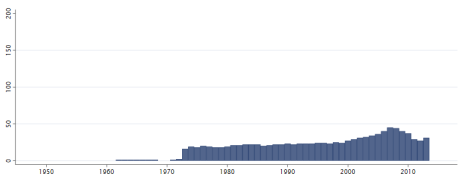
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 48 **n**: 1066 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34

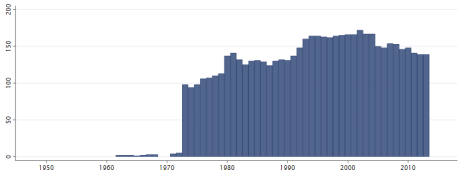


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 48 **n**: 1066 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

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

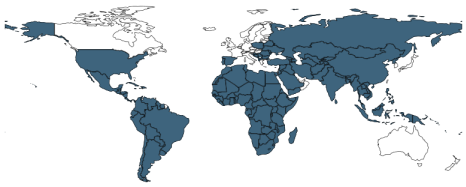
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 141



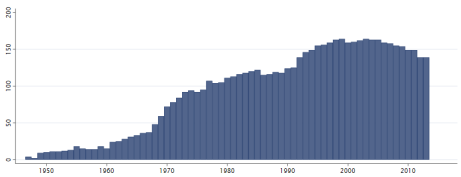
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 198 **n**: 5775 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 29

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

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150

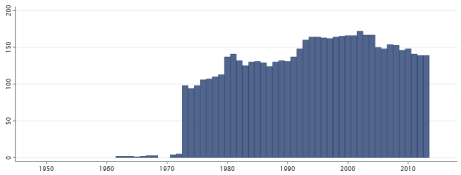


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 197 **n**: 6231 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 32

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

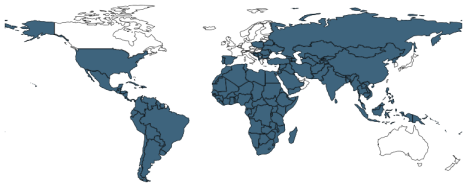
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 141



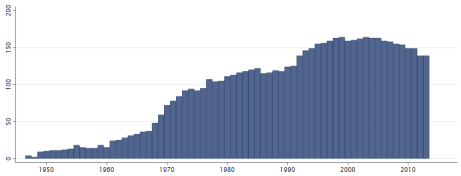
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 198 **n**: 5775 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.1.6 aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 197 **n**: 6231 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.2 Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson

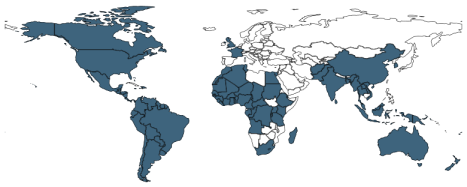
`http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001`
(Acemoglu et al., 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-27)

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

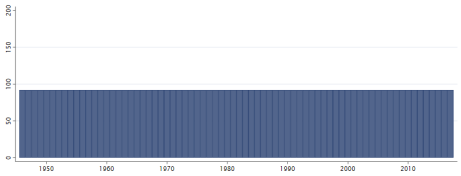
4.2.1 ajr_settmort Log Settler Mortality

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

Note: The data for Ethiopia is used for both Ethiopia (-1992) and Ethiopia (1993-).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 86



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 92 **n**: 6624 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.3 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

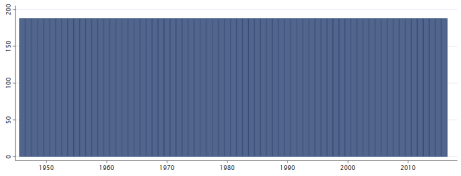
`http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html`
(Alesina et al., 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-27)

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

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186

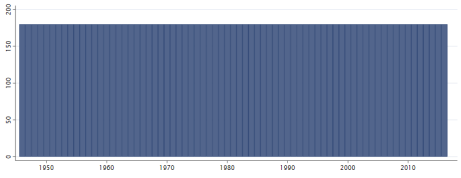


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 13348 $\overline{N}$: 188 $\overline{T}$: 71

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.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179

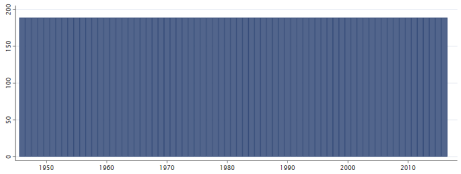


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 12780 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 71

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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 189 **n**: 13419 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 71

4.4 The Association of Religion Data Archives

`http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asp`
(Maoz & Henderson, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-27)

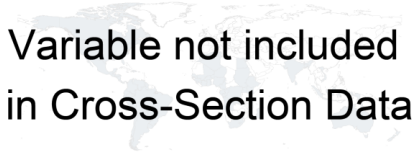
World Religion Dataset: National Religion Dataset The World Religion Dataset (WRD) aims to provide detailed information about religious adherence worldwide since 1945. It contains data about the number of adherents by religion in each of the states in the international system. These numbers are given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

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

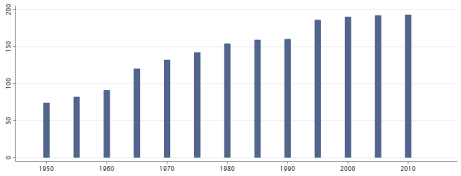
The National Religion Dataset: The observation in this dataset is a state-five-year unit. This dataset provides information regarding the number of adherents by religions, as well as the percentage of the state's population practicing a given religion.

4.4.1 arda_angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).



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

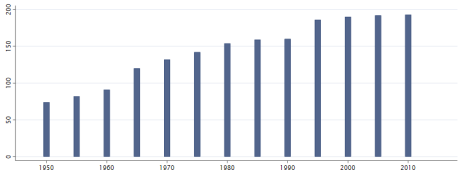


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.2 arda_bagenpct Baha'i: Total (% Adherents)

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).

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

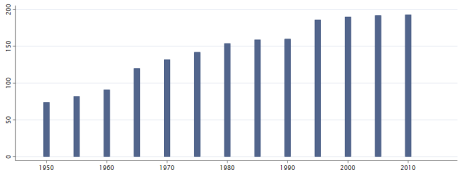


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.3 arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).

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

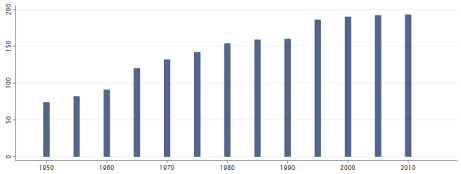


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.4 arda_bumahpct Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents).

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

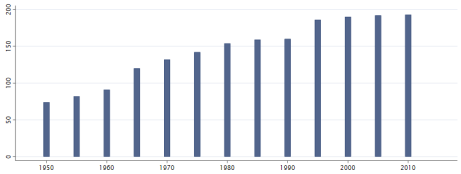


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.5 arda_buothpct Buddhism: Other (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Other (% Adherents).

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



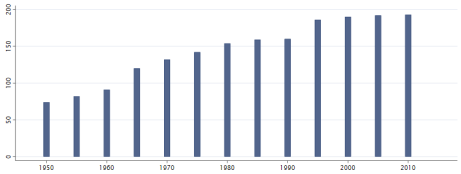
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.6 arda_buthrpct Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



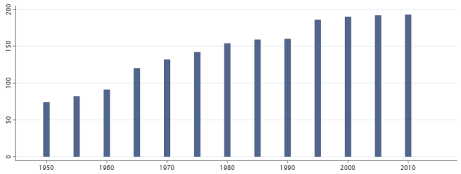
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.7 arda_changpct Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents)

Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



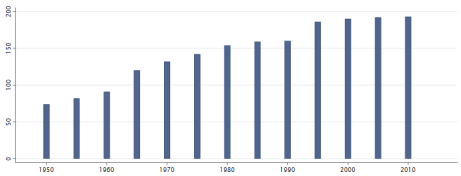
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.8 arda_chcatpct Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents)

Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



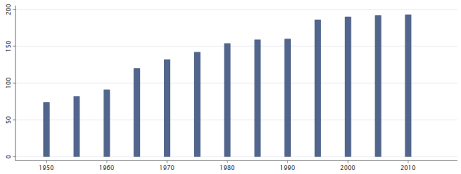
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.9 arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

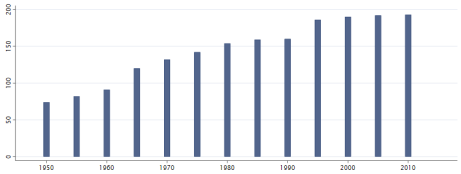


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.10 arda_chortpct Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents)

Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents).

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

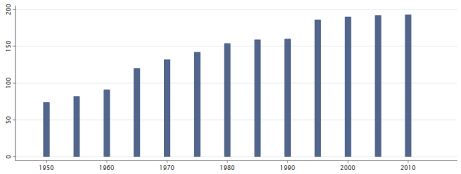


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.11 arda_chothpct Christianity: Other (% Adherents)

Christianity: Other (% Adherents).

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

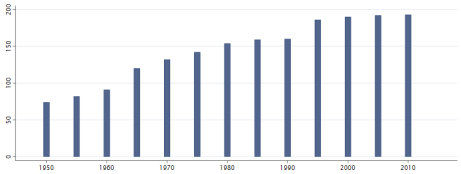


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.12 arda_chprtpct Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents)

Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents).

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

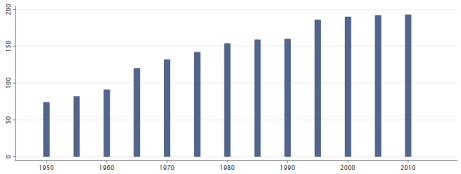


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.13 arda_cogenpct Confucianism: Total (% Adherents)

Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).

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

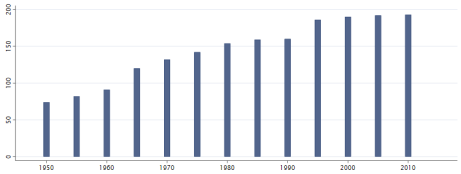


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.14 arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).

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

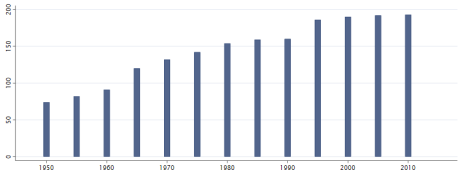


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.15 arda_isahmpct Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents)

Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents).

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

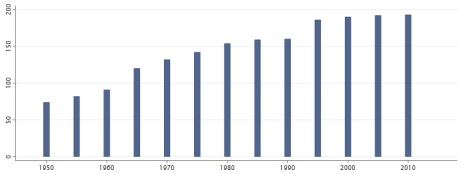


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.16 arda_isalapct Islam: Alawite (% Adherents)

Islam: Alawite (% Adherents).

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

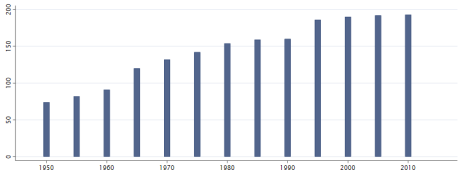


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.17 arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).

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



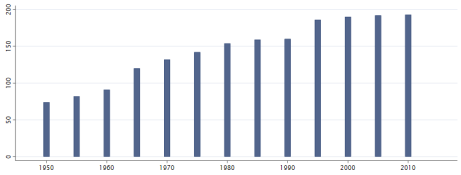
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.18 arda_isibdpct Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents)

Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



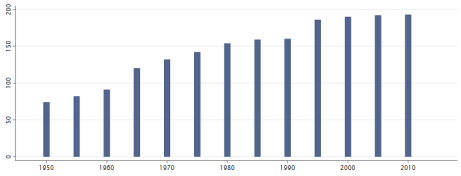
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.19 arda_islotpct Islam: Other (% Adherents)

Islam: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



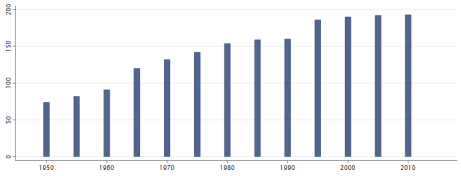
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.20 arda_isnatpct Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents)

Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



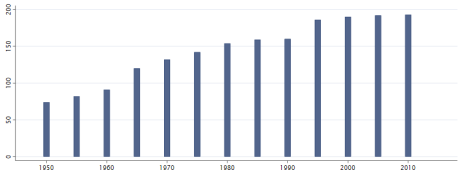
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.21 arda_isshipct Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents)

Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

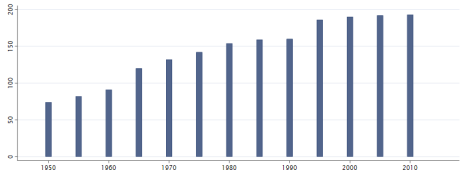


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.22 arda_issunpct Islam: Sunni (% Adherents)

Islam: Sunni (% Adherents).

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

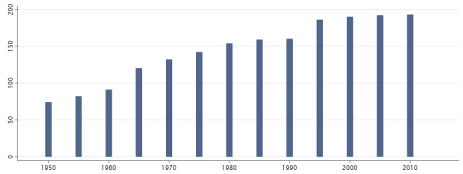


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.23 arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).

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

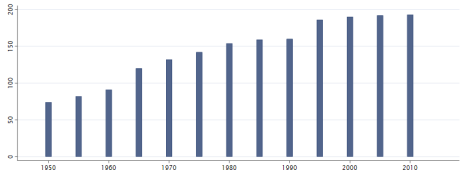


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.24 arda_jdcnpct Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents)

Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents).

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

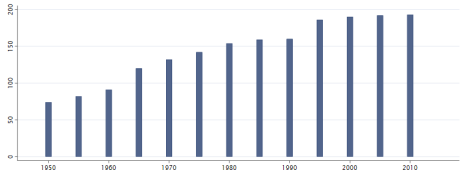


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.25 arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).

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

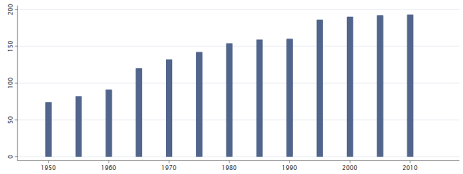


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.26 arda_jdorpct Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents)

Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents).

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

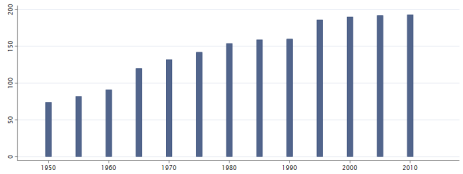


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.27 arda_jdotpct Judaism: Other (% Adherents)

Judaism: Other (% Adherents).

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

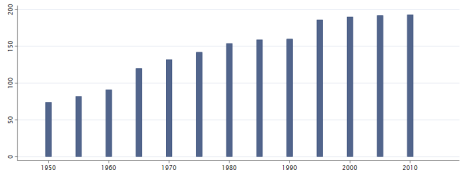


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.28 arda_jdrfpct Judaism: Reform (% Adherents)

Judaism: Reform (% Adherents).

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

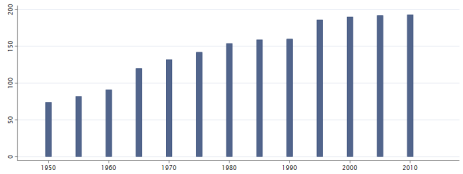


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.29 arda_norelpct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).

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



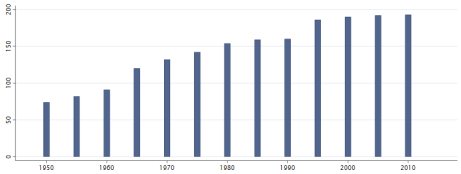
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.30 arda_otgenpct Other religions: Total (% Adherents)

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



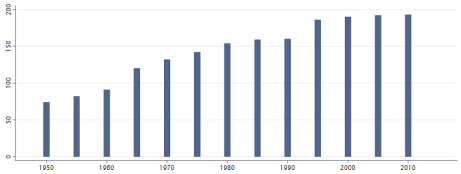
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.31 arda_shgenpct Shinto: Total (% Adherents)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



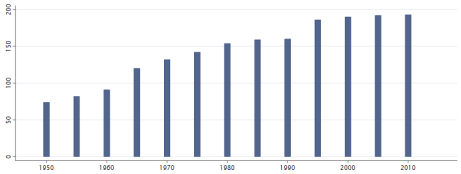
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.32 arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



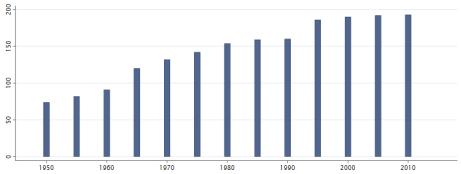
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.33 arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

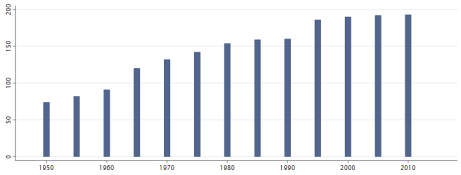


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.34 arda_tagenpct Taoism: Total (% Adherents)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).

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

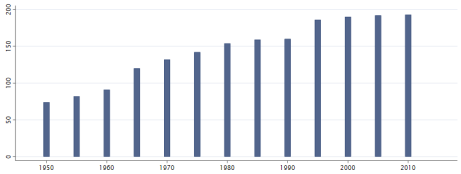


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.35 arda_zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5 Sherppa Ghent University

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

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

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

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

4.5.1 bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

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

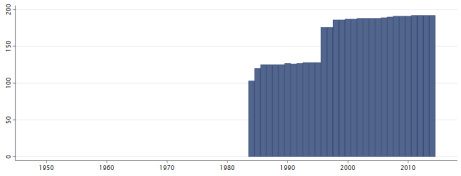
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On

the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

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

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

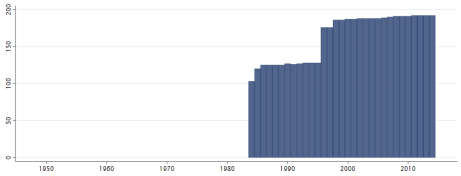


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 5057 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.5.2 bci_bcistd The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 5057 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.6 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

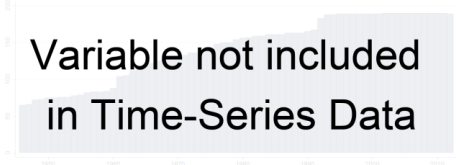
`http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics#Tables_5_6`
(International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-31)

Red List of Threatened Species (version 2017.1) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity and now plays an increasingly prominent role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions. The introduction in 1994 of a scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction that is applicable to all species, has become a world standard.

4.6.1 bi_a_total Animals Total

Threatened Animals. Total number of animal species by country.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194

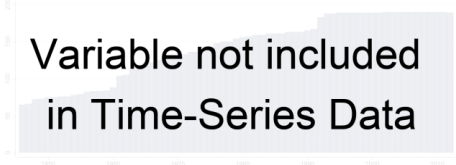


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.6.2 bi_p_total Plants Total

Threatened Plants. Total number of plant species by country.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194

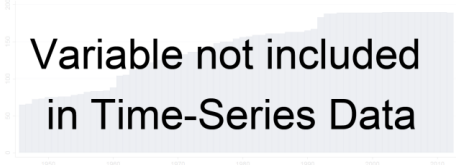


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.6.3 bi_t_total Threatened Total

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194



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

4.7 Bonn International Center for Conversion

`http://gmi.bicc.de/`
(Bonn International Center for Conversion, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-12)

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

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

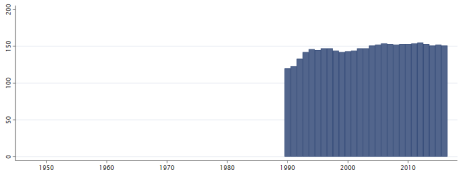
4.7.1 bicc_gmi Global Militarization Index

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

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

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156

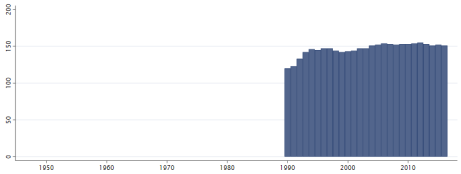


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 165 **n**: 3954 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.7.2 bicc_hw Heavy Weapons Index

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 165 **n**: 3954 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.7.3 bicc_milexp Military Expenditure Index

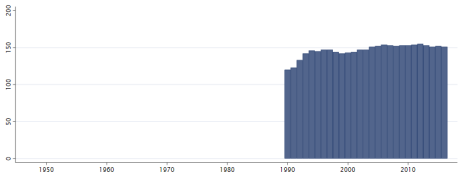
Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces.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

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the

developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 165 **n**: 3954 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 24

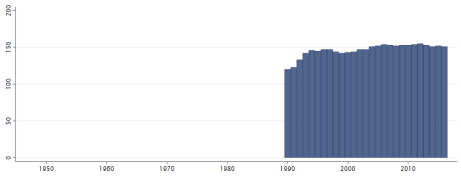
4.7.4 bicc_milper Military Personnel Index

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

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

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 165 **n**: 3954 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.8 Bar-Ilan University

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

Religion and State Project The Religion and State (RAS) project is a university-based project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. Its goal is to create a set of measures that

systematically gauge the intersection between government and religion. Specifically, it examines government religion policy. The project's goals are threefold:
- To provide an accurate description of government religion policies worldwide.
- To create a tool which will lead to greater understanding of the factors which influence government religion policy.
- To provide the means to examine how government religion policy influences other political, social, and economic factors as well as how those factors influence government religion policy.

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

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

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

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

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

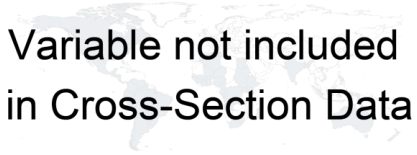
The dataset also includes several sets of detailed variables measuring certain policies in depth. These topics include religious education, the registration of religious organizations, restrictions on abortion, restrictions on proselytizing, and religious requirements for holding public office or citizenship.

4.8.1 biu_girel Government Involvement in Religions

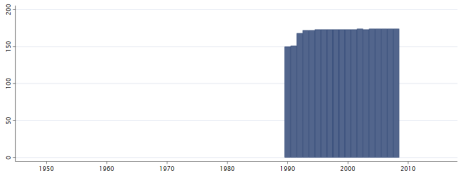
Official GIR (stands for government involvement in religions) measures the formal relationship between religion and the state. The variable is coded on the following scale:

0. Specific Hostility: Hostility and overt persecution of religion where state ideology specifically singles out religion in general or religion is in some other way uniquely singled out for persecution. (i.e. the ex USSR)
1. State Controlled Religion, Negative Attitude: The state controls all religious institutions and discourages religious expression outside of those institutions. This is part of the state's policy of maintaining social control or keeping religion in check rather than due to ideological support for religion.
2. Nonspecific Hostility: While the state is hostile to religion, this hostility is at about the same level as state hostility to other types of non-state organizations. Religion is not singled out.
3. Separationist: Official separation of Church and state and the state is slightly hostile toward religion. This includes efforts to remove expression of religion by private citizens from the public sphere.
4. Accommodation: Official separation of church and state and the state has a benevolent or neutral attitude toward religion in general.
5. Supportive: The state supports all religions more or less equally.
6. Cooperation: The state falls short of endorsing a particular religion but certain religions benefit from state support more than others. (Such support can be monetary or legal)
7. Multi-Tiered Preferences 2: two or more religions are clearly preferred by state, receiving the most benefits, there exists one or more tiers of religions which receive less benefits than the preferred

religions but more than some other religions.
8. Multi-Tiered Preferences 1: one religion is clearly preferred by state, receiving the most benefits, there exists one or more tiers of religions which receive less benefits than the preferred religion but more than some other religions.
9. Preferred Religion: While the state does not officially endorse a religion, one religion serves unofficially as the state's religion receiving unique recognition or benefits. Minority religions all receive similar treatment to each other.
10. Historical or Cultural State Religion: There is an official religion but it is mostly due to historical or cultural inertia.
11. Active State Religion: State actively supports religion but the religion is not mandatory and the state does not dominate the official religion's institutions.
12. State Controlled Religion, Positive Attitude: The state both supports a religion and substantially controls its institutions but has a positive attitude toward this religion.
13. Religious State 2: Religion mandatory for members of official religion.
14. Religious State 1: Religion mandatory for all.



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



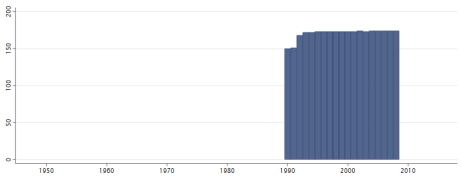
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 178 **n**: 3241 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.8.2 biu_offrel Official Religion

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

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

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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 178 **n**: 3241 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 18

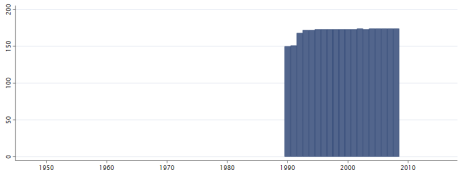
4.8.3 biu_offres Official Restrictions of Religions

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

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

them.
3. No religions are illegal but some or all (other) religions have legal limitations placed upon them.
4. Some (other) religions or atheism are illegal.
5. All (other) religions are illegal

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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 178 **n**: 3241 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.9 Barro & Lee

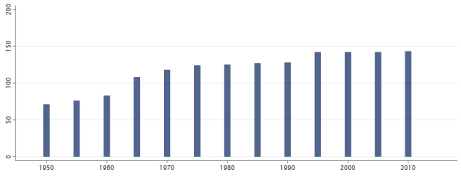
`http://www.barrolee.com/`
(Barro & Lee, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

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

4.9.1 bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (15+).

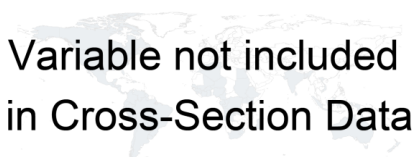
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



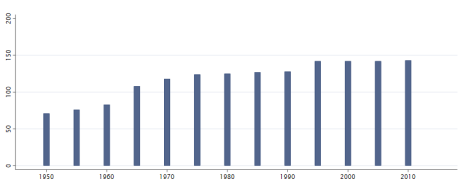
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.2 bl_asy15m Average Schooling Years, Male (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (15+).



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

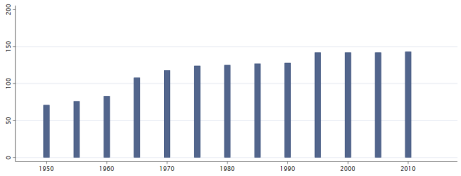


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

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

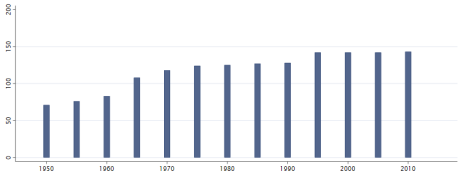


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.4 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).

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

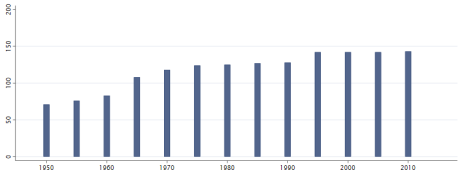


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.5 bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).

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

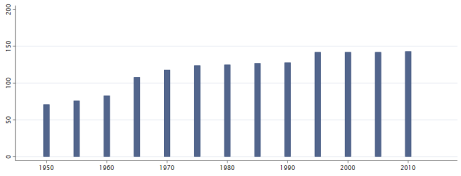


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

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



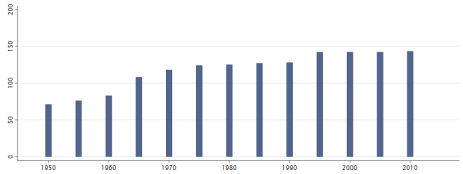
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



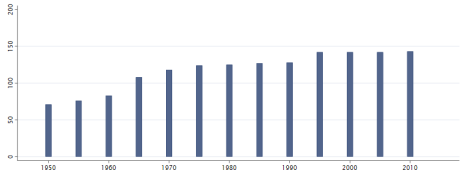
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

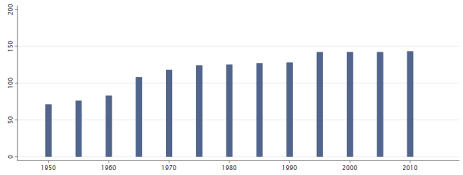
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



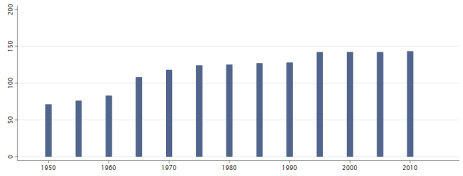
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



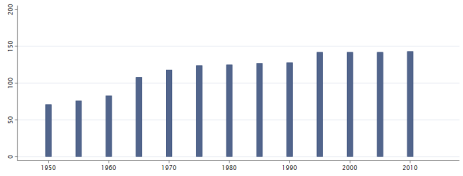
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



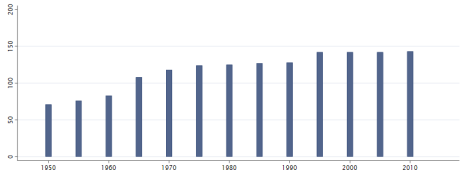
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



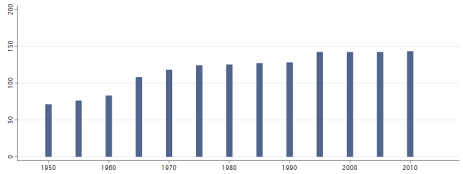
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



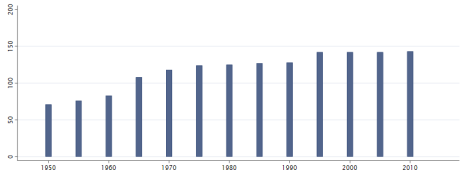
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

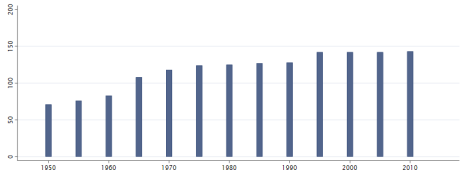
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



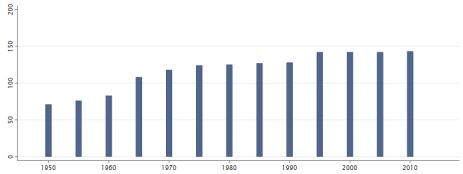
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



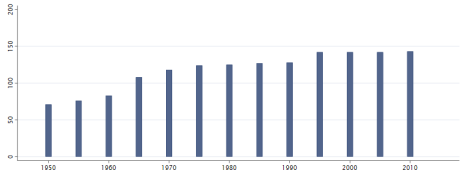
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

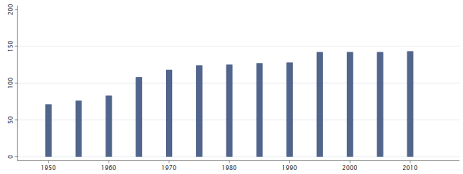
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



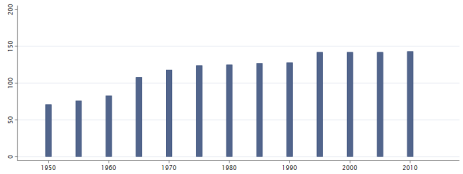
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



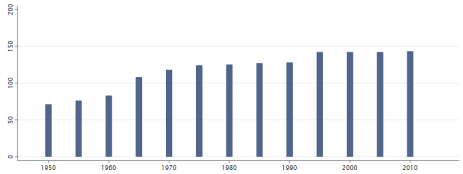
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

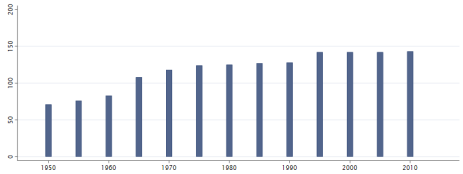
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



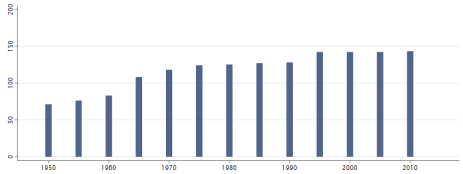
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

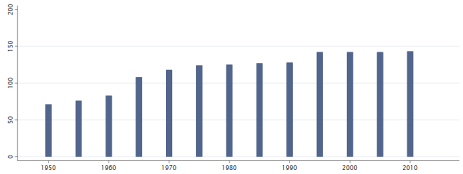
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.31 bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



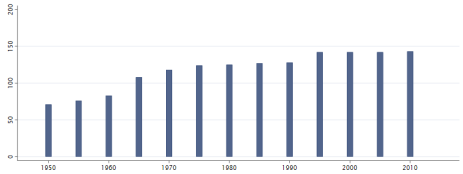
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.32 bl_lhc_15m Tertiary Complete, Male (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

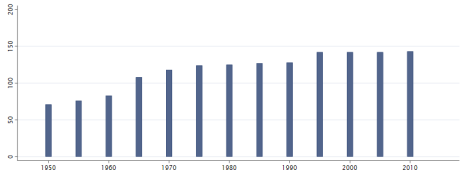
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.34 bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



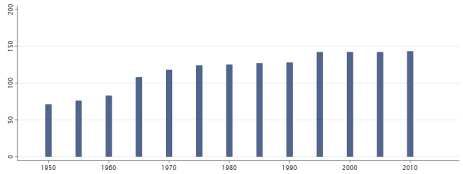
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.35 bl_lhc_25m Tertiary Complete, Male (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



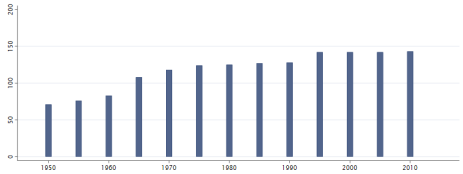
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

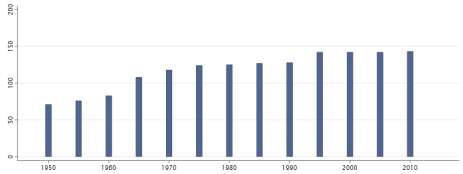
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



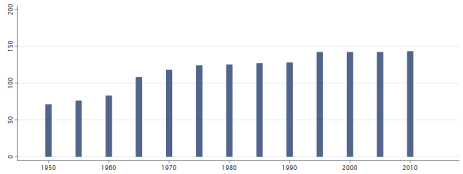
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



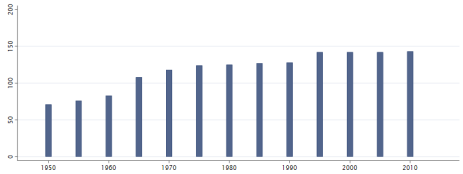
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

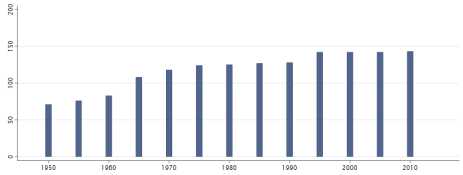
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.43 bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)

Primary Complete, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



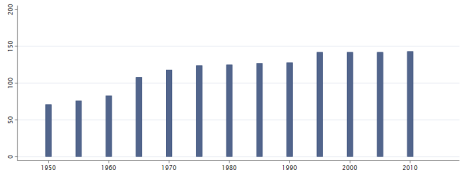
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.44 bl_lpc_15m Primary Complete, Male (15+)

Primary Complete, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

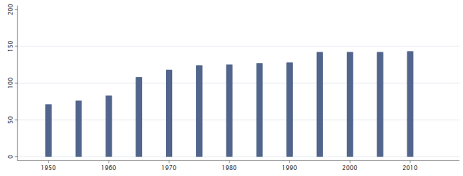
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.46 bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)

Primary Complete, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



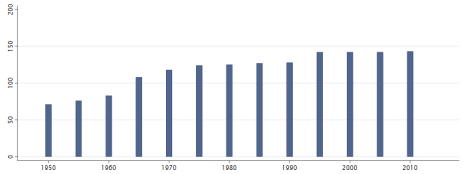
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.47 bl_lpc_25m Primary Complete, Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



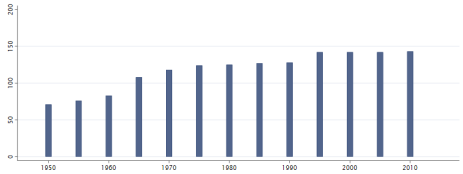
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



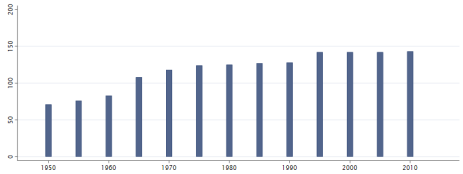
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



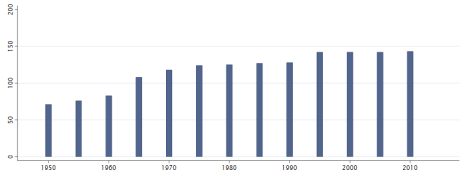
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



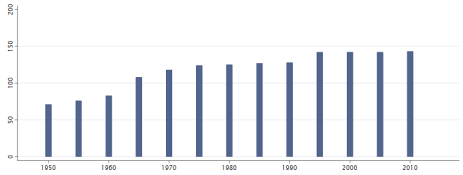
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



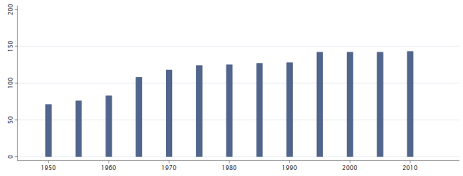
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

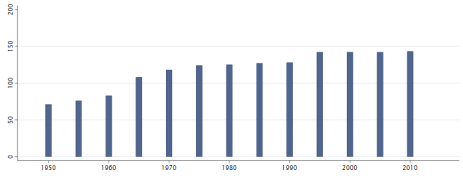
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



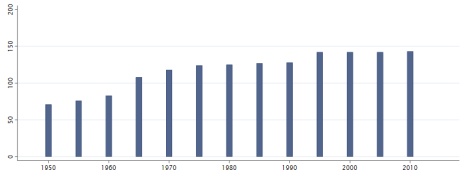
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.55 bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



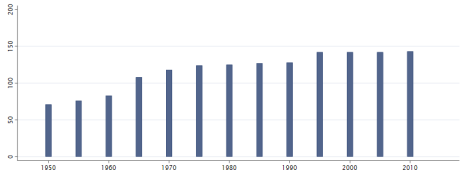
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.56 bl_lsc_15m Secondary Complete, Male (15+)

Secondary Complete, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



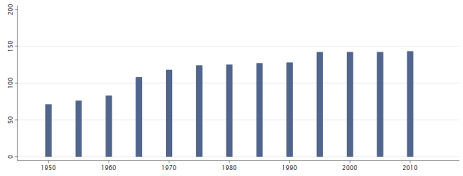
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



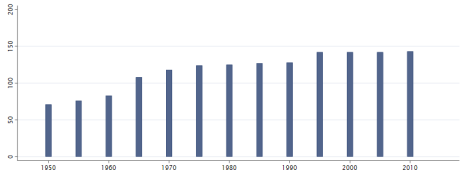
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.58 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



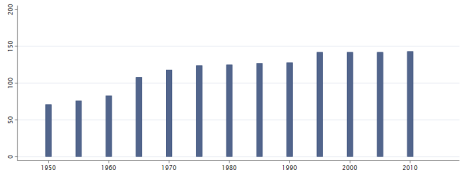
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.9.59 bl_lsc_25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



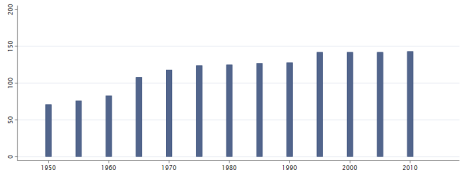
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

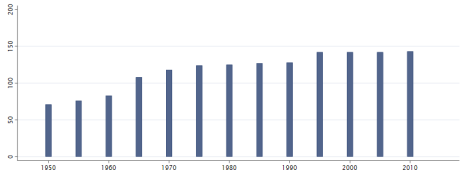
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



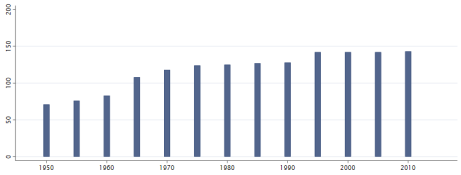
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



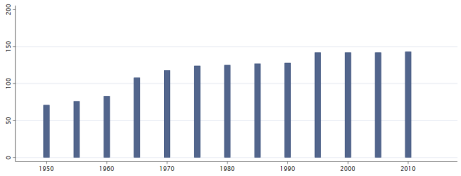
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



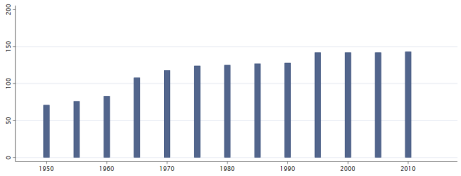
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



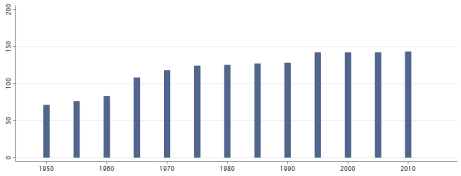
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1529 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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

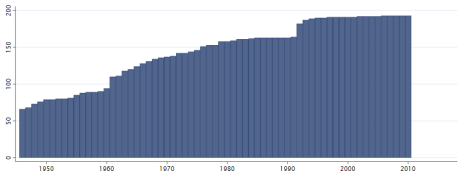
Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, Version 2.0 This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy. Authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free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

4.10.1 bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



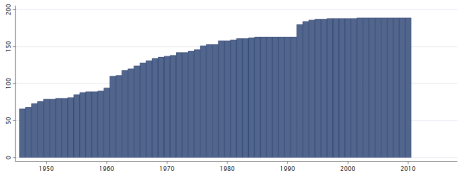
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 207 **n**: 9362 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.10.2 bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



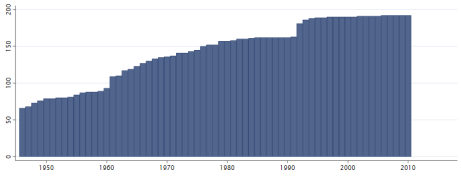
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 203 **n**: 9300 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.10.3 bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type

Consecutive years of current regime type.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



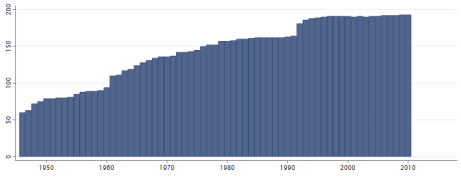
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 9306 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 45

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

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

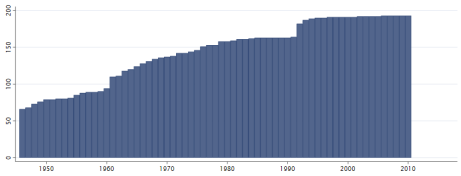


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 207 **n**: 9316 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.10.5 bmr_demtran Democratic transition

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

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 207 **n**: 9362 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.11 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

`http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/bernhard/content/data/data.htm`
(Bernhard et al., 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-02)

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

4.11.1 bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown

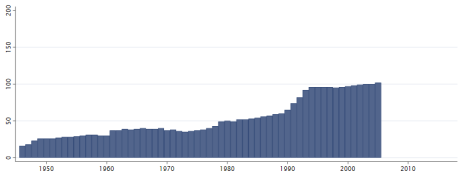
The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria.

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

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

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

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 126 **n**: 3162 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12 Bertelsmann Stiftung

http://www.social-inclusion-monitor.eu/downloads/
(Schraad-Tischler & Schiller, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-03)

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

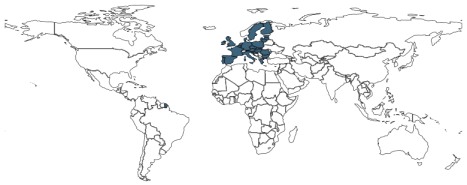
The dimension of poverty is weighted most strongly, given triple weight in the overall ranking. The importance of access to education and labor market is emphasized by doubly weighting these dimensions. Social cohesion, health and intergenerational justice are factored into the index with a simple/ normal 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 time. Sharing social burdens among young and old, with provision for future generations is the aspiration.

4.12.1 bs_ee Equitable Education

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

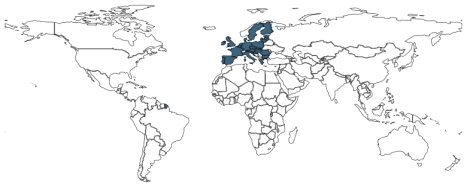


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.12.2 bs_h Health

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

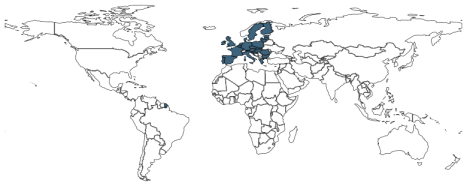


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.12.3 bs_ij Intergenerational justice

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.

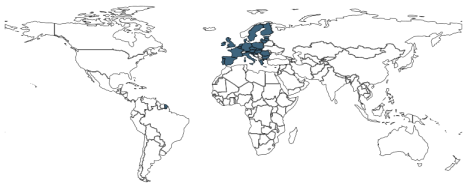


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.12.4 bs_lma Access to Labor Market

Labour market access. Sub-components: Employment; Older Employment; Foreign-born to native employment; Employment Women/Men; Unemployment; Long-term Unemployment; Youth Unemployment; Low-skilled Unemployment; Involuntary Temporary Employment; In-work Poverty; Low Pay Incidence.

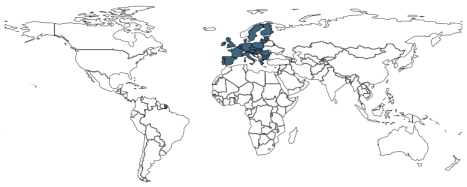


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.12.5 bs_pp Poverty prevention

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

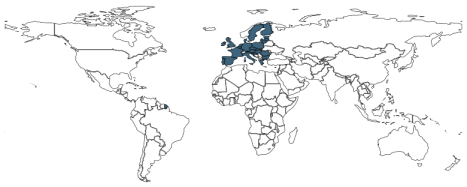


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.12.6 bs_scnd Social Cohesion and Equality

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.

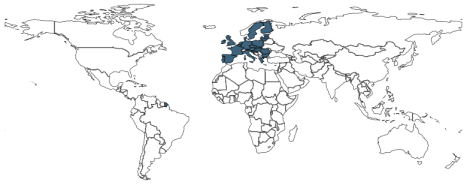


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.12.7 bs_sji_unw Social Justice (unweighted)

The Social Justice Index (unweighted).

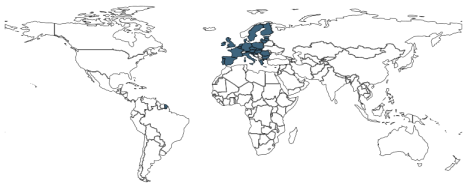


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.12.8 bs_sji_w Social Justice (weighted)

The Social Justice Index (weighted).



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

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.13 Bertelsmann Stiftung

`http://www.bti-project.org/en/index/`
(Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-15)

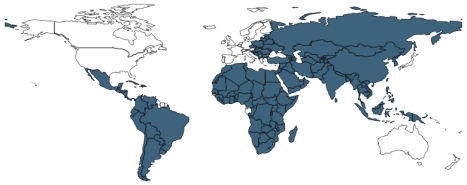
Bertelsmann Transformation Index The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy and political management in 129 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward a democracy based on the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

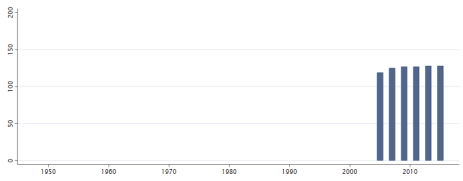
4.13.1 bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights

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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128



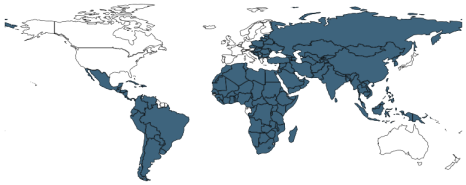
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.2 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.



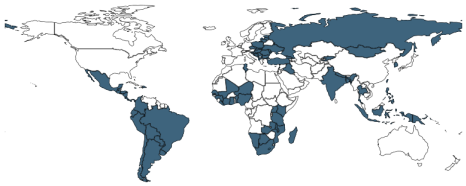
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.3 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.



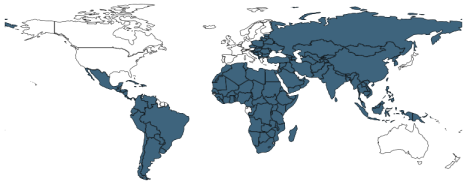
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 74

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 80 **n**: 396 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.13.4 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.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

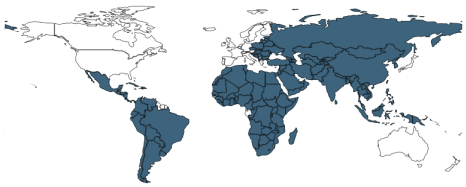
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.5 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.



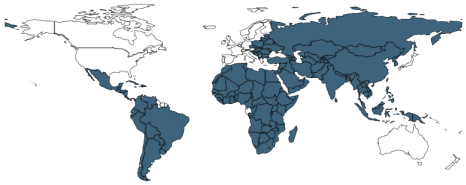
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.6 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.

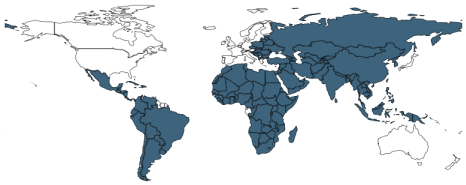


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.7 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 the 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?".



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

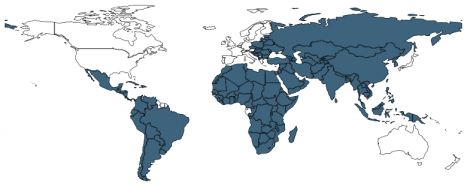
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.8 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.



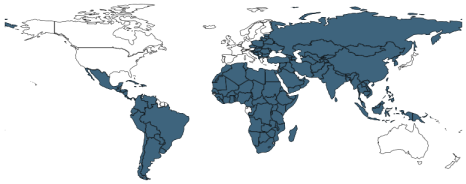
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.9 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.



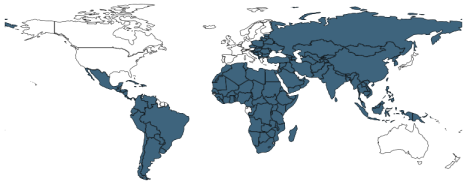
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.10 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.

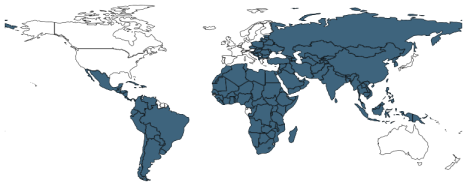


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.11 bti_ds Democracy Status

Democracy Status: it groups the scores of stateness, political participation, rule of law, stability of the democratic institutions, and political and social integration 1-10.



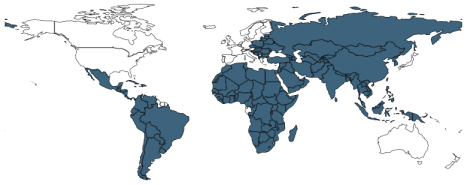
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.12 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 office 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 office and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.
7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.



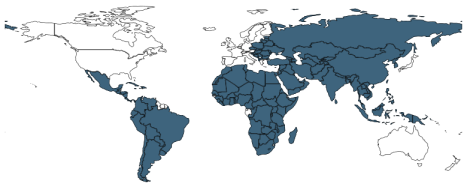
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.13 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.

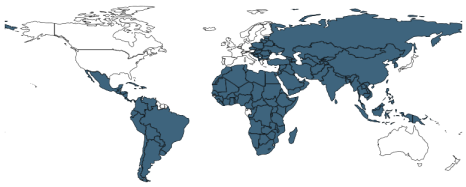


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.14 bti_ep Economic Performance

Economic Performance: The economy's performance points to solid development 1-10.



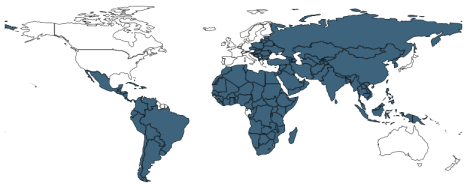
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.15 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.



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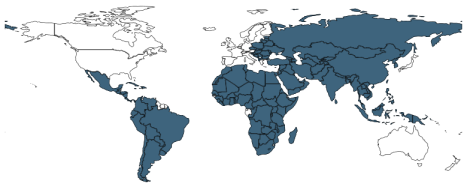
4.13.16 bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections

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 filling 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.



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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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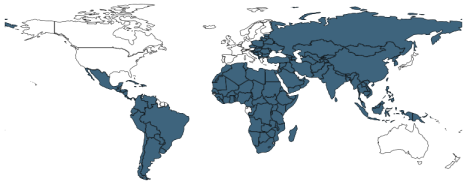
4.13.17 bti_foe Freedom of Expression

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.



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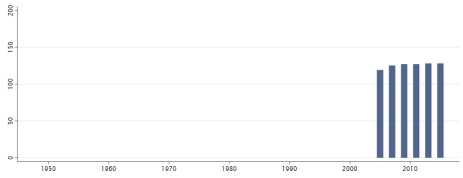
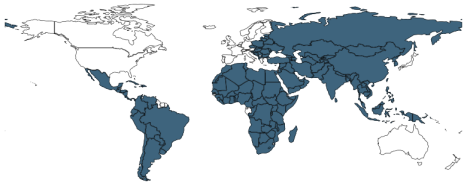


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.18 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?".



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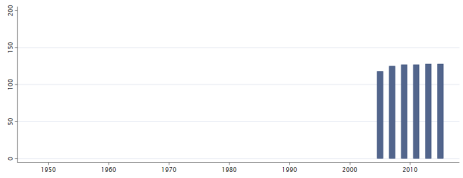


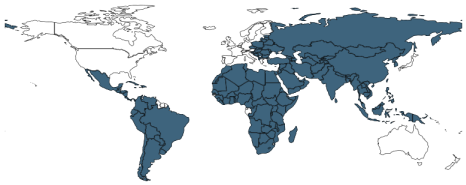
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.19 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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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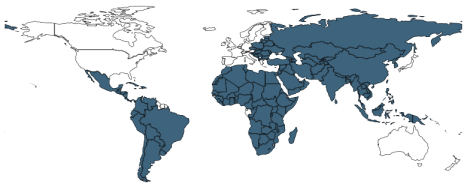
4.13.20 bti_ij Independent Judiciary

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 deficits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.
7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or influenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insufficient 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.



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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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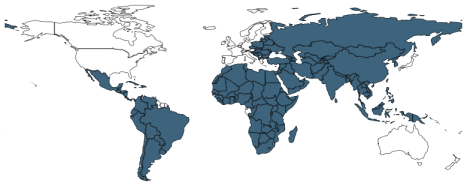
4.13.21 bti_lod Level of Difficulty

Level of Difficulty in Management: it groups the scores of the structural constraints, the civil society traditions and the conflict intensity of a society 1-10.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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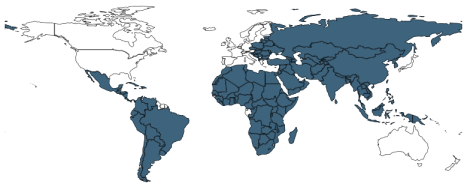
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.22 bti_mes Market Economy Status

Market Economy Status: it groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, the economic performance, and sustainability 1-10.



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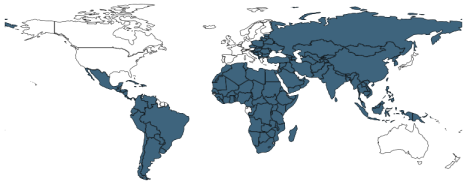
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.23 bti_mi Management Index

Management Index: it groups the scores of the level of difficulty of management, the steering capacity, the resource efficiency, consensus building, and international cooperation 1-10.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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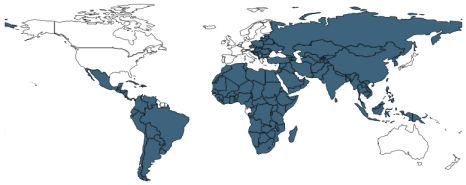
4.13.24 bti_mo Organization of the Market and Competition

Organization of the Market and Competition: there are clear rules for stable, market-based competition 1-10.



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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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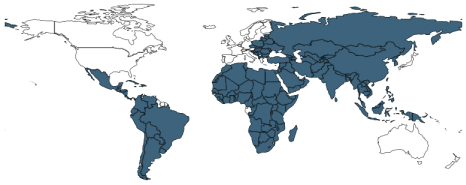
4.13.25 bti_mp Management Performance

Management Performance: it groups the scores of the steering capability, resource efficiency, consensus building and international cooperation 1-10.



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4.13.26 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:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
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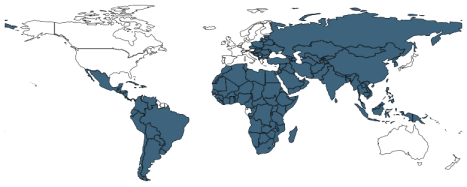
4.13.27 bti_nird No Interference of Religious Dogmas

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



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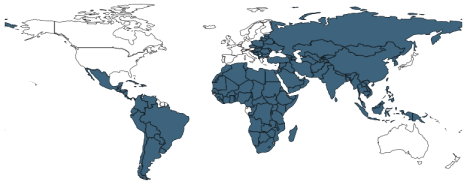
4.13.28 bti_pdi Performance of Democratic Institutions

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.



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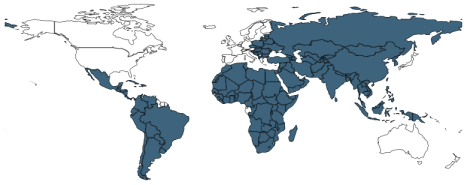
4.13.29 bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse

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

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



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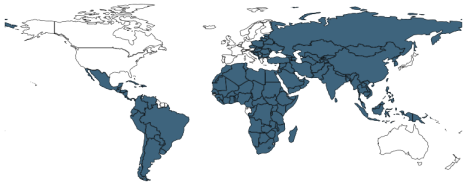
4.13.30 bti_pp Political Participation

Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms 1-10.



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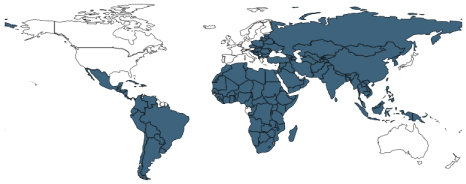
4.13.31 bti_prp Private Property

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?".



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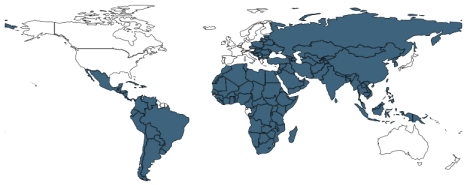
4.13.32 bti_ps Party System

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.



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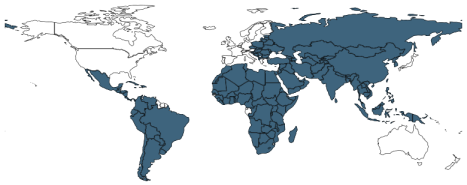
4.13.33 bti_psi Political and Social Integration

Political and Social Integration: Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture 1-10.



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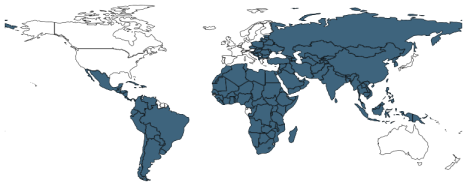
4.13.34 bti_rol Rule of Law

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 officeholders 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?".



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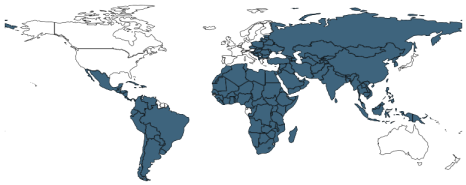
4.13.35 bti_sc Social Capital

Social Capital: To what extent have social self-organization and the construction of social capital advanced? This question aims to assess the level of trust between citizens, which fosters cooperation and mutual support for purposes of self-help, rather than primarily to further political objectives.

1. There is a very low level of trust among the population, and civic self-organization is rudimentary.
4. There is a fairly low level of trust among the population. The small number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations is unevenly distributed or spontaneous and temporary.
7. There is a fairly high level of trust among the population and a substantial number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.

10. There is a very high level of trust among the population and a large number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.



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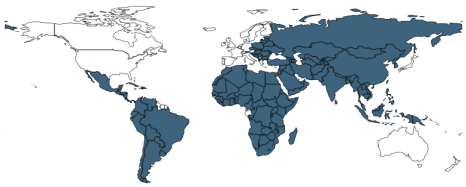
4.13.36 bti_sdi Stability of Democratic Institutions

Stability of Democratic Institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted 1-10.



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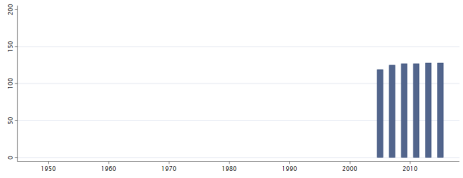

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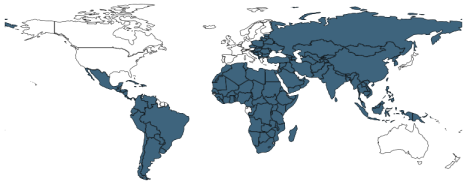
4.13.37 bti_seb Socio-Economic Barriers

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.



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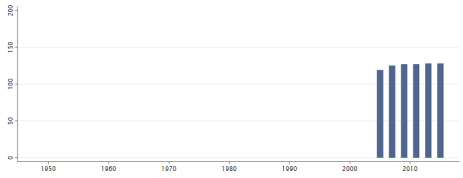

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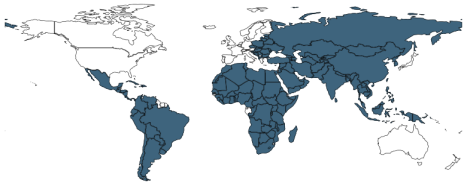
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.38 bti_sel Socio-Economic Level

Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits adequate freedom of choice for all citizens 1-10.



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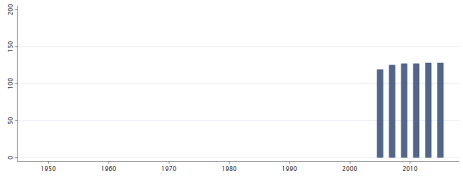

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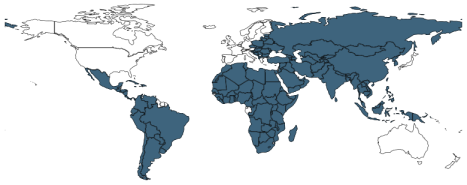
4.13.39 bti_si State Identity

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.



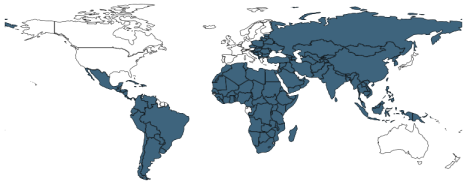
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.40 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 confirmed 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.



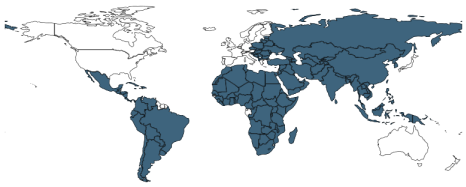
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.41 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 beneficiaries. 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.

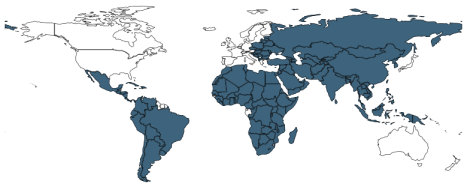


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.42 bti_st Stateness

Stateness: There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures 1-10.

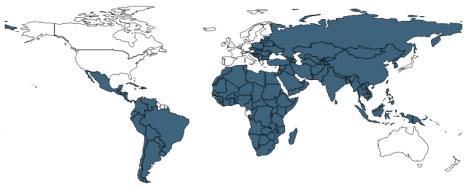


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.43 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 macro- and microeconomic terms?" and "To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?".

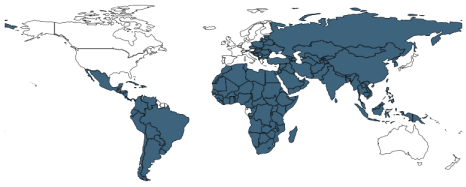


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13.44 bti_wr Welfare Regime

Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks 1-10.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 6

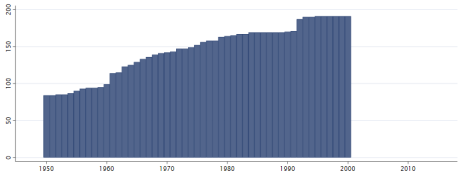
4.14 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

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

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

4.14.1 cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

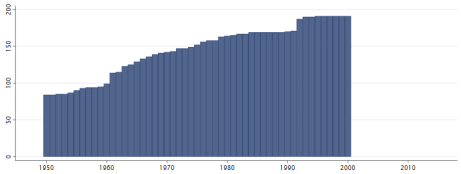


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 205 **n**: 7391 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.14.2 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**: 7391 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.15 The Comparative Constitutions Project

`http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/`
(Elkins et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-30)

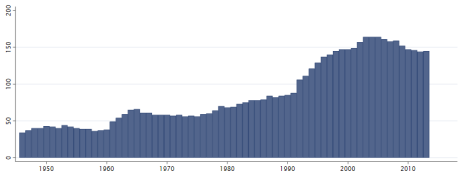
Characteristics of National Constitutions This dataset presents records of the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders working independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these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

4.15.1 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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

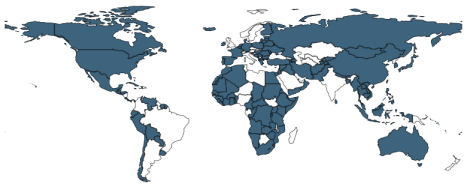


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

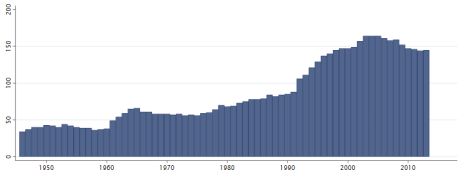
4.15.2 ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

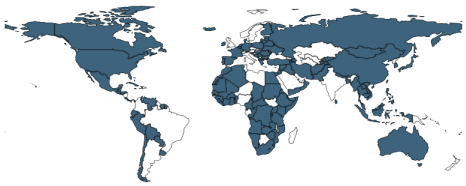


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

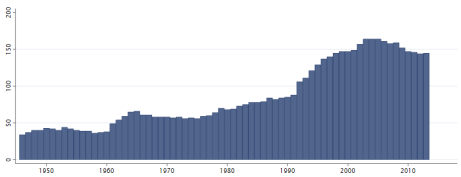
4.15.3 ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149



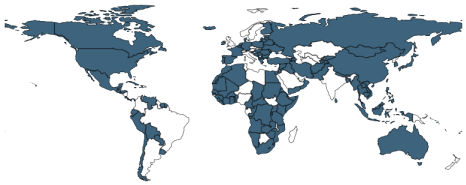
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

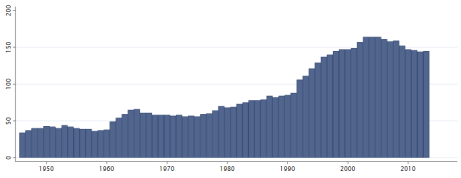
4.15.4 ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

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

1. Yes

2. No
96. Other





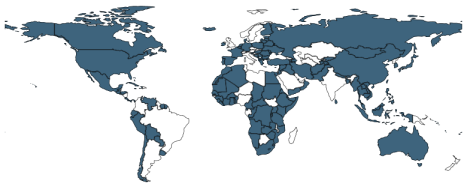
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

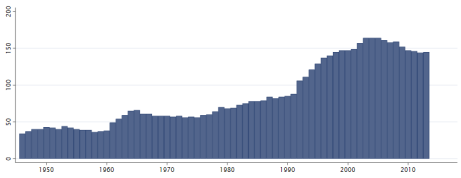
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.5 ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy

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

1. Yes
2. No





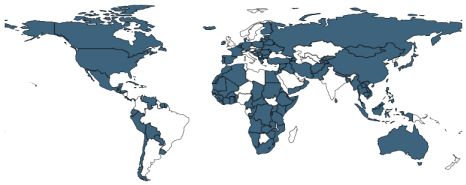
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

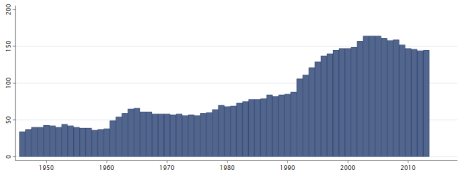
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.6 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





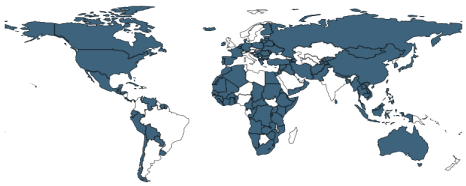
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

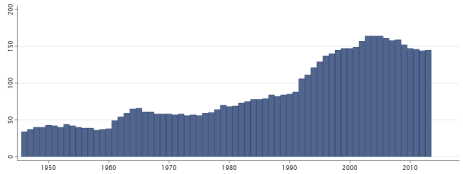
4.15.7 ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

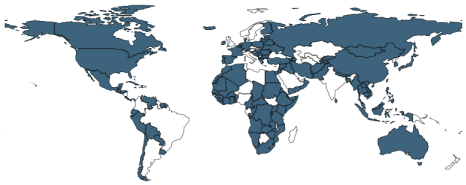


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

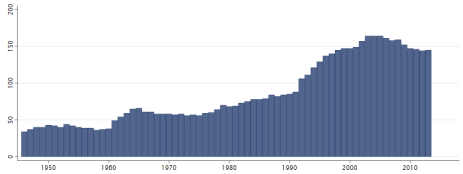
4.15.8 ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

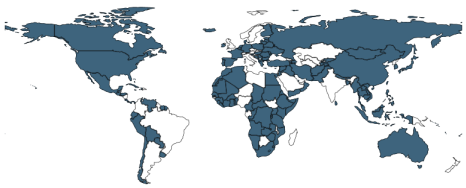


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

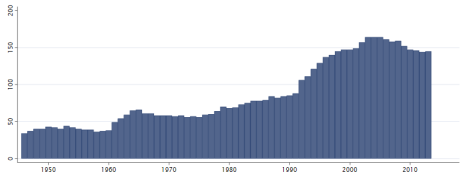
4.15.9 ccp_infoacc Right to Government Documents in Constitution

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

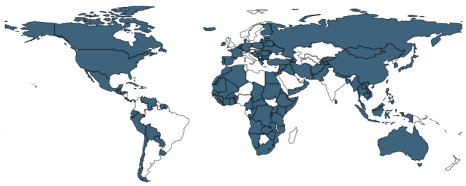


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

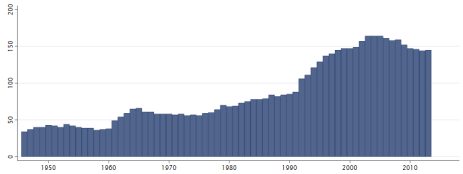
4.15.10 ccp_initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

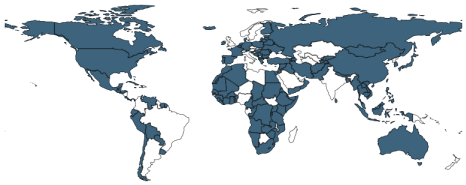


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

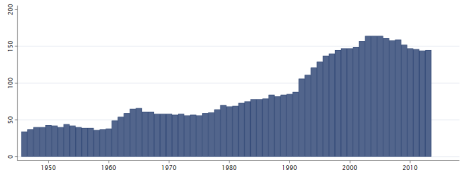
4.15.11 ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

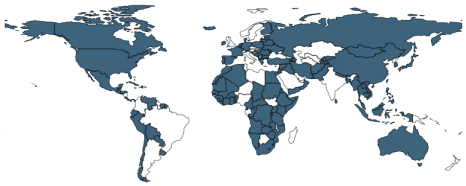


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

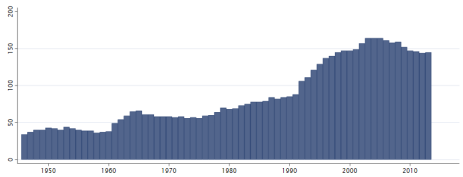
4.15.12 ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution

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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149



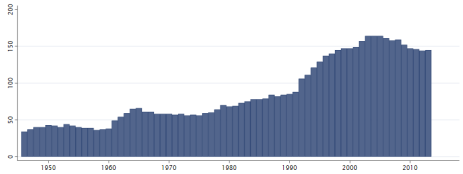
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.13 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

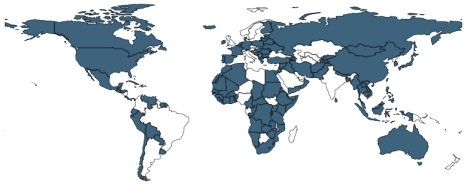


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

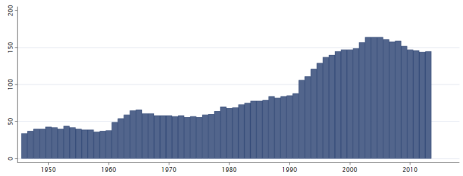
4.15.14 ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

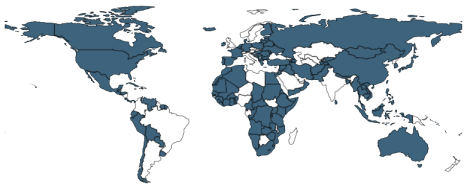


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

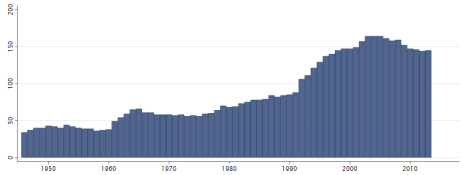
4.15.15 ccp_socialsm Reference in Constitution to Socialism

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149



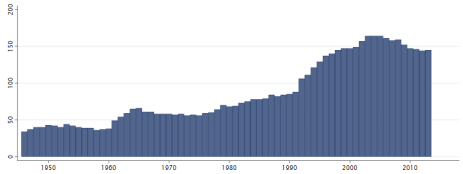
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.16 ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

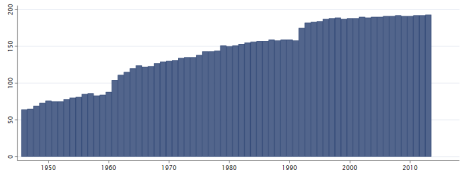


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.17 ccp_syst New Constitutional System

Identifies new constitutional systems.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

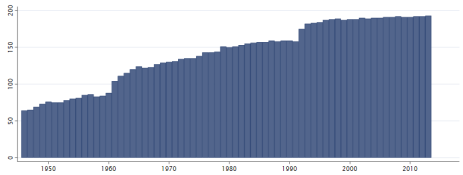


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 208 **n**: 9636 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.15.18 ccp_systyear Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



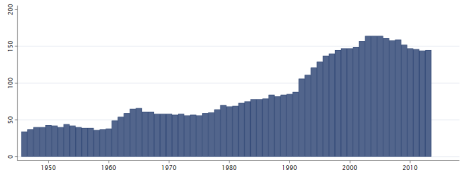
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 208 **n**: 9636 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.15.19 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 203 **n**: 5853 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.16 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

`https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited`
(Cheibub et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-19)

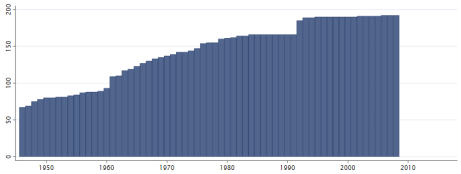
Classification of Political Regimes Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal.

4.16.1 chga_demo Democracy

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

0. No Democracy
1. Democracy

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



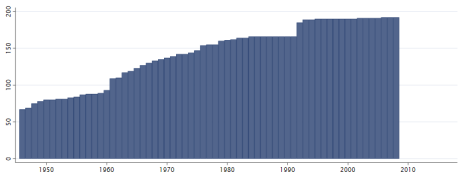
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 206 **n**: 9013 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.16.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

Six-fold classification of political regimes:

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

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 206 **n**: 9013 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.17 Cingranelli & Richards

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

The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset The CIRI Human Rights Dataset (version 2014.04.14) contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences of human rights violations, as well as policy makers and analysts who seek to estimate the human rights effects of a wide variety of institutional changes and public policies including democratization, economic aid,

military aid, structural adjustment, and humanitarian intervention.

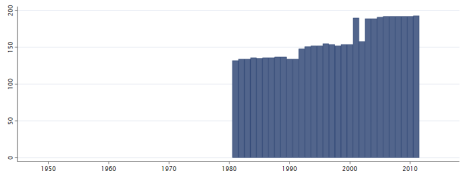
Note: The three different missing codes -66 (country is occupied by foreign powers), -77 (complete collapse of central authority), -999 (missing) have all been coded as missing.

4.17.1 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: 192



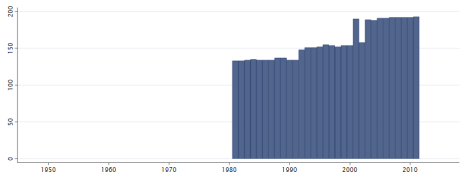
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4927 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.17.2 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: 192



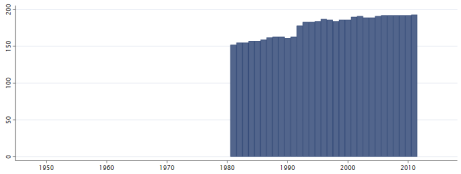
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4918 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.17.3 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: 192



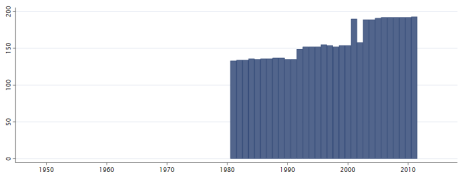
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5507 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.17.4 ciri_elecsd Electoral Self-Determination

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

0. The right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice
1. While citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open.
2. Political participation was very free and open and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192

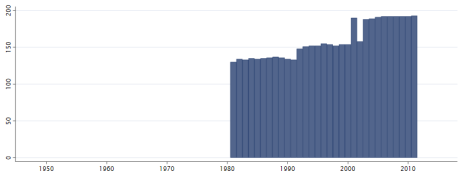


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4932 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.17.5 ciri_empinx_new Empowerment Rights Index (New)

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192



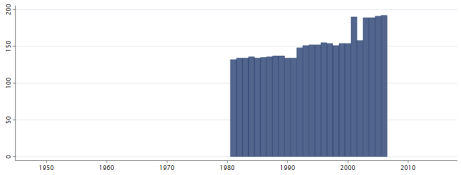
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4918 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.17.6 ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

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

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

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



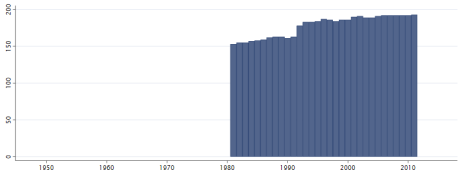
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 200 **n**: 3963 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.17.7 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: 192



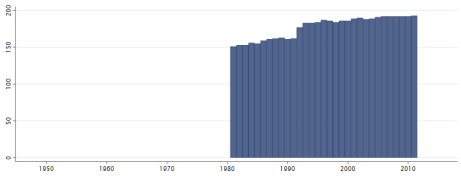
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5509 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.17.8 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: 192



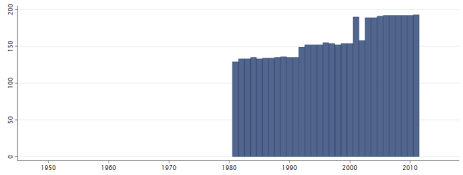
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5492 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.17.9 ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing

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

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4916 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 24

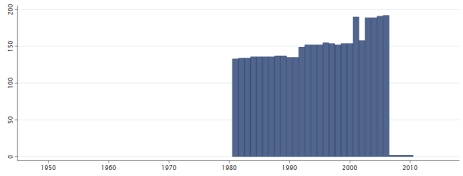
4.17.10 ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old)

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

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

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

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

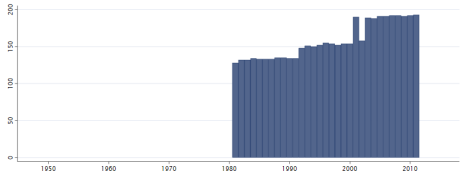


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 200 **n**: 3980 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.17.11 ciri_physint Physical Integrity Rights Index

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192



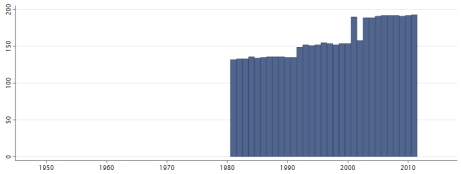
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4900 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.17.12 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: 192



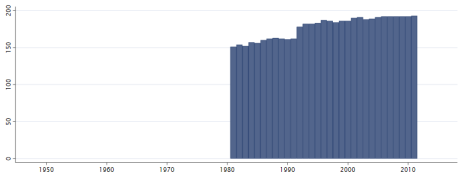
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4923 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.17.13 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: 192



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5496 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 27

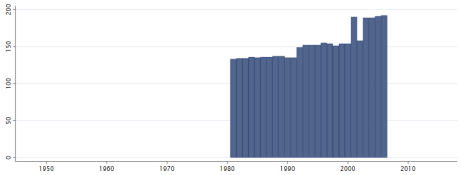
4.17.14 ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old)

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

0. The government restricted some religious practices,
1. The government placed no restrictions on religious practices.

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

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



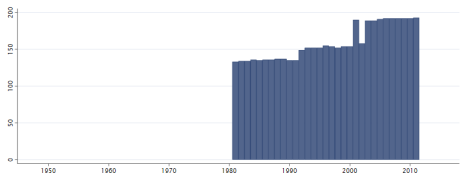
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 200 **n**: 3970 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.17.15 ciri_speech Freedom of Speech

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

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192



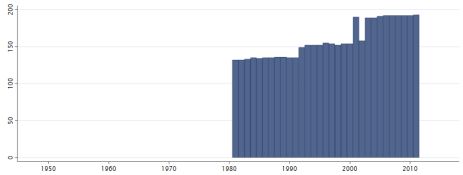
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4932 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.17.16 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: 192



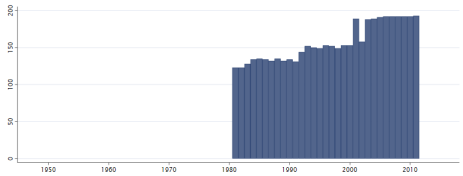
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4922 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.17.17 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: 192



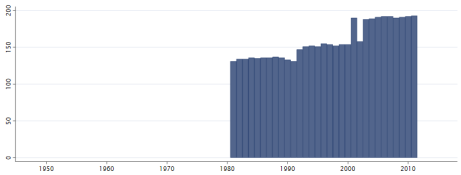
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4864 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.17.18 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: 192



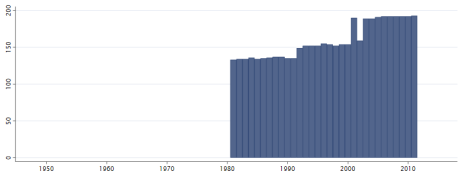
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4915 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.17.19 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: 192



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

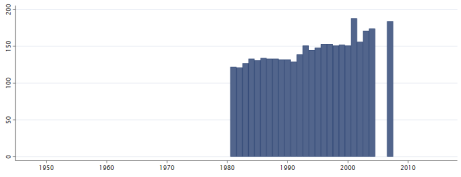
4.17.20 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

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

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

Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.

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



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 200 **n**: 3643 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 18

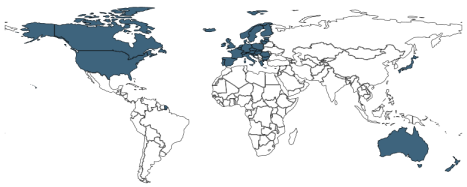
4.18 Armingeon, Weisstanner, Engler, Potolidis & Gerber

`http://www.cpds-data.org/`
(Klaus Armingeon & Engler, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-01)

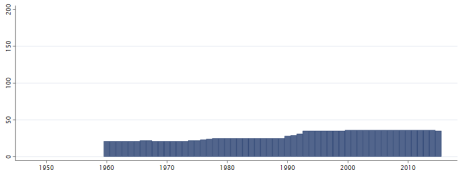
Comparative Political Data Set The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2014 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Hand-lungsspielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member 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.

4.18.1 cpds_chg Number of changes in government per year

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



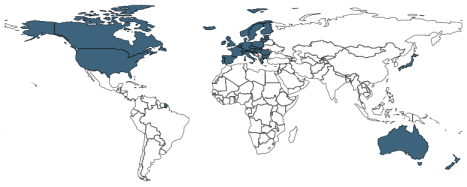
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



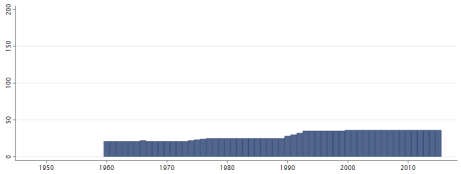
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1595 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.2 cpds_enps Effective number of parties on the seats level

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



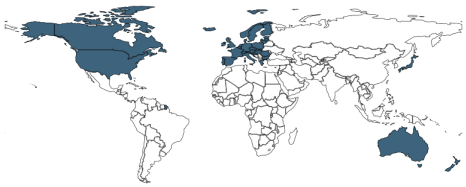
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



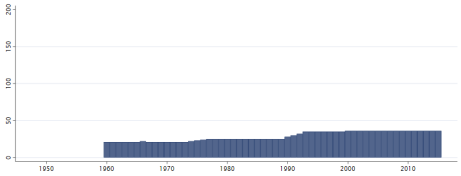
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.3 cpds_enpv Effective number of parties on the votes level

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



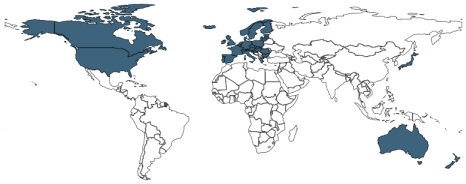
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



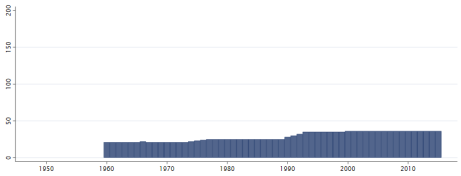
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

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

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



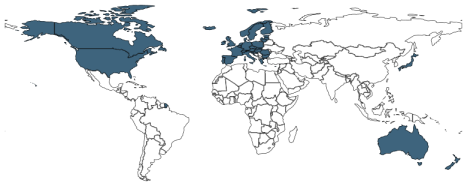
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



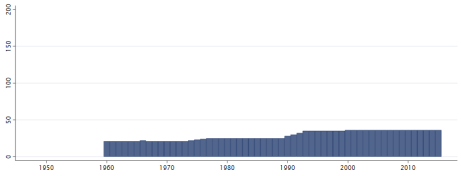
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

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

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



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

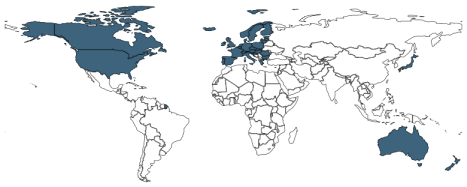


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

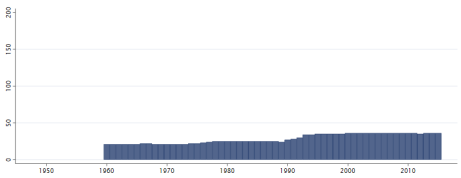
4.18.6 cpds_govlr Cabinet composition (Schmidt index)

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.



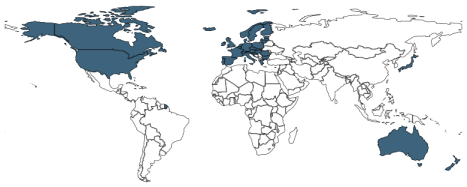
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



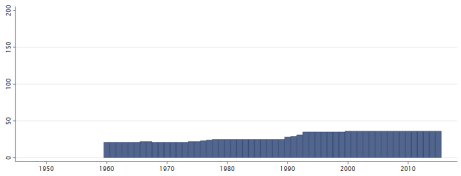
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1589 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 42

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

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



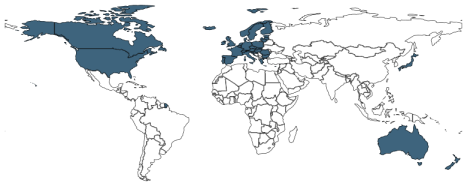
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



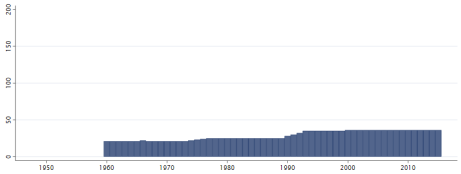
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1596 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.8 cpds_la Share of seats in parliament: agrarian

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



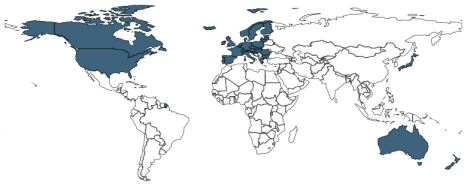
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



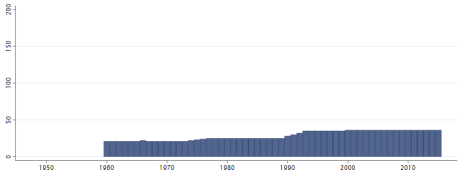
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.9 cpds_lall Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance

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



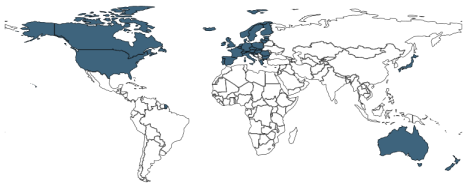
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



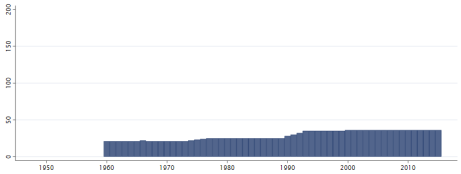
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.10 cpds_lcom Share of seats in parliament: communist

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



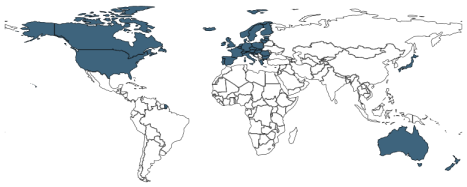
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



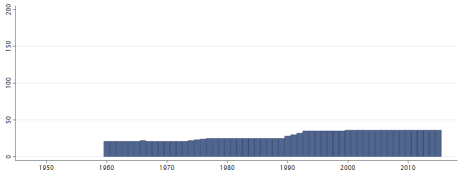
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.11 cpds_lcon Share of seats in parliament: conservative

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



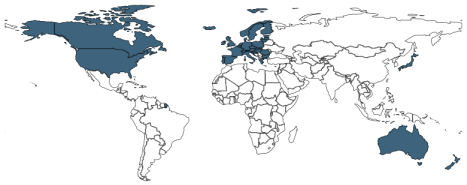
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



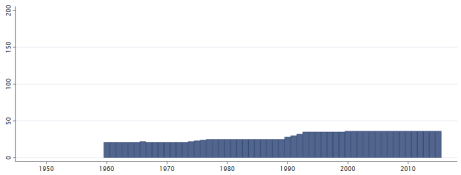
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.12 cpds_le Share of seats in parliament: ethnic

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



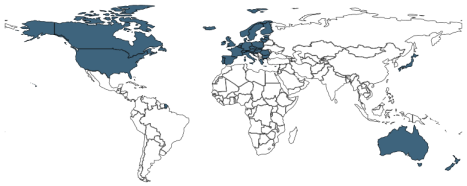
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



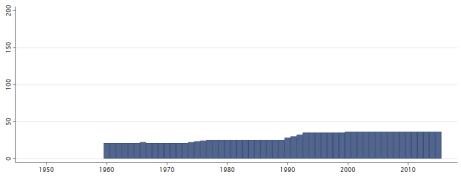
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.13 cpds_lfe Share of seats in parliament: feminist

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



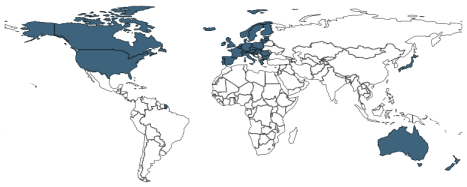
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



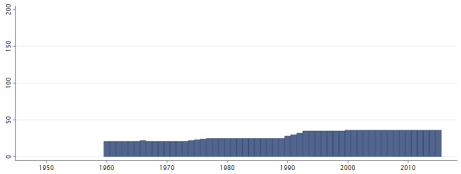
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.14 cpds_lg Share of seats in parliament: green

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



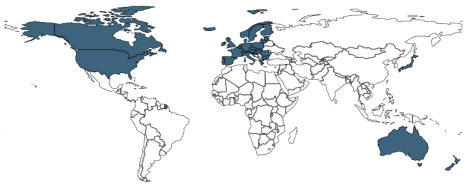
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



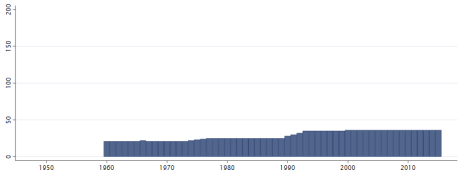
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.15 cpds_ll Share of seats in parliament: liberal

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



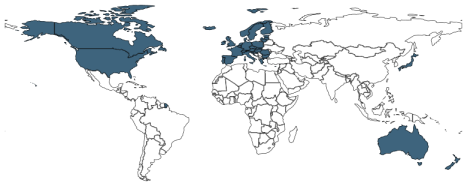
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



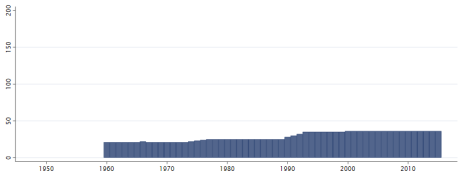
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.16 cpds_lls Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist

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



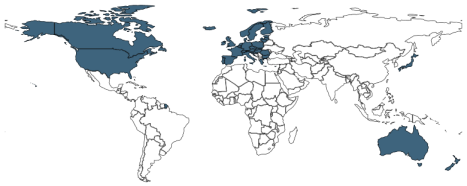
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



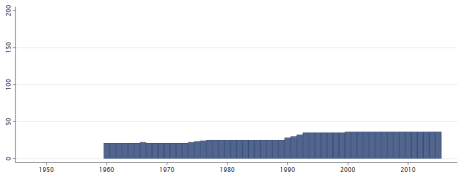
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.17 cpds_lmo Share of seats in parliament: monarchist

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



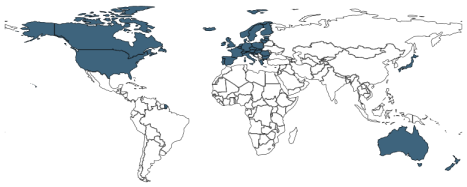
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



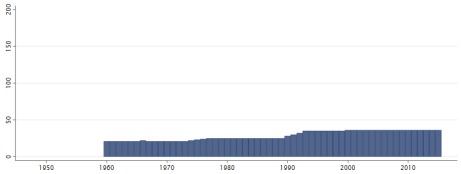
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.18 cpds_lnl Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled

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



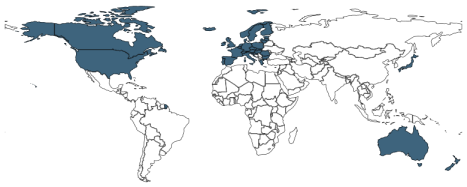
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



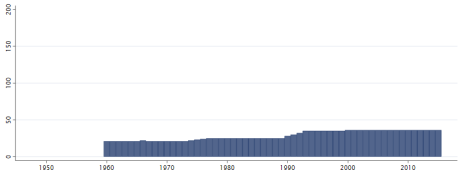
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.19 cpds_lo Share of seats in parliament: other

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



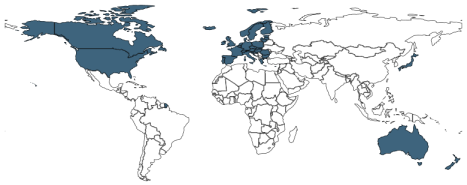
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



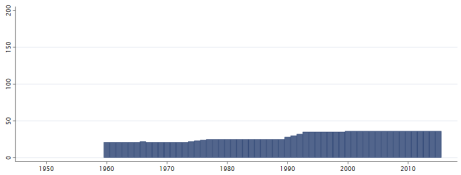
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.20 cpds_lp Share of seats in parliament: protest

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



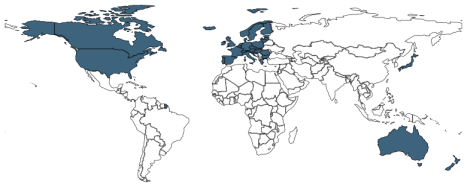
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



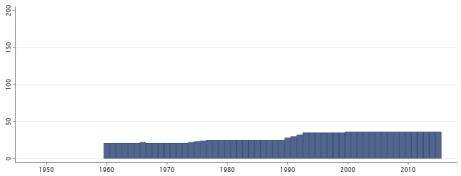
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.21 cpds_lpc Share of seats in parliament: post-communist

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



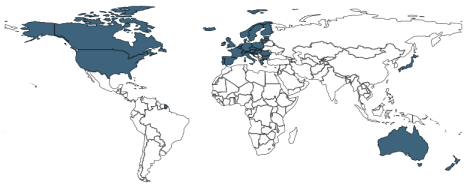
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



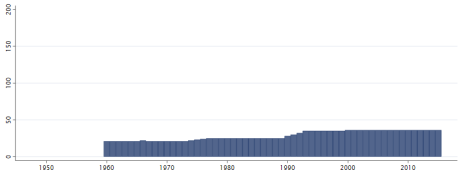
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.22 cpds_lpen Share of seats in parliament: pensioners

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



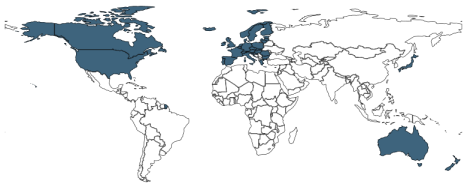
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



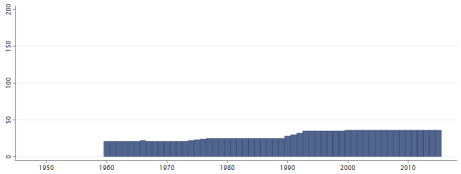
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.23 cpds_lper Share of seats in parliament: personalist

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



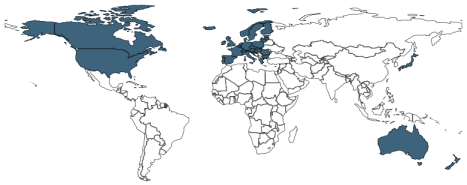
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



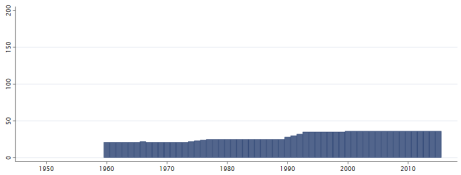
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.24 cpds_lr Share of seats in parliament: right

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



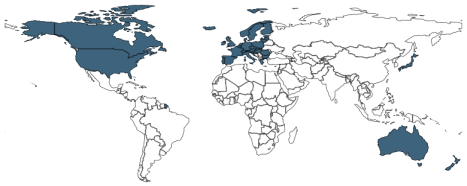
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



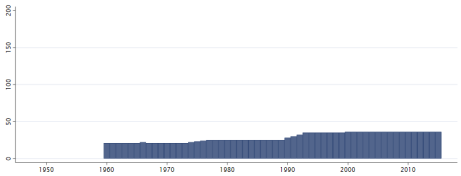
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.25 cpds_lreg Share of seats in parliament: regionalist

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



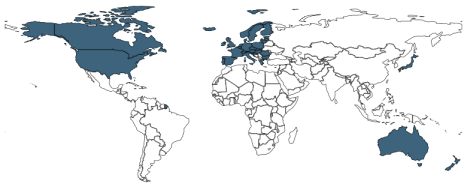
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



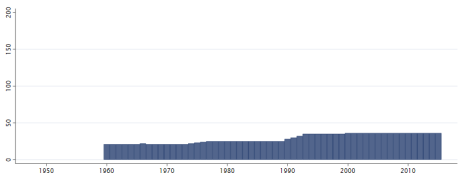
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.26 cpds_lrel Share of seats in parliament: religious

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



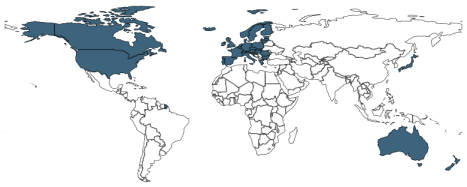
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



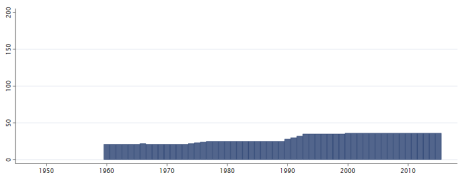
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.27 cpds_ls Share of seats in parliament: social democratic

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



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

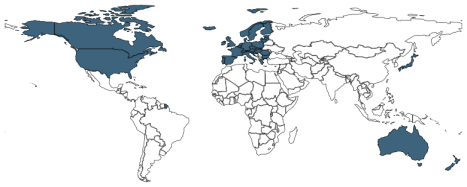


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

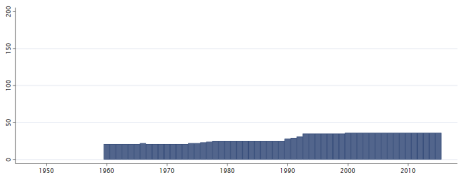
4.18.28 cpds_tg Type of Government

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.



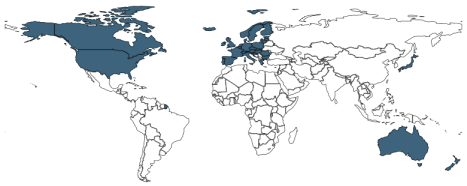
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



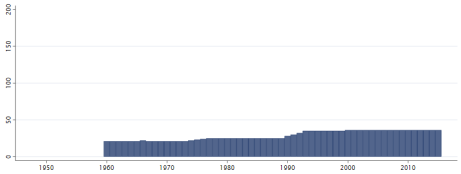
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1595 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.29 cpds_va Share of votes: agrarian

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.



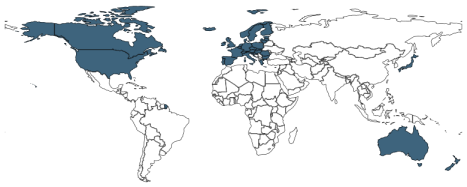
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



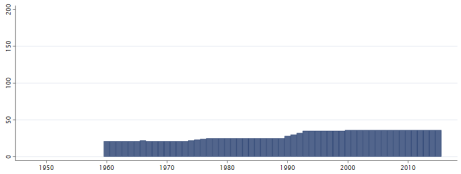
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.30 cpds_vall Share of votes: electoral alliance

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



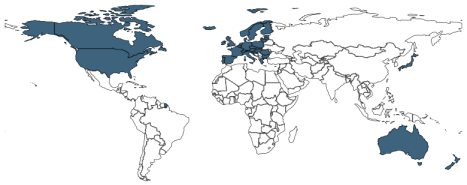
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



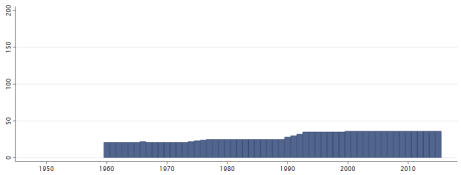
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.31 cpds_vcom Share of votes: communist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.



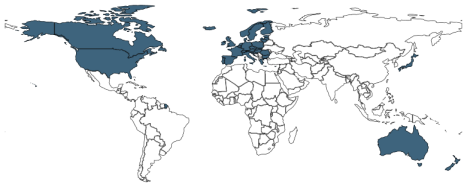
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



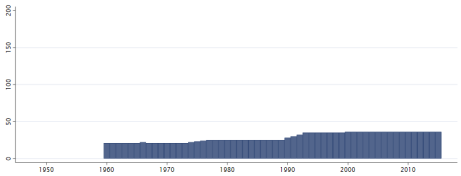
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.32 cpds_vcon Share of votes: conservative

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.



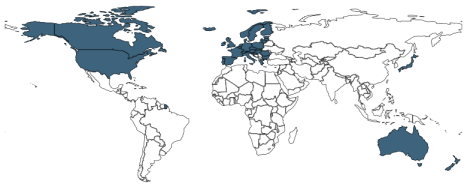
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



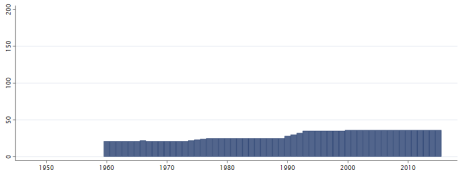
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.33 cpds_ve Share of votes: ethnic

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.



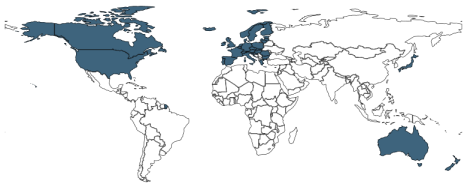
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



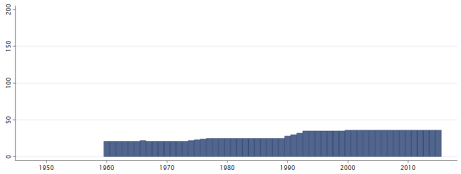
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.34 cpds_vfe Share of votes: feminist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.



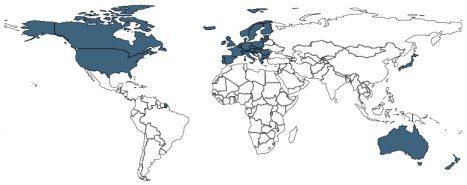
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



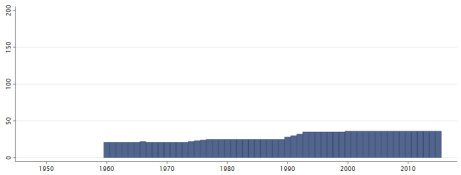
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.35 cpds_vg Share of votes: green

Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.



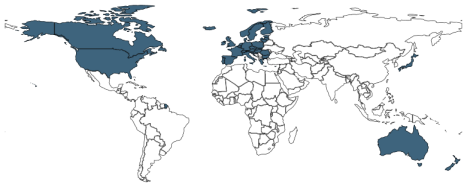
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



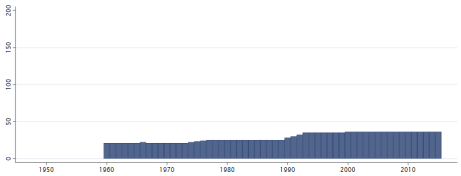
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.36 cpds_vl Share of votes: liberal

Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.



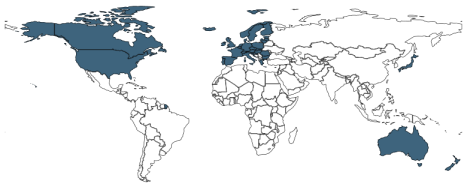
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



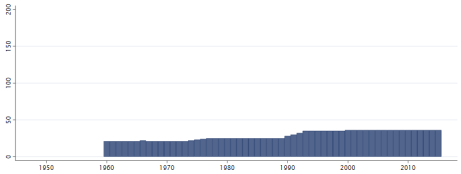
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.37 cpds_vls Share of votes: left-socialist

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



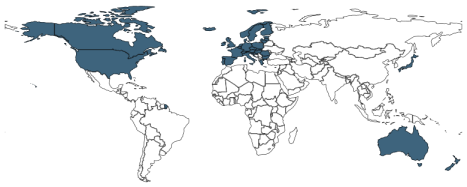
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



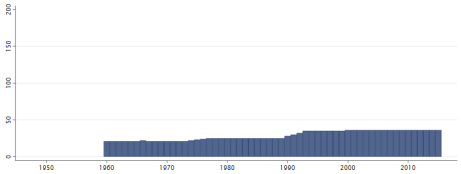
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.38 cpds_vmo Share of votes: monarchist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.



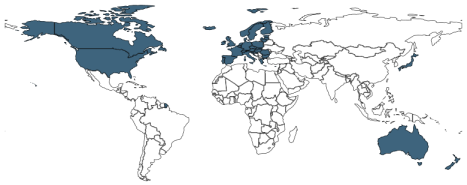
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



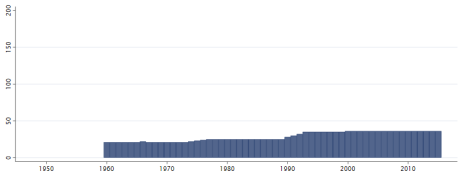
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.39 cpds_vnl Share of votes: non-labelled

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



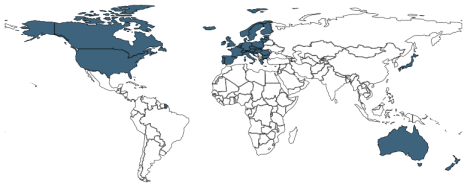
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



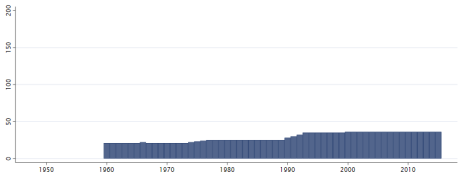
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.40 cpds_vo Share of votes: other

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.



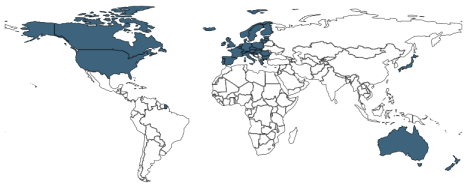
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



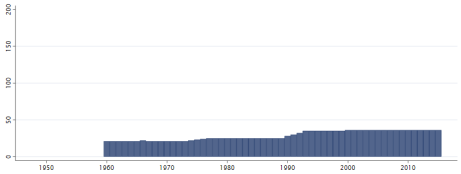
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.41 cpds_vp Share of votes: protest

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.



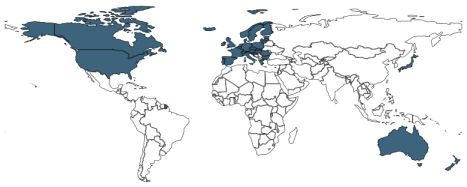
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



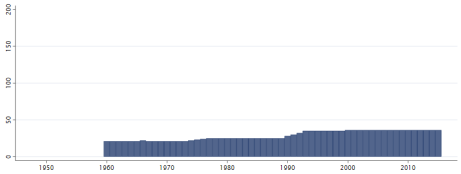
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.42 cpds_vpcom Share of votes: post-communist

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



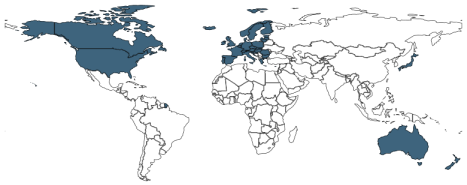
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



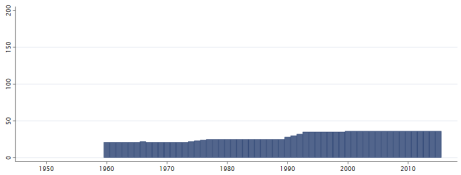
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.43 cpds_vpen Share of votes: pensioners

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.



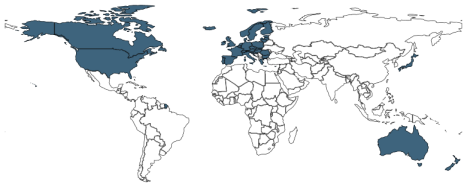
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



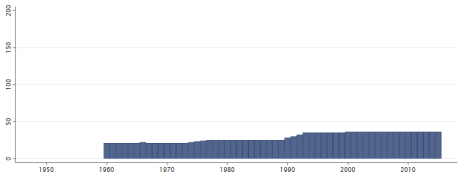
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.44 cpds_vper Share of votes: personalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.



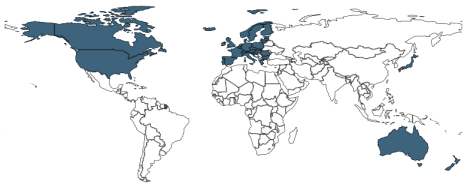
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



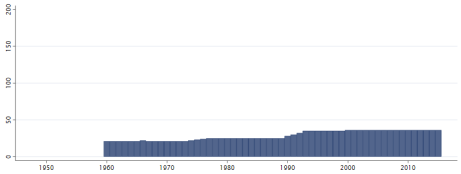
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.45 cpds_vr Share of votes: right

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.



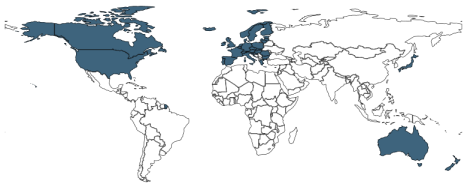
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



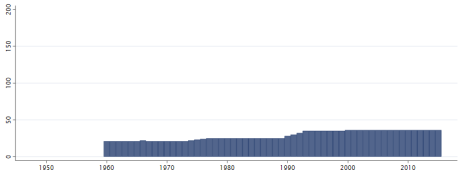
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.46 cpds_vreg Share of votes: regionalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.



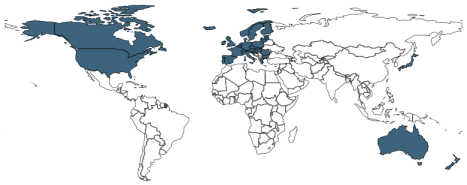
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



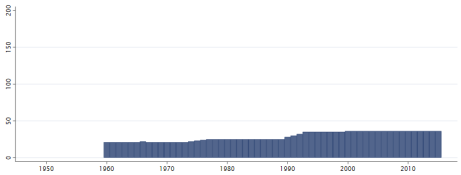
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.47 cpds_vrel Share of votes: religious

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.



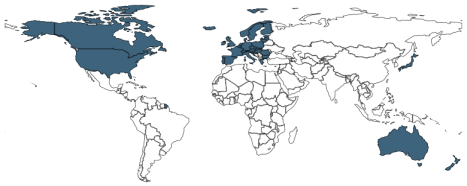
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



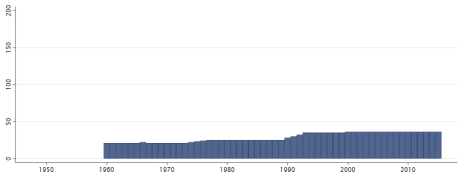
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.48 cpds_vs Share of votes: social democratic

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



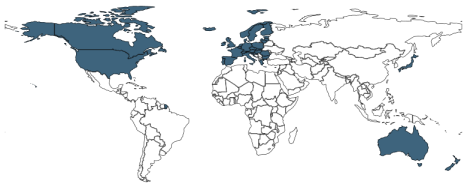
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



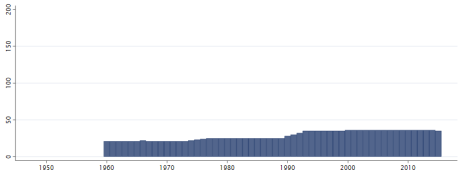
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.18.49 cpds_vt Voter turnout in election

Voter turnout in election.



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1599 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.19 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)

`http://www.cses.org/`
(The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-07)

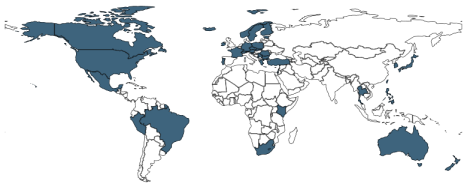
CSES dataset CSES is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables. 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 from the initial data Module 1 was exluded, as this module provide data until 2001, therefore these observations are coded incorrectly.

4.19.1 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

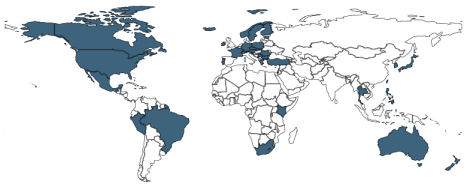
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 52 **n**: 157 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.19.2 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 52 **n**: 154 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 3

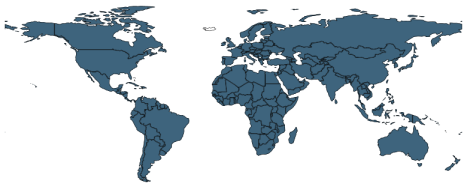
4.20 Center of Systemic Peace

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall & Elzinga-Marshall, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

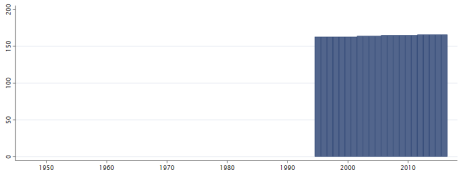
State Fragility Index and Matrix The original data provides the State Fragility Indices and the eight component indicators.

4.20.1 cspf_effect Effectiveness

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



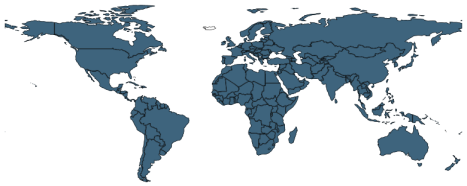
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



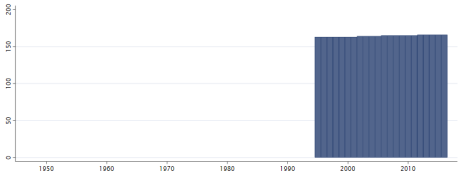
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 168 **n**: 3617 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.20.2 cspf_legit Legitimacy

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



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166

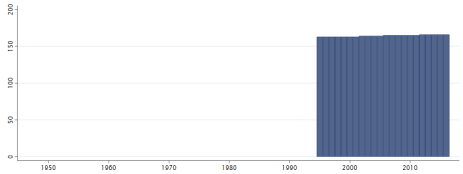


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 168 **n**: 3617 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.20.3 cspf_sfi State Fragility Index

State fragility index. A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 168 **n**: 3617 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.21 Center of Systemic Peace

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall et al., 1999)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

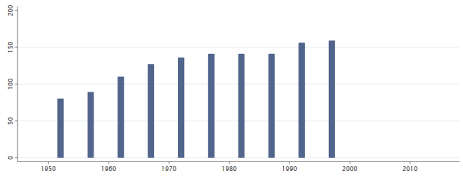
Memberships in Conventional Intergovernmental Organizations Dataset Country data denotes individual country membership in federations of intergovernment organizations, universal membership organizations, inter-continental membership organizations and regionally-defined membership organizations. Data is coded every fifth year.

4.21.1 cspo_ce Memberships in Council of Europe

Memberships in Council of Europe.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



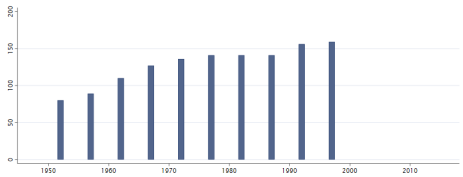
Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.21.2 cspo_cioa Total Amount of Memberships for Type A Intergovernmental Organization

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.

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**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

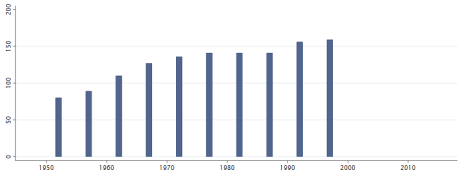
4.21.3 cspo_ciob Total Amount of Memberships for Type B Intergovernmental Organization

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'.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



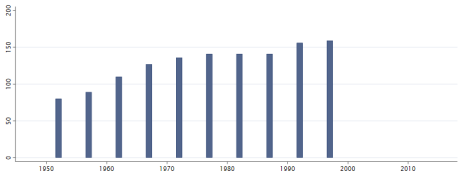
Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.21.4 cspo_cioc Total Amount of Memberships for Type C Intergovernmental Organization

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



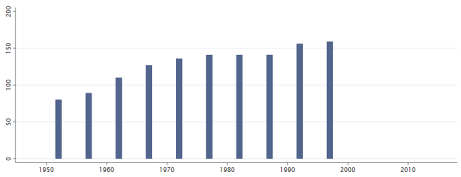
Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.21.5 cspo_ciod Total Amount of Memberships for Type D Intergovernmental Organization

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



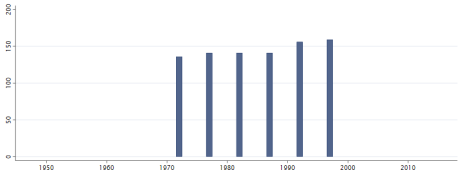
Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.21.6 cspo_interpol Memberships in International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol

Memberships in International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

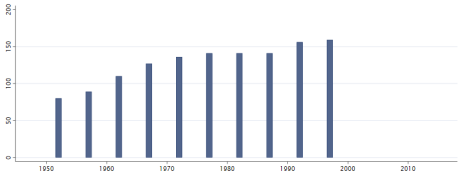


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 170 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.21.7 cspo_nato Memberships in NATO

Memberships in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

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

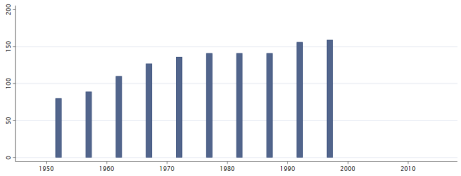


Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.21.8 cspo_oecd Memberships in OECD

Memberships in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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

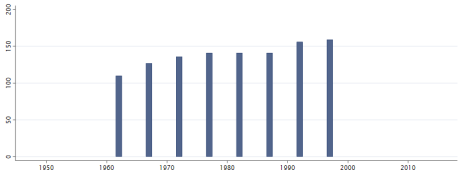


Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.21.9 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

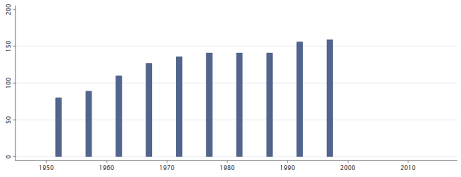


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1111 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.21.10 cspo_uiareg Geographical Region

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

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

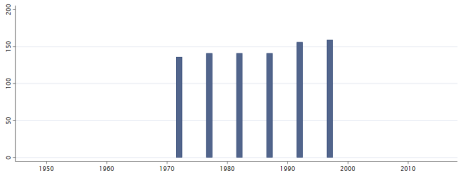


Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1280 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.21.11 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

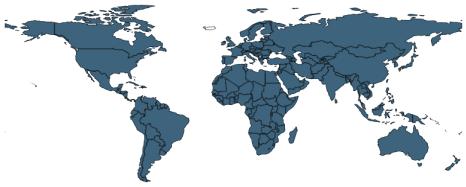
4.22 Center of Systemic Peace

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

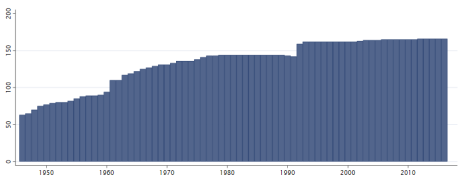
Major Episodes of Political Violence Dataset Annual Set lists annual, cross-national, time-series data on interstate, societal, and communal warfare magnitude scores (independence, interstate, ethnic, and civil; violence and warfare) for all countries; Full Set (1946-2016) includes both country data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

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

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



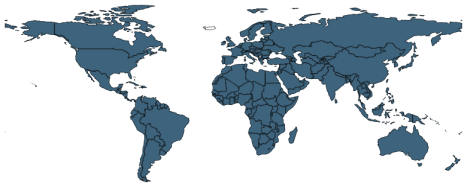
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



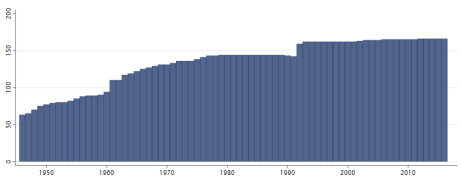
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9494 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

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

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



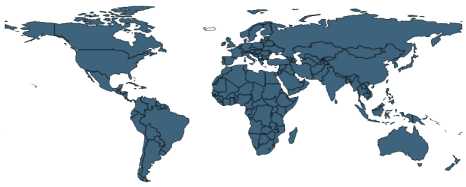
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



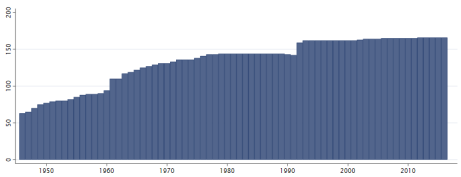
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9494 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

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

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



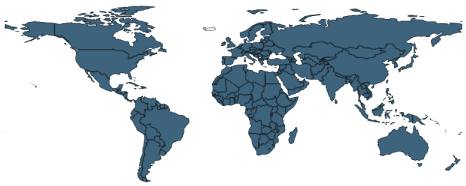
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



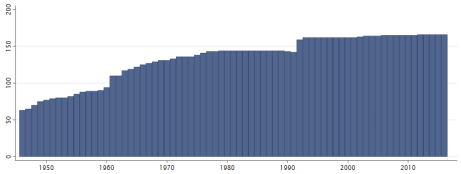
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9494 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

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

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



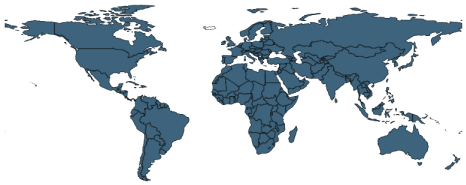
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



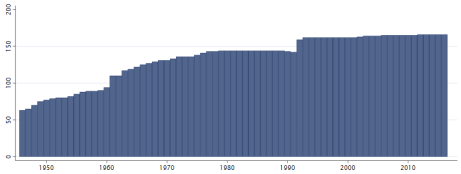
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9494 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

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

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



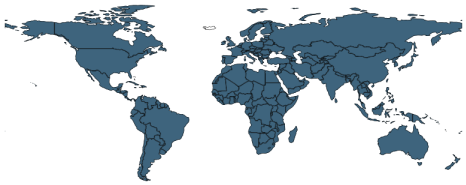
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



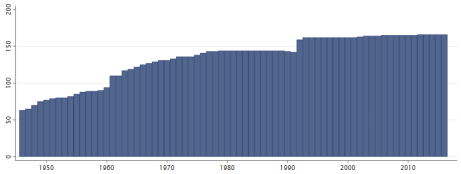
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9494 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

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

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



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9494 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.23 Vincenzo Emanuele

`http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html`
(Emanuele, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-09)

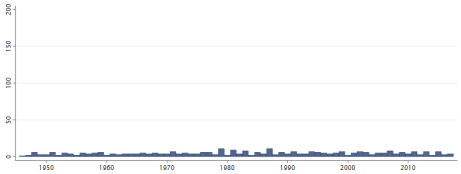
Dataset of Electoral Volatility This dataset provides data on electoral volatility and its internal components in parliamentary elections (lower house) in 20 countries of Western Europe for the period 1945-2015. It covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II

under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s. Altogether, a total of 347 elections (or, more precisely, electoral periods) are included. When several elections were held in a single year, the data for the last election is included in the QoG dataset.

4.23.1 dev_altv Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1%

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1% of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20

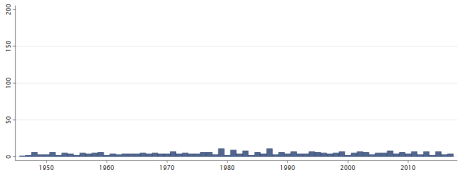


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 22 **n**: 343 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.23.2 dev_othv Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1%

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1% of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1% and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1% - and then added to the calculation of dev_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1% and parties below 1% for the calculation of the two components of dev_regv and dev_altv.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20

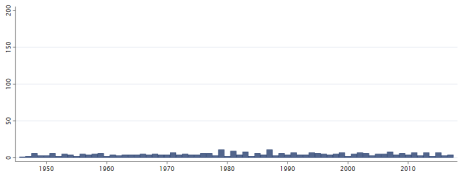


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 22 **n**: 343 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.23.3 dev_regv Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1% of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1% in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1% in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1% in election at time t).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20

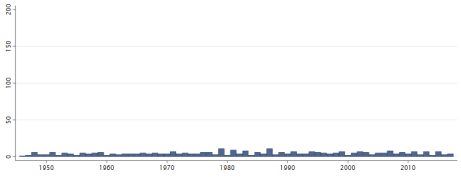


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 22 **n**: 343 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.23.4 dev_tv Electoral Volatility - Total

total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures. dev_regv + dev_altv + dev_othv = dev_tv.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 22 **n**: 343 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24 Williams Andrew (2014)

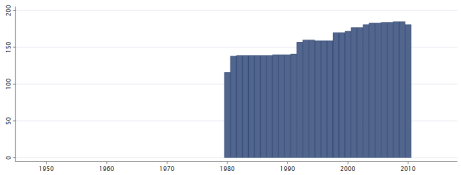
`https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/`
(Williams, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

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

4.24.1 diat_ati Accountability Transparency

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

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

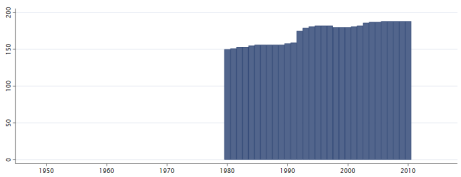


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4935 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.24.2 diat_iti Information Transparency

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

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

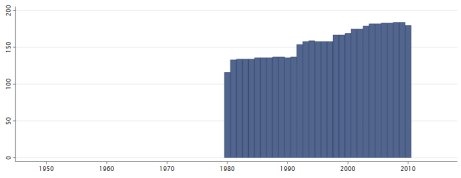


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 5343 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.24.3 diat_ti Transparency Index

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

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



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188 **n**: 4861 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 26

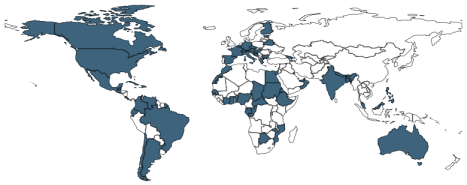
4.25 Inter-American Development Bank

`http://www.iadb.org/en/research-and-data/publication-details,3169.html?pub_id=IDB-DB-121`
(Cesi Cruz & Scartascini, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-09)

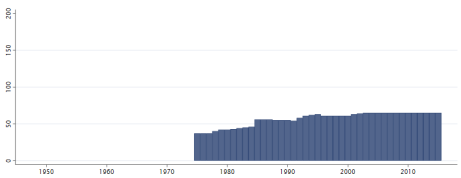
Database of Political Institutions The Database of Political Institutions (DPI) was compiled by the Development Research Group of the World Bank for research in comparative political economy and comparative political institutions. Please note that the missing codes (-999, -888) has been recoded to missing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

4.25.1 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.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 65



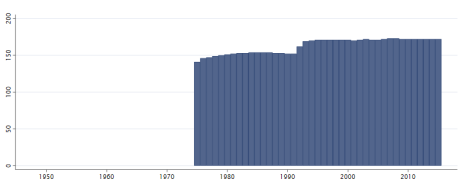
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 74 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.2 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172

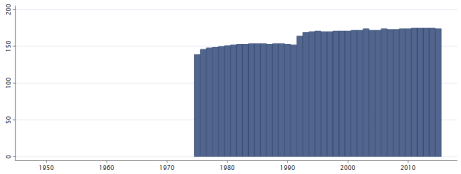


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 6672 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.3 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".

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

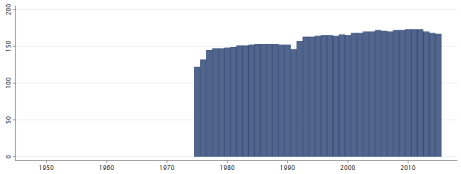


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6700 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.4 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances.

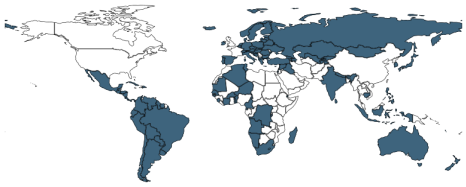
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173



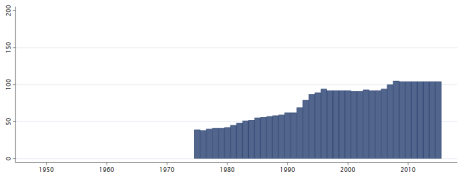
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6535 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.25.5 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.



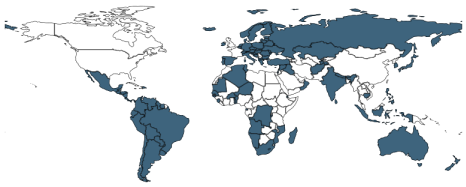
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104



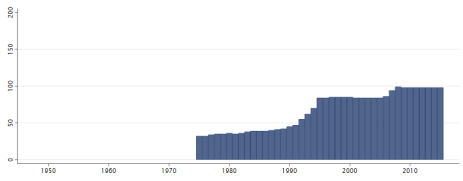
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 114 **n**: 3118 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.25.6 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.



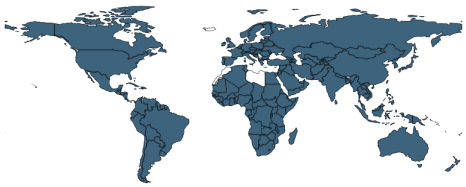
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 98



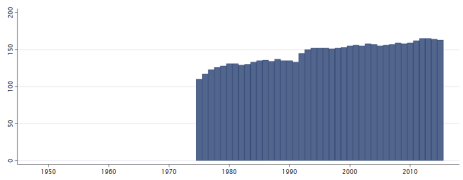
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 102 **n**: 2725 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.25.7 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.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166

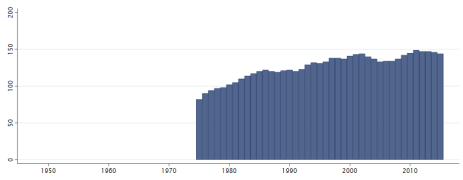


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 5954 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.25.8 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.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 154



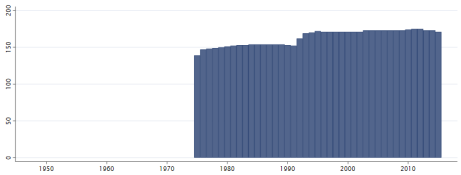
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 169 **n**: 5177 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.9 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 in office without an election, EIEC is 2 because the executive is unelected. If an elected president is impeached and the vice-president succeeds the presidency in a legal and proper way, EIEC remains as was. If EIEC was 7 under the old president, it remains 7 under the new president. For "Electoral Rules" variables: all get an NA if the LIEC is 1. If LIEC is 2, then legislature is unelected and we infer that district magnitude is NA. If LIEC is less than or equal to 4, then PR is also NA irrespective of district magnitude. If LIEC is less than or equal to 3.5, then both PR and Plurality are NA. In order to assess electoral rules we use the IPU website as well as the Europa Yearbook (and to a lesser extent Banks). IPU has the most recent information whereas Europa has information up to 1984, and from 1990 to 1994. If there are discrepancies between Europa (to 1984) and IPU (1998), we assume that changes have occurred, and only input the IPU information for 1995, leaving blanks from 1985 to 1994. If the IPU matched the Europa exactly, we assumed no changes took place, and filled in the intervening years. In the event that a system changed and then switched back, this introduces errors. Since this assumption was made only when institutions from 1984 matched those in 1998, these cases are limited to very stable democracies.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175



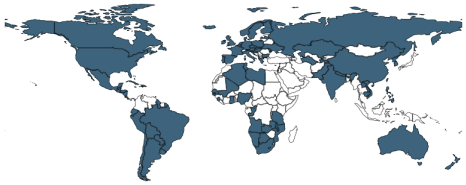
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6693 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.10 dpi_erlc Chief Executive Party Orientation

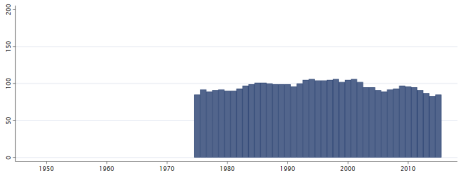
Party orientation with respect to economic policy, coded based on the description of the party in the sources, using the following criteria: Right: for parties that are defined as conservative, Christian democratic, or right-wing. Left: for parties that are defined as communist, socialist, social democratic, 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 100

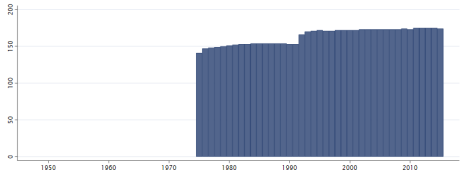


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 3947 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.25.11 dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

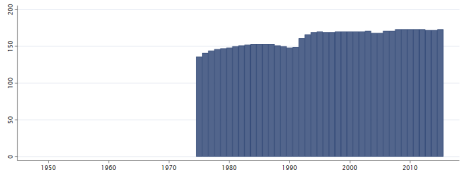


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6715 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.12 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.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173

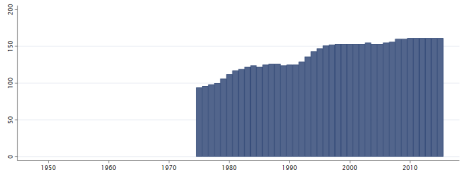


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 6610 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.25.13 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.

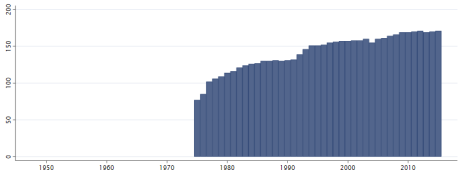
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 161



Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173 **n**: 5642 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.25.14 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.

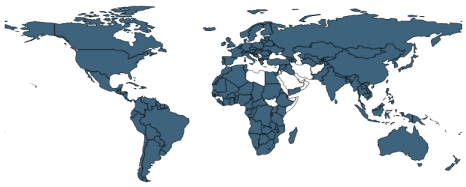


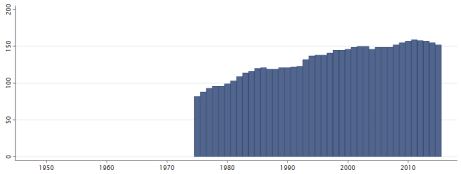
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 5826 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.15 dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party

Age of Largest Government Party.



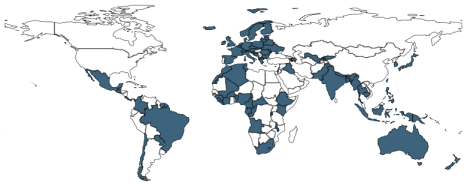


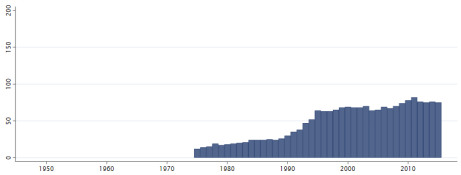
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173 **n**: 5371 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.16 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party.



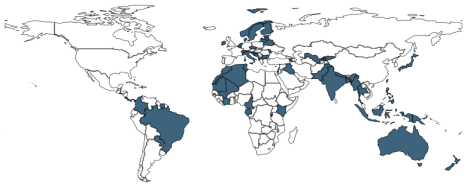


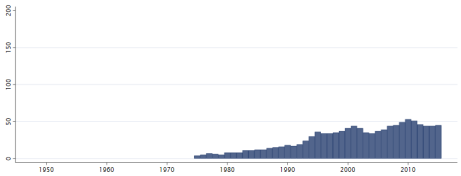
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 94

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 129 **n**: 1973 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.25.17 dpi_gpage3 Age of 3rd Largest Government Party

Age of 3rd Largest Government Party.





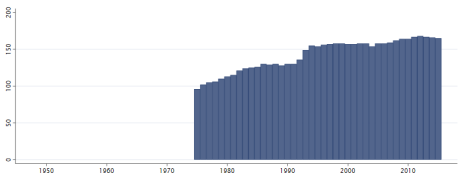
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 61

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 99 **n**: 1118 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.25.18 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation.

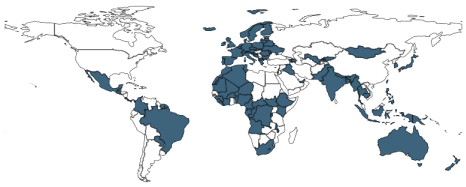
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 170



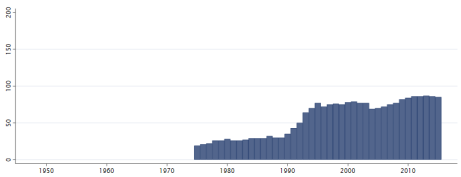
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 179 **n**: 5825 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.25.19 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

2nd Largest Government Party Orientation.



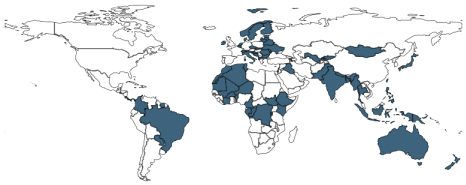
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 100



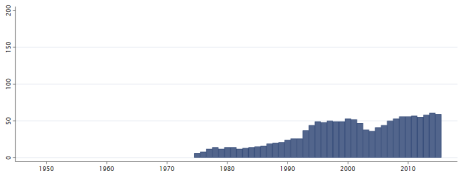
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 140 **n**: 2307 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.25.20 dpi_gprlc3 3rd Largest Government Party Orientation

3rd Largest Government Party Orientation.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 74

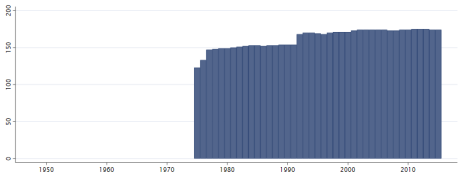


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 118 **n**: 1428 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.25.21 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

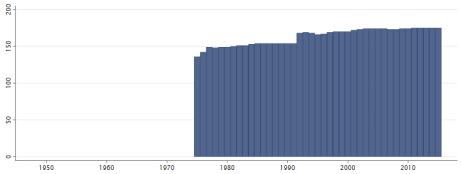


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6666 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.25.22 dpi_gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

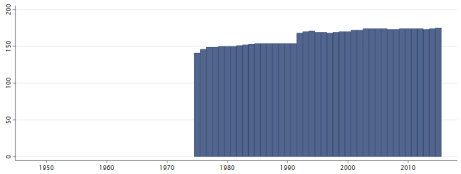


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6683 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.23 dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party.

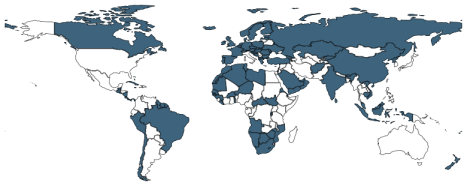
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175



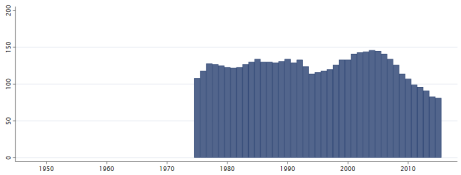
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6697 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.24 dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party.



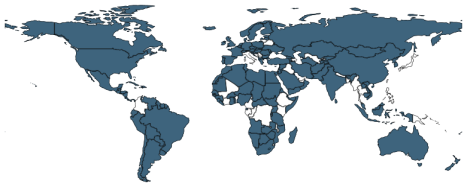
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



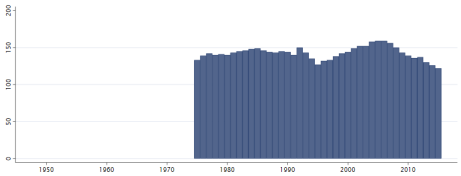
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 5056 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.25.25 dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

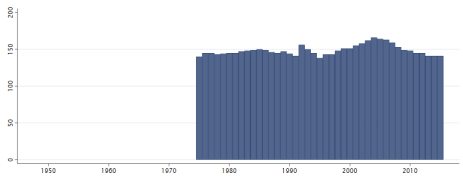


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 5840 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.26 dpi_gpvs3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156

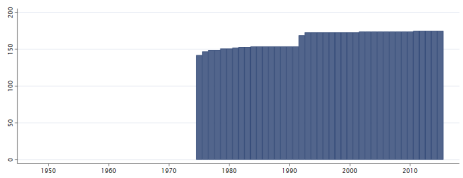


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6088 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.25.27 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

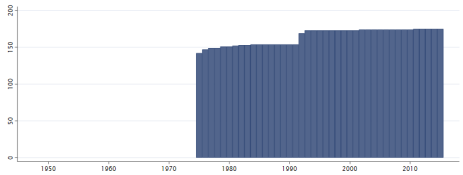


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6746 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.28 dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

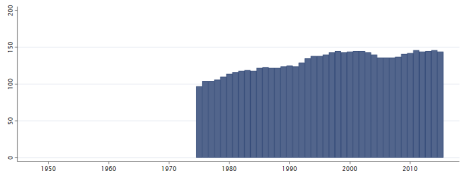


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6746 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.29 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.

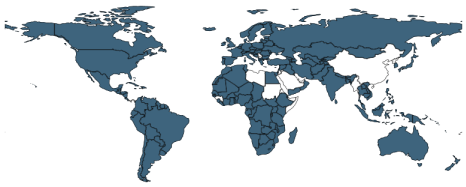
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 152



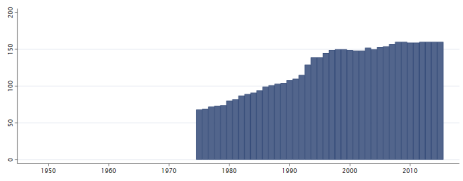
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 169 **n**: 5349 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.30 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 160

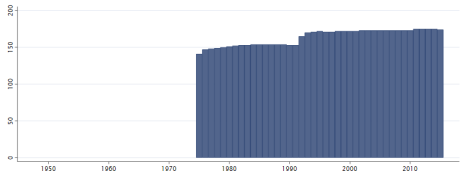


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 169 **n**: 5109 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.25.31 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175



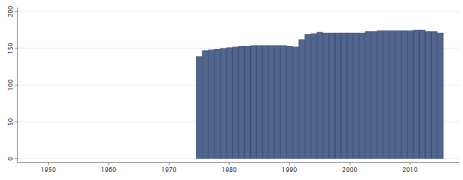
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6713 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.32 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175

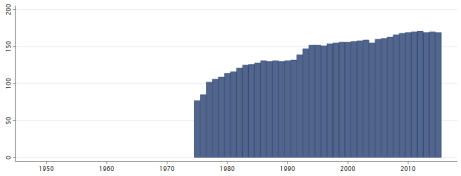


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6698 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.33 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173

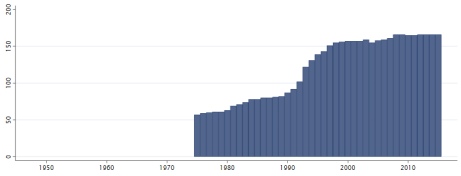


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 5821 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.34 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).

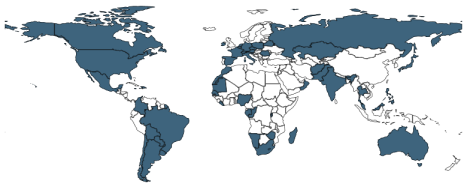
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



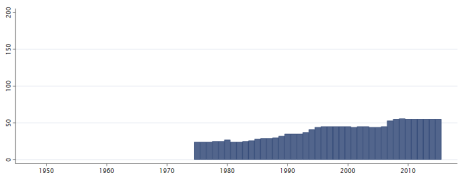
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.25.35 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).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

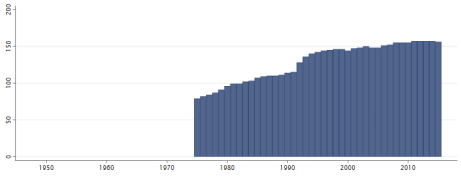


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 64 **n**: 1609 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.25.36 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 157



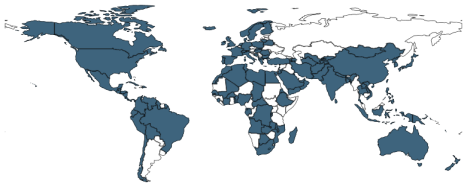
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 170 **n**: 5262 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.37 dpi_muni Municipal Government

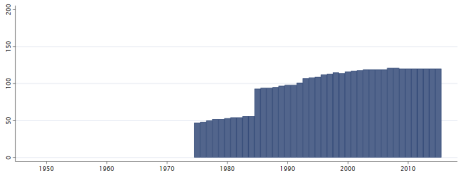
Are municipal governments locally elected?

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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120

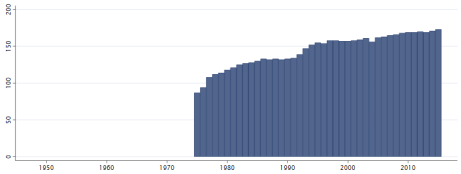


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 129 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.38 dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173

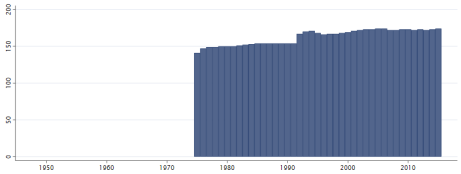


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 5917 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.39 dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174

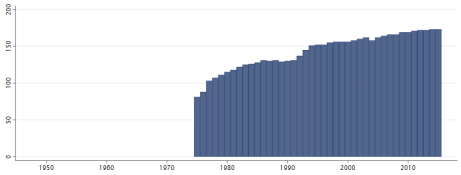


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6674 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.25.40 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174

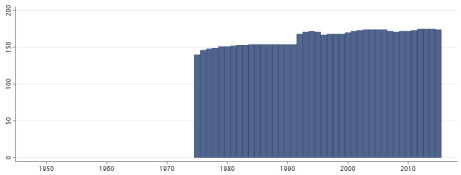


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 5861 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.41 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

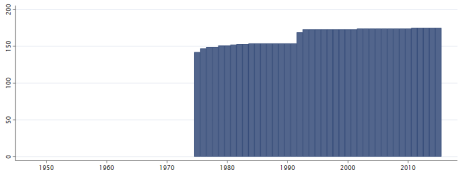


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6698 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.42 dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

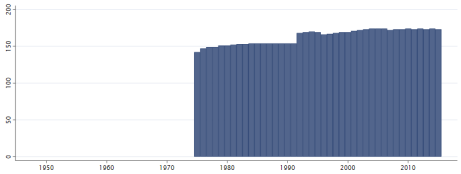


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6746 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.43 dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174

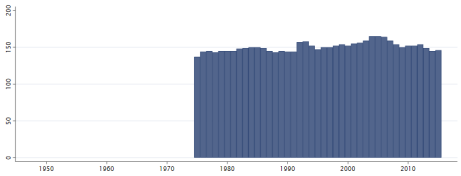


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6691 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.44 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties.

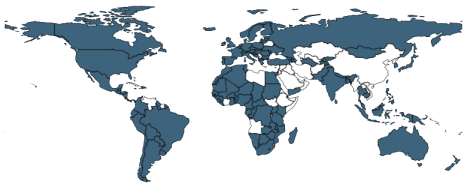
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158



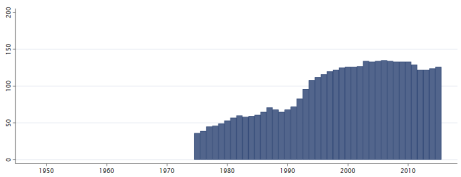
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6168 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.25.45 dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

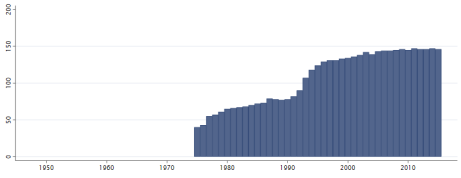


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 3925 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.25.46 dpi_opf Opposition Fractionalization Index

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

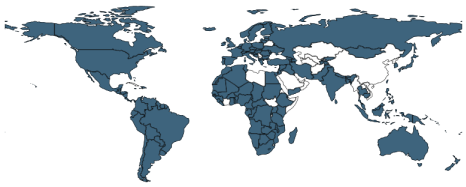
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 154



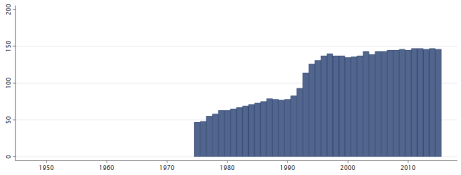
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 4382 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.25.47 dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation.



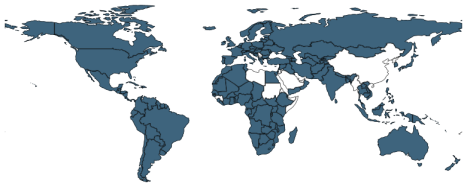
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 152



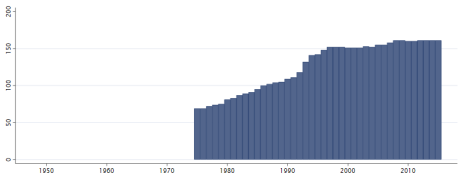
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 4454 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.25.48 dpi_plurality Plurality

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



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 161

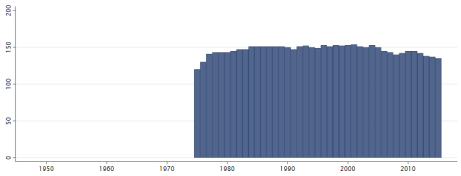


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 169 **n**: 5165 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.49 dpi_polariz Polarization

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

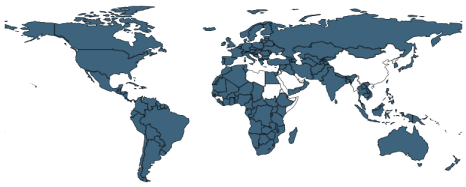
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 155



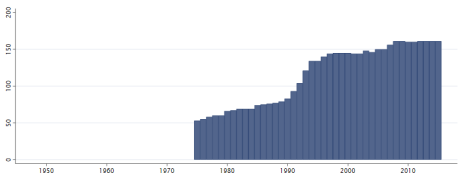
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 5996 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.25.50 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.



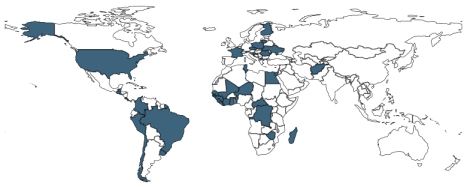
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 161



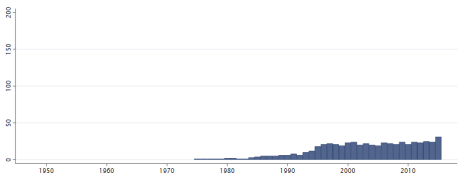
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 168 **n**: 4719 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.25.51 dpi_pvfr President Percentage of Votes, last round

President got what % of votes in the final round?



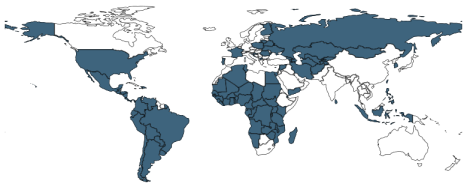
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41



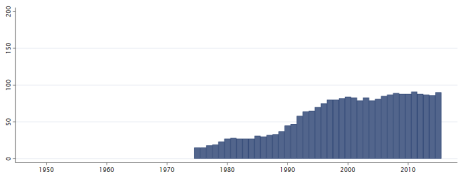
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 53 **n**: 548 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.52 dpi_pvor President Percentage of Votes, first round

President got what % of votes in the 1st/only round?



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 94

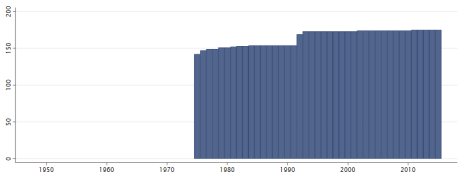


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 100 **n**: 2423 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 24

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

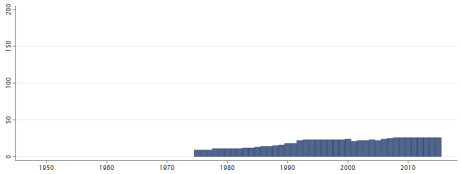


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6746 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.54 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26

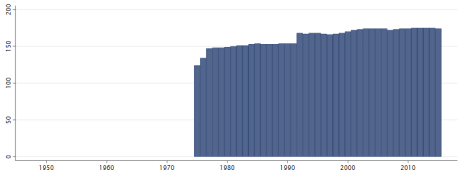


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 788 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.25.55 dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

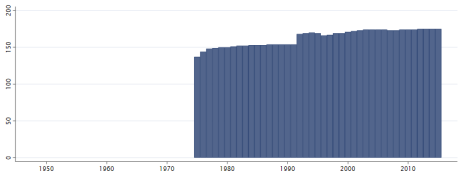


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6647 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.25.56 dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

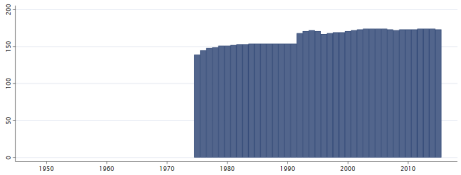


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6689 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.57 dpi_slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.

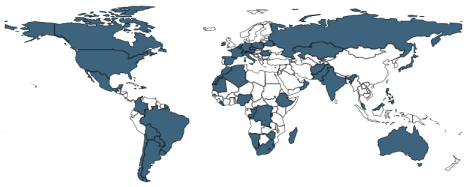
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174



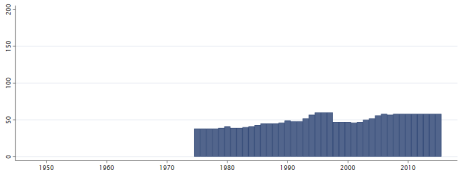
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6699 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.58 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 58

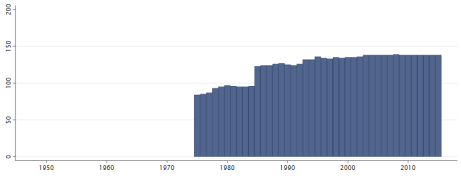


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 79 **n**: 2020 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.25.59 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138



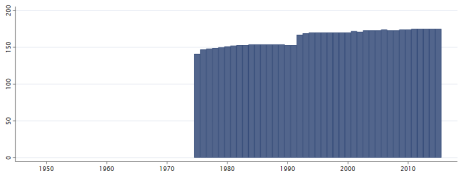
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156 **n**: 5059 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.60 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175

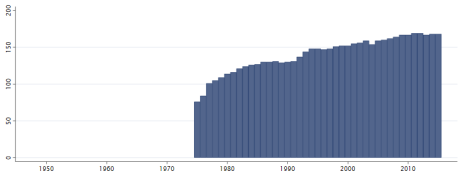


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6705 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.25.61 dpi_tf Fractionalization Index

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

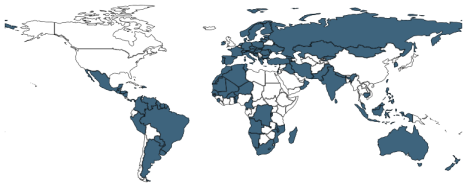
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172



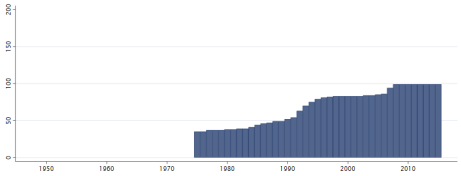
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 5755 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.62 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 99

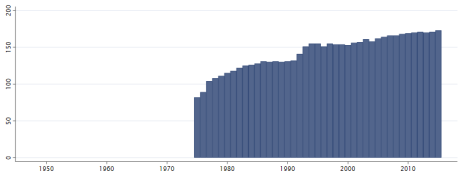


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 106 **n**: 2807 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.25.63 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties.

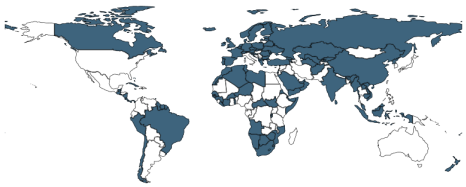
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173



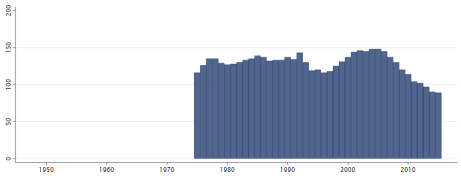
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 5864 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.64 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party.



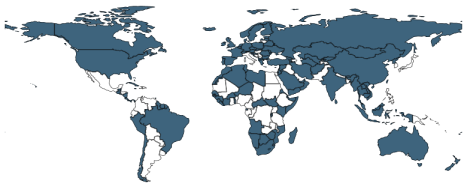
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 109

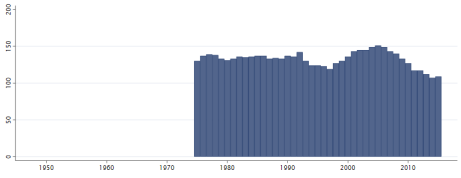


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 5237 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.25.65 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



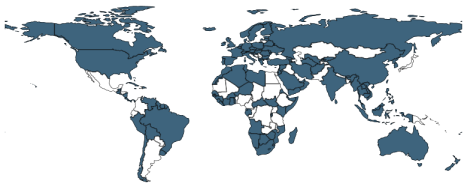


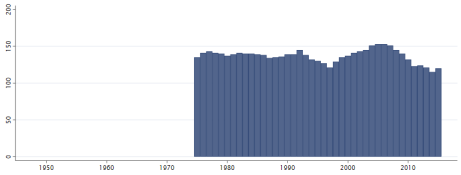
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 126

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 5437 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.25.66 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



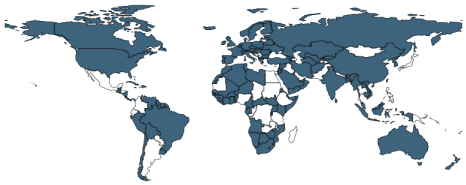


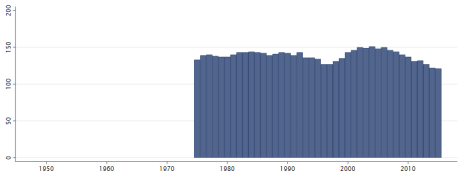
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 136

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 5608 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.67 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties.



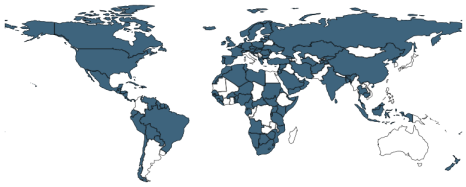


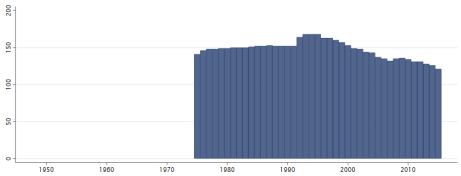
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 141

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 5689 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.25.68 dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties.





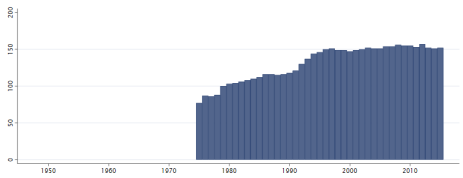
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 139

Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 6041 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.25.69 dpi_yct Years Left in Current Term

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

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158

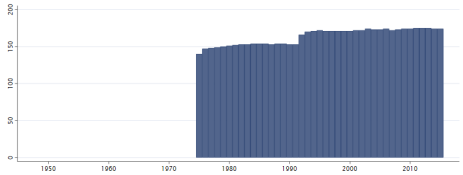


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 5378 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.25.70 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175



Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 6710 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.26 Axel Dreher

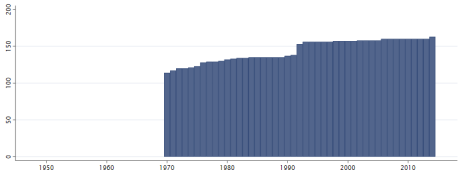
`http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/`
(Dreher, 2006)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-30)

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

4.26.1 dr_eg Economic Globalization

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 163

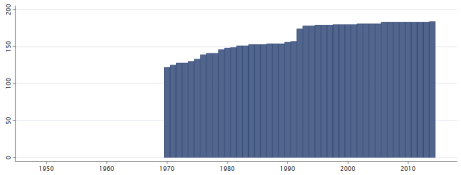


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168 **n**: 6485 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.26.2 dr_ig Index of Globalization

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184

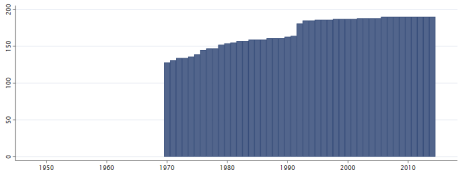


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 7325 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.26.3 dr_pg Political Globalization

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

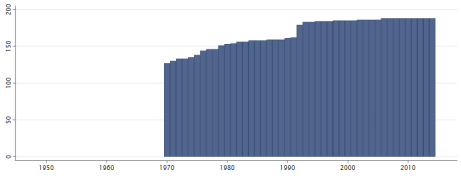


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 7622 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.26.4 dr_sg Social Globalization

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 7549 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.27 The World Bank Group

`http://go.worldbank.org/UVPO9KSJJ0`
(Deininger & Squire, 1996)

(Data downloaded: 2017-08-09)

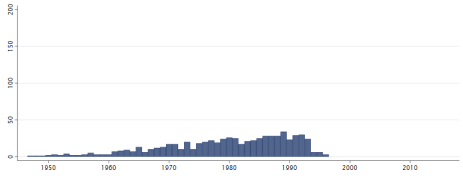
Measuring Income Inequality Database Data set presents data on inequality in the distribution of income.

Note: Only data that have been of good quality (accept) have been included.

4.27.1 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 within- and 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.

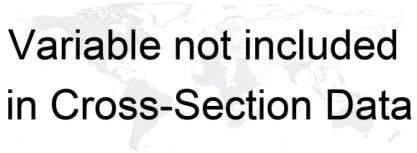


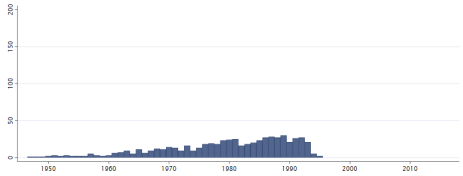
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1996
N: 114 **n**: 672 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.27.2 ds_quint1 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1.



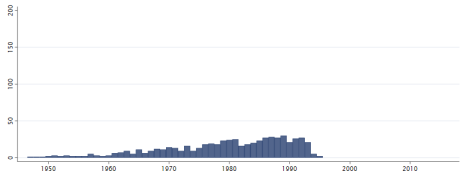


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 101 **n**: 600 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.27.3 ds_quint2 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2.



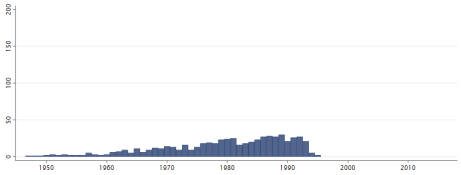
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 101 **n**: 600 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.27.4 ds_quint3 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3.

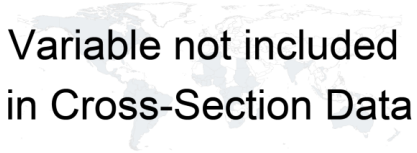
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



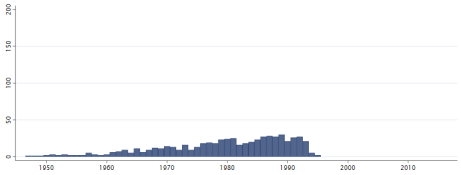
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 101 **n**: 600 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.27.5 ds_quint4 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 4

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 4.



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



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 101 **n**: 600 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

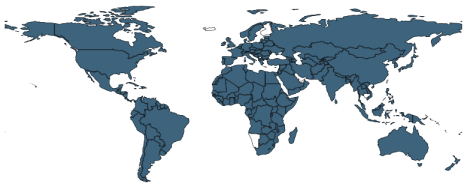
4.28 Global Footprint Network

`http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_data_and_results/`
(Global Footprint Network, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-21)

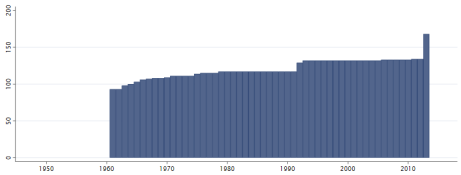
Global Footprint Data The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. This Data Package contains Ecological Footprint and biocapacity as well as Human Development and population data to give a first approximation of the biological resource situation of the featured countries.

4.28.1 ef_bul Built-up Land

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



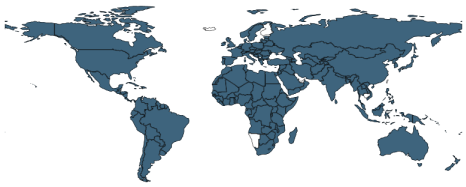
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



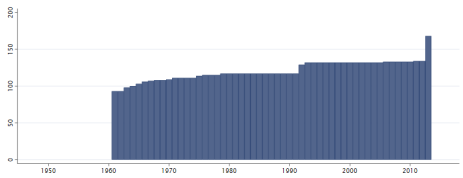
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6395 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.28.2 ef_carb Carbon

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



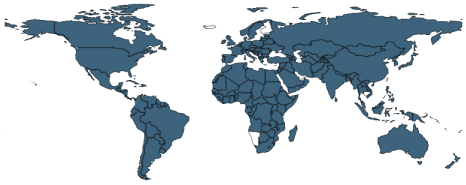
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



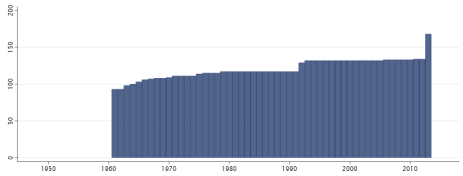
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6395 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.28.3 ef_crop Cropland

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



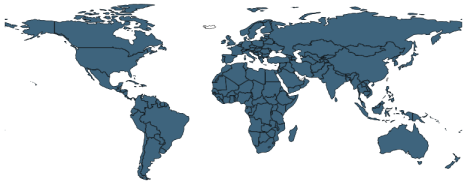
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



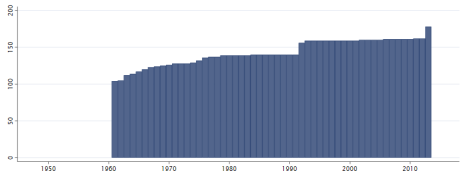
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6395 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.28.4 ef_ef Total

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



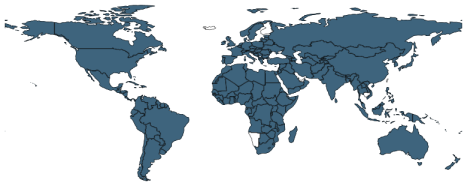
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 179



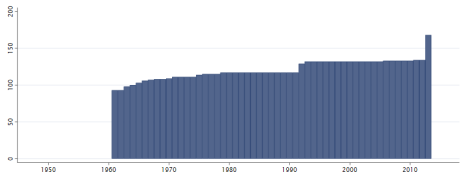
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192 **n**: 7574 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.28.5 ef_fg Fishing Grounds

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



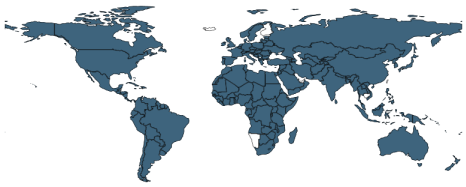
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



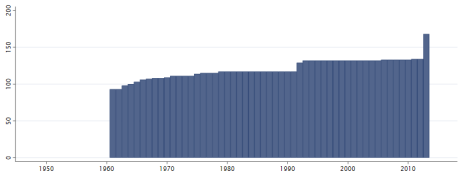
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6395 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.28.6 ef_for Forests

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



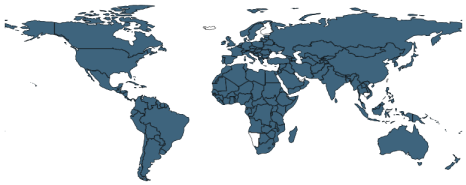
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



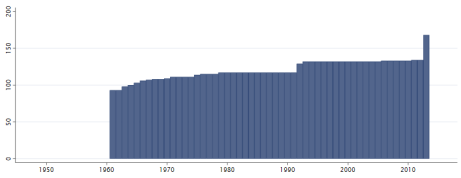
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6395 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.28.7 ef_gl Grazing Land

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



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6395 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 35

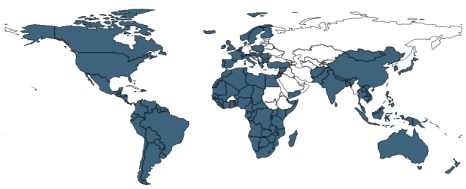
4.29 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine

`http://go.worldbank.org/K7WYOCA8T0`
(Easterly & Levine, 1997)
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-07)

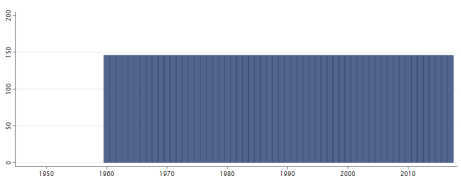
Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions Dataset The data set used in the paper Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions by William Easterly and Ross Levine. Data about languages is originally from Gunnemark (1991), which is a compilation of data gathered by the international society of geolinguistic scholars. Gunnemark have started to collect data for the "Countries, Peoples, and their Languages: The Geolinguistic Handbook" since 1960s, and the book was bublished at 1991. Therefore, the data is constant for these years and as well it is extended to current days.

4.29.1 el_gunn1 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language

Percent of population not speaking the official language (for period 1960-1991).



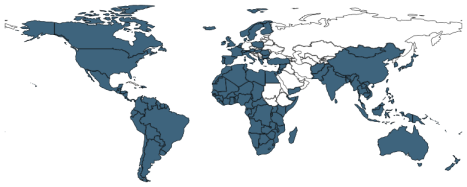
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 142



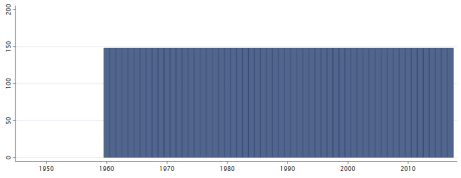
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 146 **n**: 8468 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.29.2 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 144



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 148 **n**: 8584 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.30 Encyclopaedia Metallum

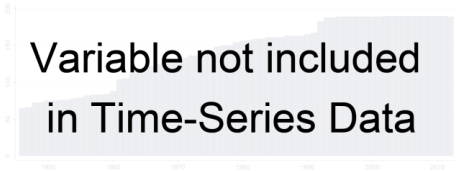
`https://www.metal-archives.com/`
(Encyclopaedia Metallum, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-13)

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

4.30.1 em_active Number of Active Metal Bands

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

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 194



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

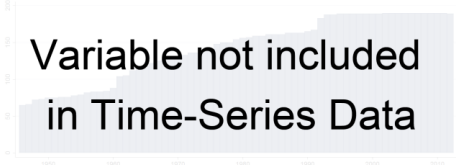
4.31 Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators

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

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

4.31.1 env_tr_r Number of environmental agreements ratified

Number of environmental agreements ratified.

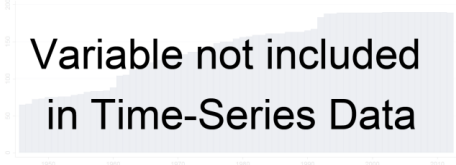


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189

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

4.31.2 env_tr_s Number of environmental agreements signed

Number of environmental agreements signed.

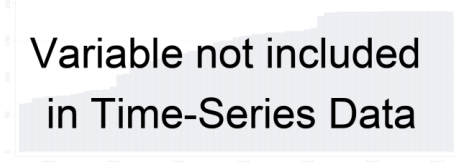


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189

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

4.31.3 env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total

Number of environmental agreements total.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189

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

4.32 Environmental Performance Index

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

Environmental Performance Data The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy 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. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing".

4.32.1 epi_access Access to Electricity

Percent of population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.2 epi_acsat Unsafe Sanitation

Exposure to unsafe sanitation and population lacking access to sanitation.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.3 epi_co2kwh Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.4 epi_eh Environmental Health

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.5 epi_ehair Air Quality

Air Quality: Index calculated from three variables : Household Air Quality, Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5 and Air Pollution - PM2.5 Exceedance.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.6 epi_eheh Health Impacts

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.7 epi_ehwater Water and Sanitation

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.8 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.9 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.10 epi_evag Agriculture

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 167 **n**: 1494 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.11 epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat

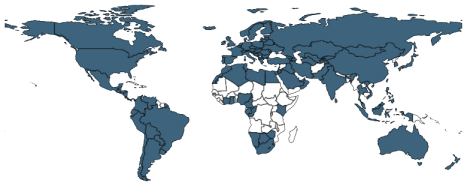
Biodiversity and Habitat: Index calculated from five variables: Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weights), Terrestrial Protected Areas (Global Biome Weights), Marine Protected Areas, Species Protection (National), and Species Protection (Global).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.12 epi_evclimate Climate and Energy

Climate and Energy: Index calculated from three different variables.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 113

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 113 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.13 epi_evfish Fisheries

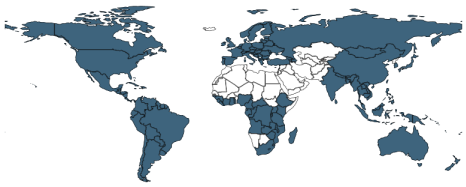
Fisheries: Percentage of fishing stocks overexploited and collapsed from EEZ

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 136

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 137 **n**: 1224 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.14 epi_evforest Tree Cover Loss

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



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 121 **n**: 1089 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.15 epi_evwater Wastewater Treatment

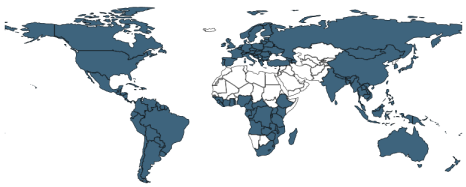
Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater treatment level weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.16 epi_forch Tree Cover Loss

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



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 121 **n**: 1089 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.17 epi_mpaeez Marine Protected Areas

Marine Protected Areas: Marine protected areas as a percent of EEZ.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 136

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 137 **n**: 1224 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.18 epi_nbalance Nitrogen Balance

Nitrogen Balance: Measure of a cropland's excess nitrogen

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 167 **n**: 1494 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.19 epi_pacovd Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weights)

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.20 epi_pm25 Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5

Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5: Population weighted exposure to PM2.5 (three- year average).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.21 epi_pspu Species Protection (National)

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.22 epi_wastecxn Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment level weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.23 epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water

Population lacking access to drinking water

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.33 European Social Survey

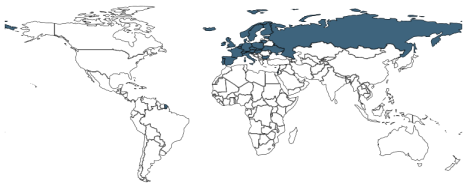
`http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html`
(NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-16)

European Social Survey - Wave 1-7 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.

4.33.1 ess_happy Subjective Happiness

Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?
0. Extremely Unhappy
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

7.
8.
9.
10. Extremely Happy



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.2 ess_health Subjective Health

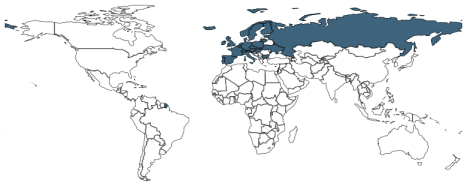
How is your health in general? Would you say it is:
1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very Bad

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.3 ess_relig Religiosity

Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?
0. Not at all Religious
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very Religious



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.4 ess_trlegal Trust in Legal System

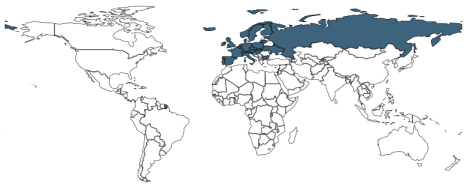
Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.5 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.

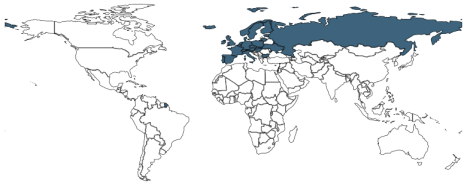


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.6 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.

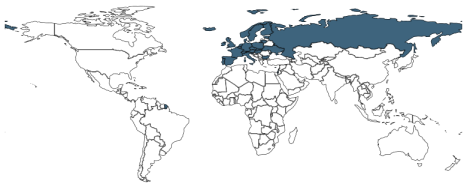


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.7 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.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.8 ess_trpolice Trust in Police

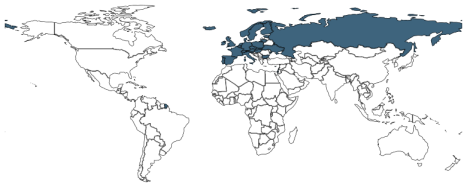
Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Police.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.33.9 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

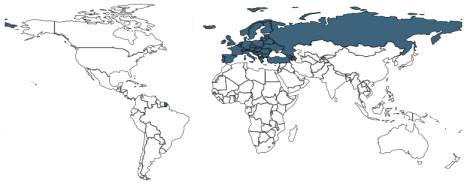
4.34 Eurostat

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

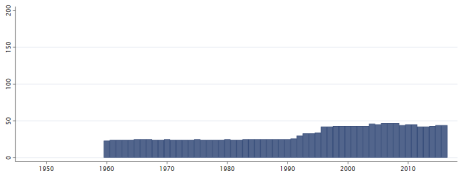
Eurostat Datasets

4.34.1 eu_demcnmigratn Net migration plus statistical adjusted

Net migration plus statistical adjusted



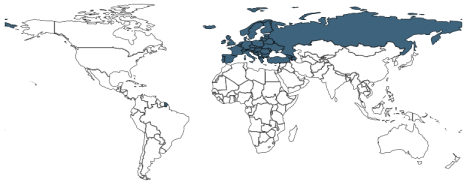
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 48



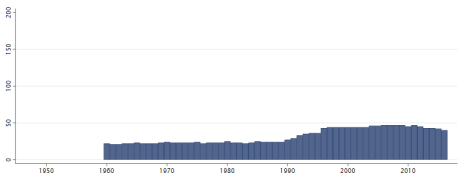
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1836 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.34.2 eu_demd2janf Population at 1st January, female

Population at 1st January, female



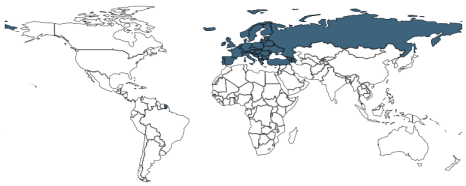
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 47



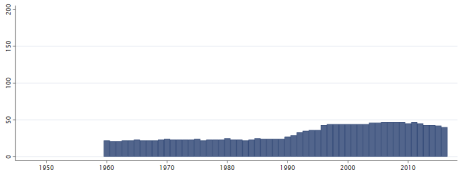
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1820 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.34.3 eu_demd2janm Population at 1st January, male

Population at 1st January, male



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 47

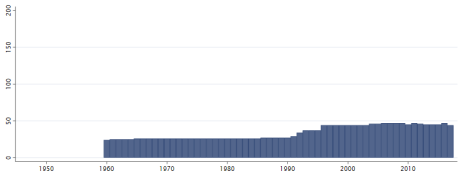


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1820 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.34.4 eu_demd2jant Population at 1st January, total

Population at 1st January, total

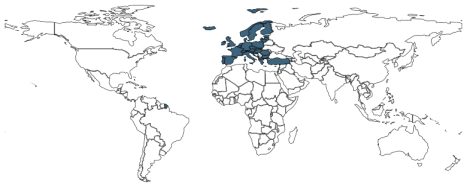
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 48



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 50 **n**: 1975 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.34.5 eu_demd3dens Population density, average population per square km

Population density, average population per square km

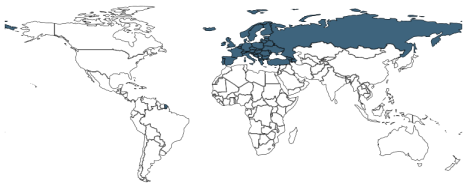


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36

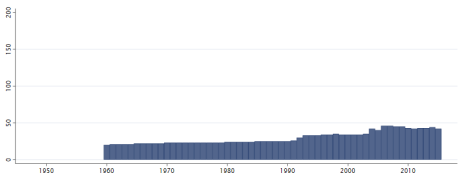
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.6 eu_demdeathdf Deaths - females

Deaths - females



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47

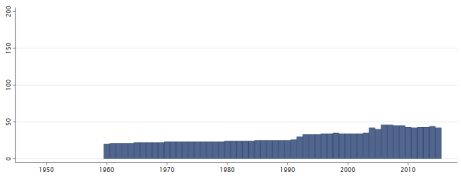


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 49 **n**: 1664 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.34.7 eu_demdeathdm Deaths - males

Deaths - males

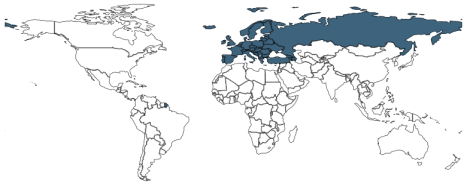
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



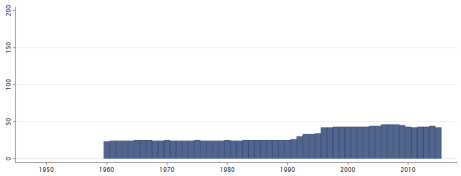
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 49 **n**: 1664 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.34.8 eu_demdeathdt Deaths - total

Deaths - total



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47

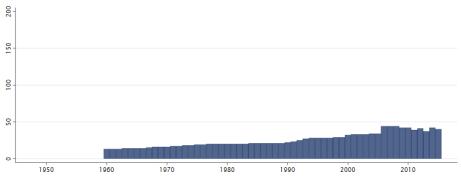


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 49 **n**: 1783 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.34.9 eu_demfrate2 Fertility rate, total

Fertility rate, total

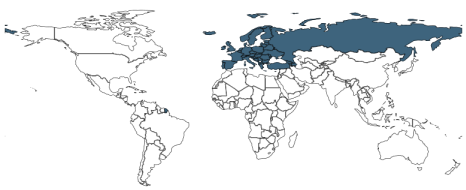
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 45



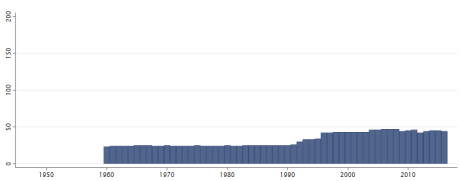
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 46 **n**: 1413 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.34.10 eu_demgrownnat Natural change of population

Natural change of population



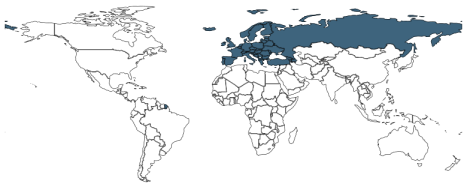
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 48



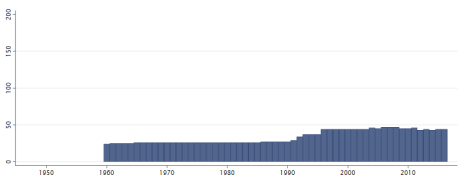
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1843 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.34.11 eu_demgrowt Total population change

Total population change



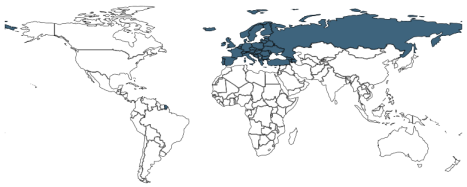
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 48



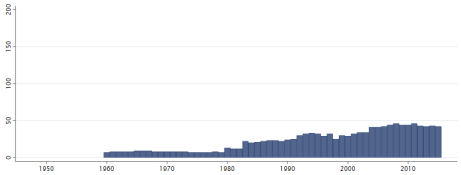
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1917 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.34.12 eu_demlbirthlf Live births - females

Live births - females



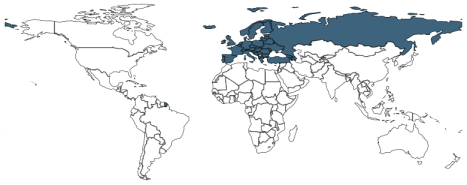
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



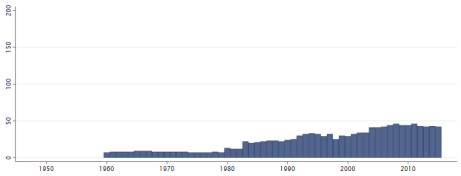
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 50 **n**: 1286 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.34.13 eu_demlbirthlm Live births - males

Live births - males



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47

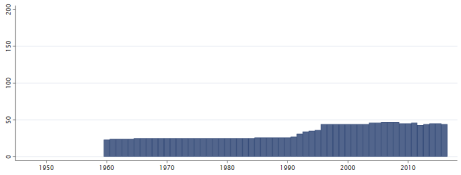


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 50 **n**: 1286 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.34.14 eu_demlbirthlt Live births - total

Live births - total

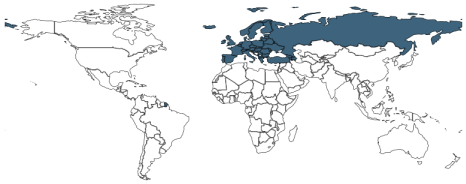
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 48



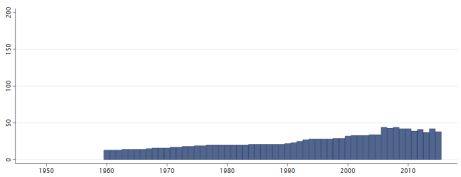
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1880 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.34.15 eu_demmawc Mean age of woman at childbirth

Mean age of woman at childbirth



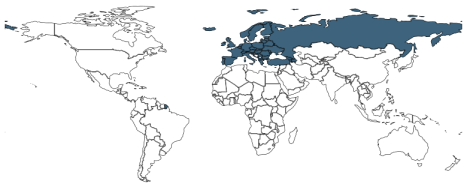
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 45



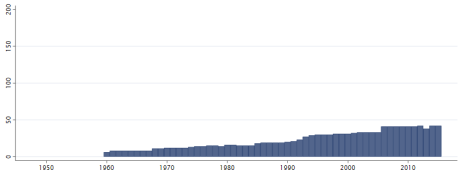
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 46 **n**: 1410 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.34.16 eu_demmlifexpf Life expectancy in age < 1year, female

Life expectancy in age < 1year, female



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 46

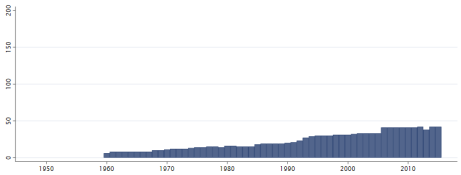


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 47 **n**: 1265 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.34.17 eu_demmlifexpm Life expectancy in age < 1year, male

Life expectancy in age < 1year, male

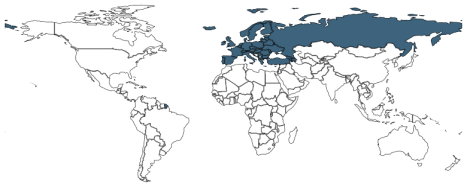
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 46



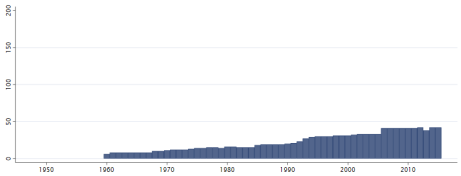
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 47 **n**: 1262 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.34.18 eu_demmlifexpt Life expectancy in age < 1year, total

Life expectancy in age < 1year, total



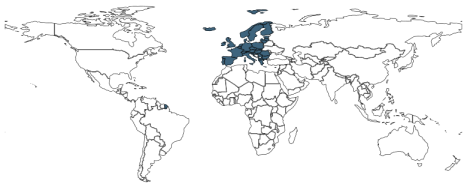
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 46



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 47 **n**: 1262 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.34.19 eu_eco2gdpeurhab GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

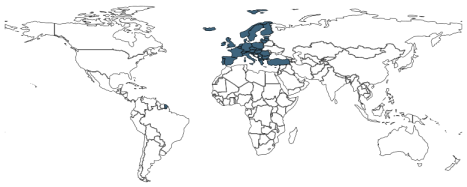


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.20 eu_eco2gdpmioeur GDP at current market prices, Million euro

GDP at current market prices, Million euro

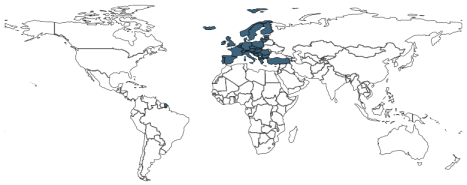


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 428 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.21 eu_eco2gdpmiopps GDP at current market prices, Million PPS

GDP at current market prices, Million PPS

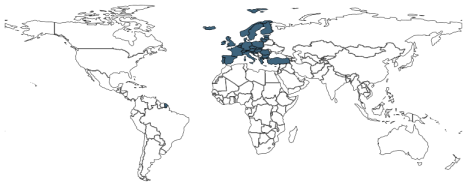


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

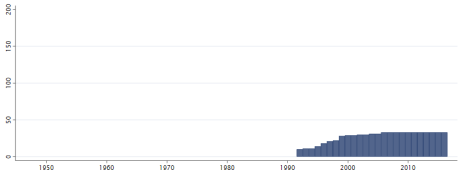
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 436 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.22 eu_edued256402f Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Female). % of population.

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female). Percentage of the population.



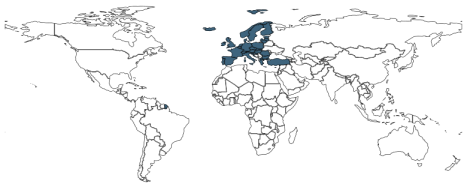
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



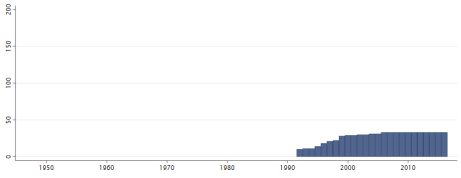
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.23 eu_edued256402m Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Male). % of population.

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male). Percentage of the population.



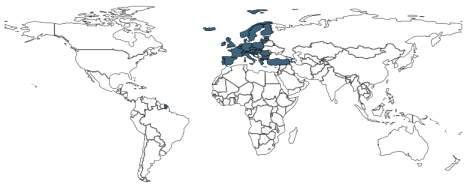
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



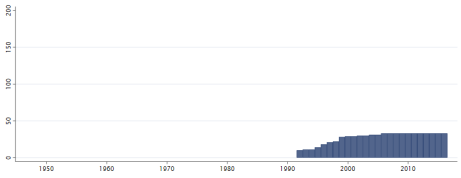
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.24 eu_edued256402t Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Total). % of population.

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total). Percentage of the population.



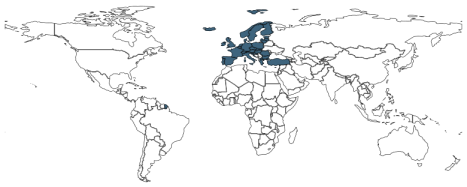
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



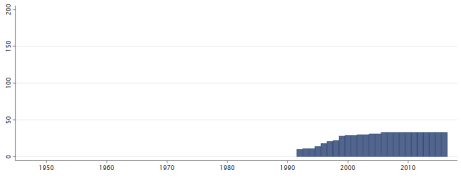
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.25 eu_edued256434f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)



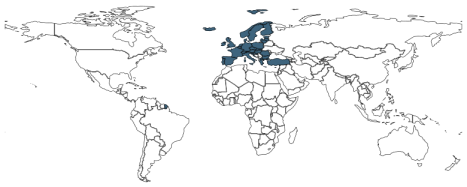
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



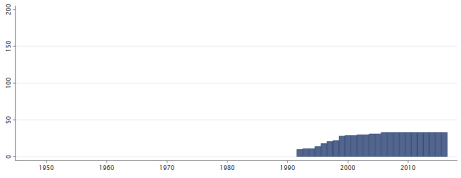
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.26 eu_edued256434m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)



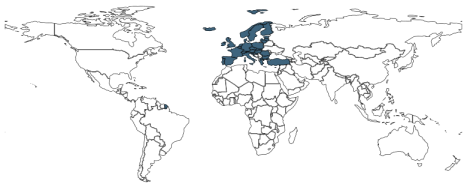
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



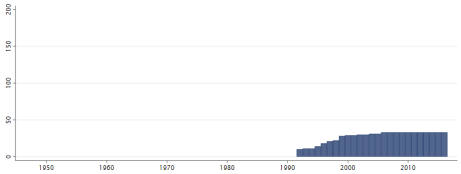
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.27 eu_edued256434t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)



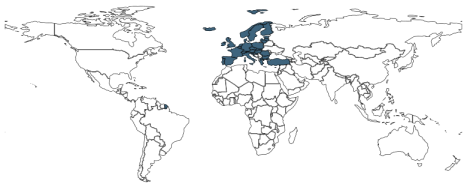
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



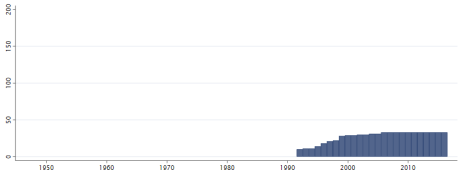
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.28 eu_edued256438f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)



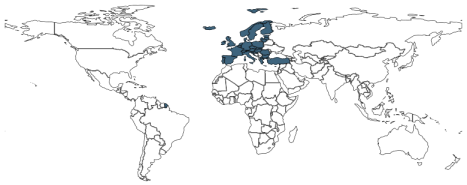
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



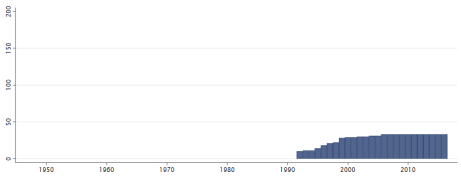
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.29 eu_edued256438m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)



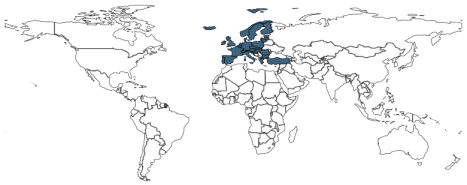
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



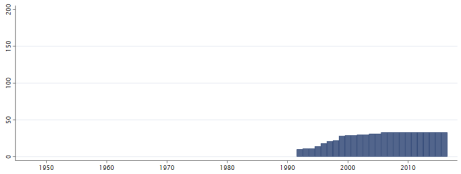
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.30 eu_edued256438t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)



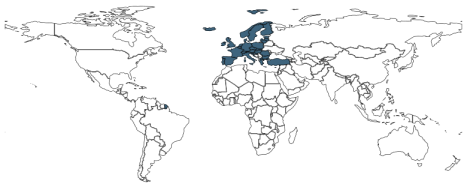
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



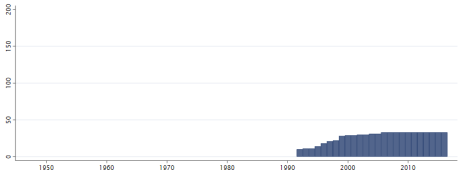
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.31 eu_edued256458f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)



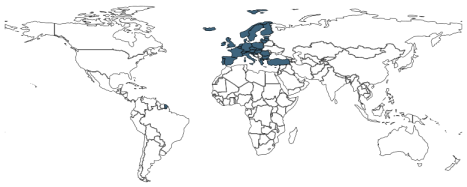
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



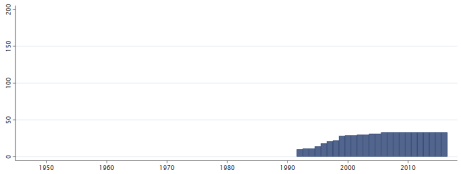
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.32 eu_edued256458m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)



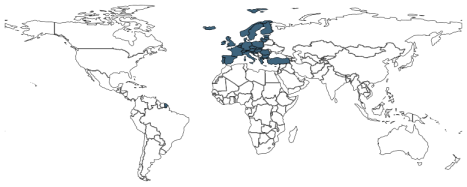
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



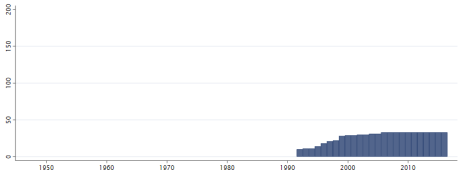
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.33 eu_edued256458t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)



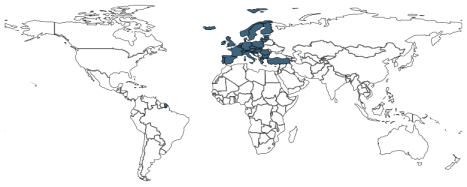
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



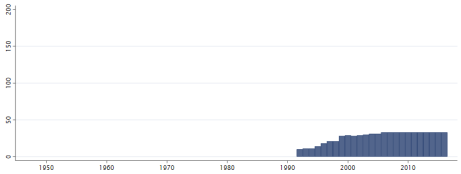
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.34 eu_edued303402f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)



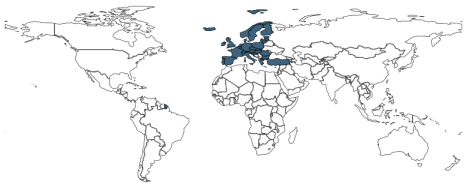
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



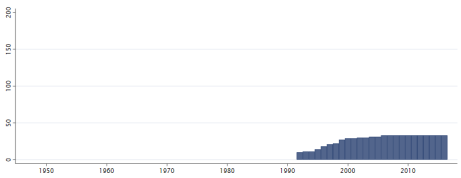
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.35 eu_edued303402m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)



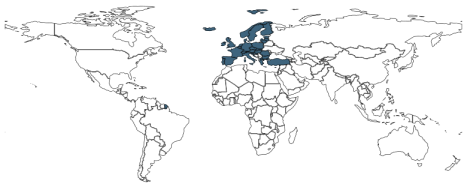
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



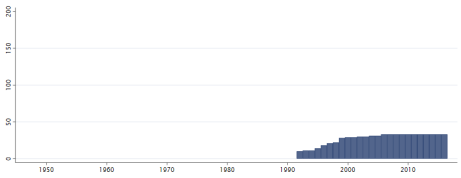
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 677 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.36 eu_edued303402t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)



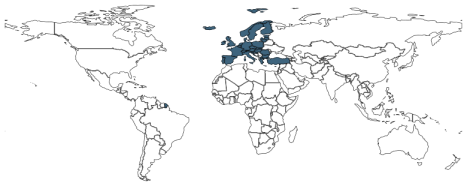
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



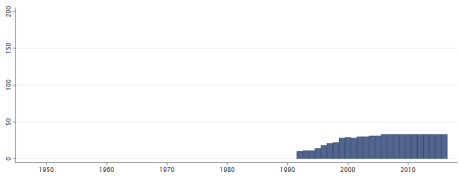
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.37 eu_edued303434f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)



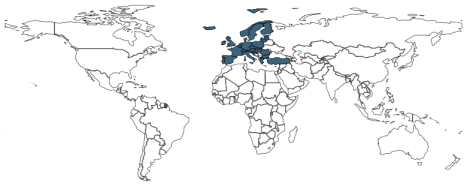
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



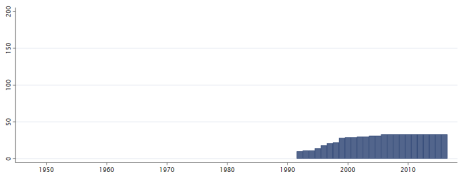
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 677 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.38 eu_edued303434m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)



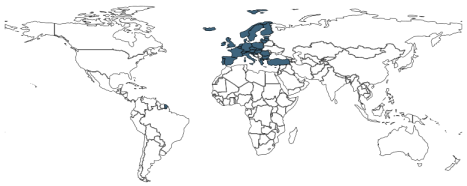
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



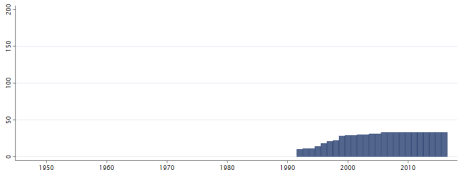
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.39 eu_edued303434t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)



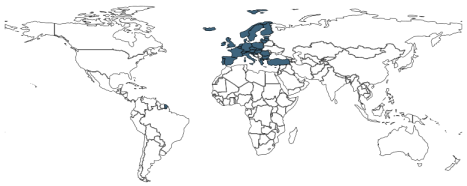
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



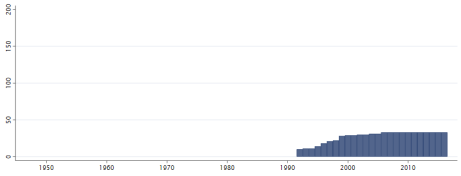
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.40 eu_edued303438f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)



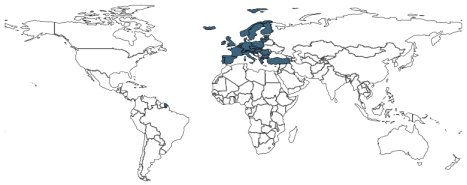
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



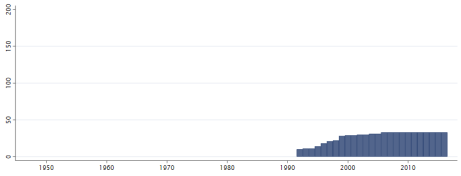
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.41 eu_edued303438m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)



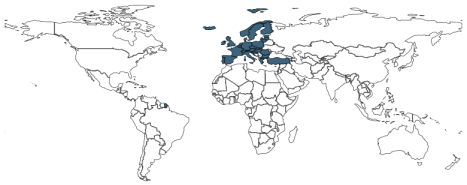
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



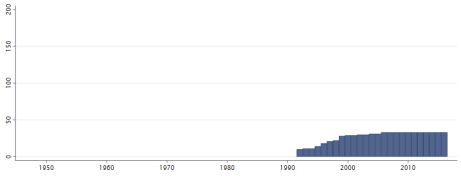
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.42 eu_edued303438t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total)



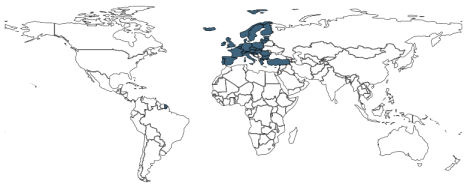
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



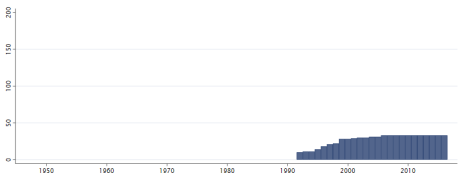
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.43 eu_edued303458f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)



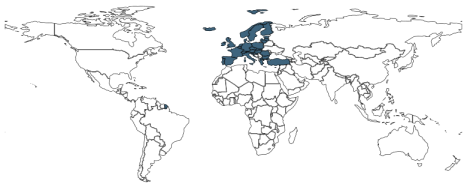
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



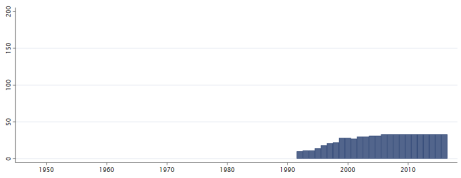
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 677 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.44 eu_edued303458m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)



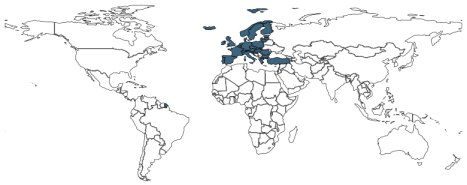
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



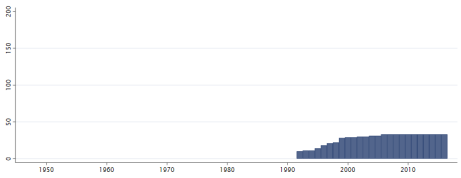
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.45 eu_edued303458t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)



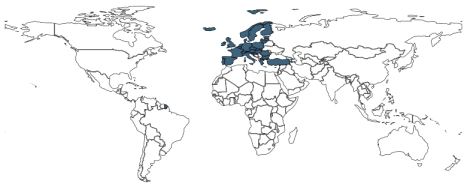
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



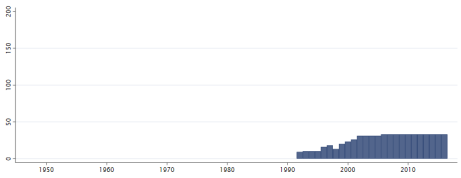
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.46 eu_edueleavf Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)



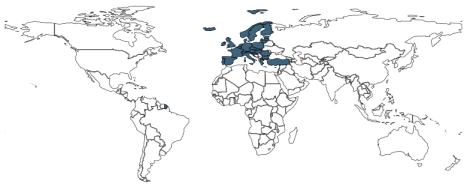
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



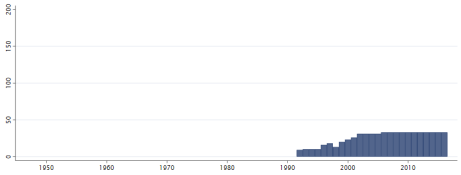
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.47 eu_edueleavm Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)



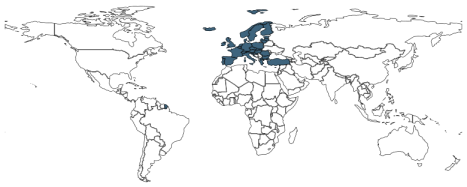
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



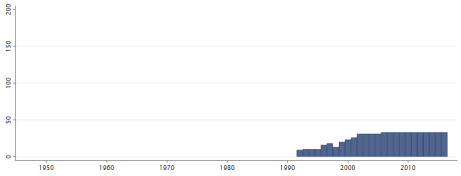
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.48 eu_edueleavt Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)



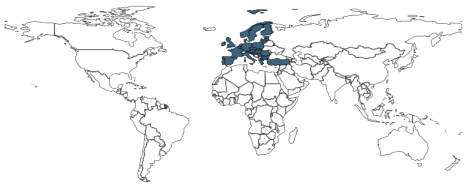
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.49 eu_edupttr13 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

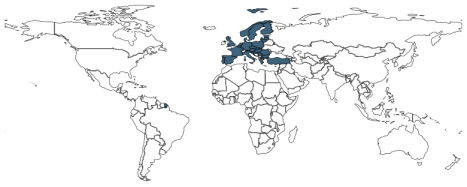


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 90 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.34.50 eu_edupttr58 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 88 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.34.51 eu_edupttrearly Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhoof ed.

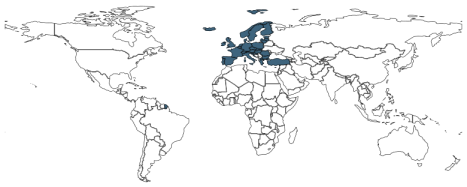
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in early childhoof education

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29 **n**: 77 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.34.52 eu_edurstterISCED02f Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total pop (female)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (female)

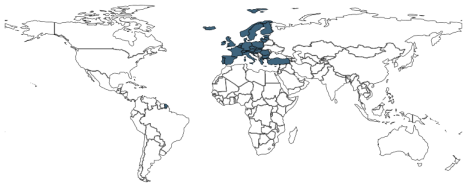


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.53 eu_edurstterISCED02m Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total pop (male)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (male)

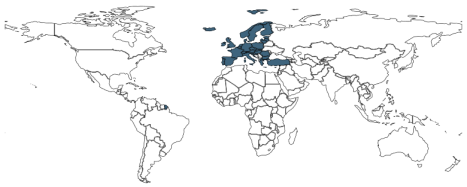


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.54 eu_edurstterISCED02t Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total pop (total)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (total)

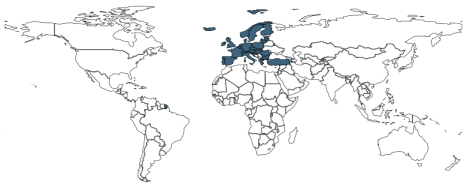


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.55 eu_edurstterISCED34f Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total pop (female)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (female)

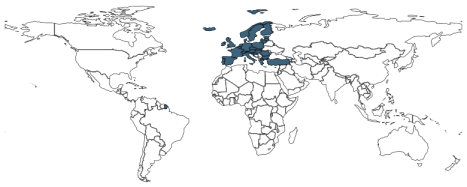


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.56 eu_edurstterISCED34m Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total pop (male)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (male)

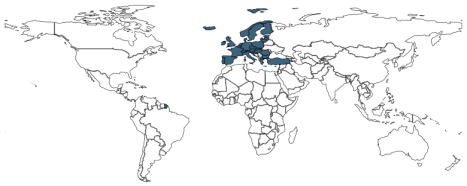


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.57 eu_edurstterISCED34t Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total pop (total)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (total)

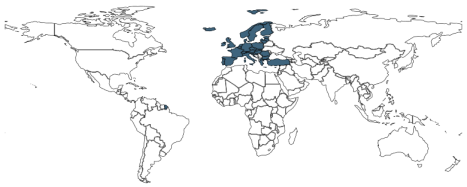


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.58 eu_edurstterISCED58f Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total pop (female)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (female)

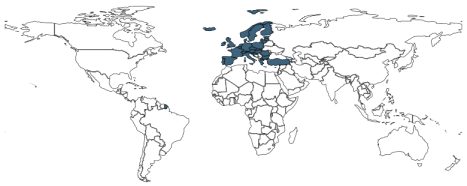


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.59 eu_edurstterISCED58m Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total pop (male)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (male)

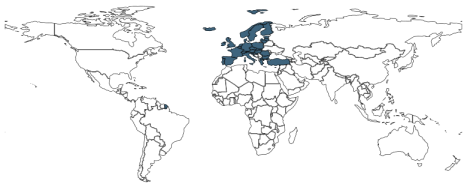


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.60 eu_edurstterISCED58t Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total pop (total)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (total)

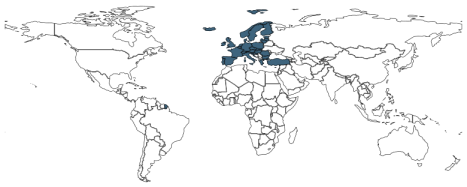


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 425 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.61 eu_empict Employed ICT specialists (% of total employment)

Employed ICT specialists (% of total employment)

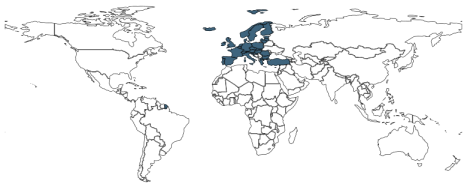


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32

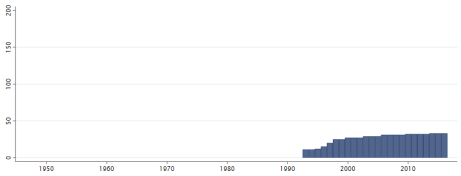
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 413 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.62 eu_empy1524f Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)



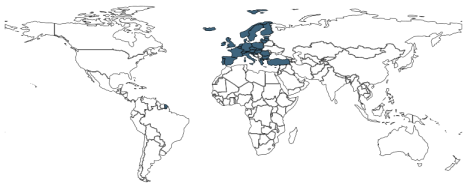
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



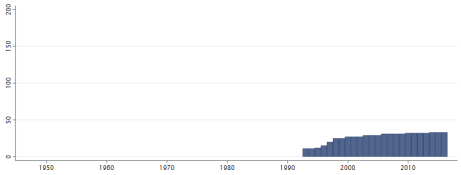
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.63 eu_empy1524m Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)



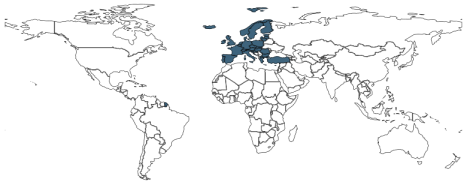
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



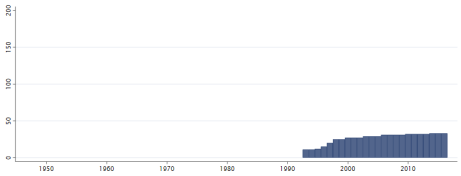
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.64 eu_empy1524t Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)



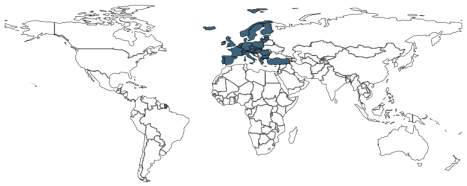
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



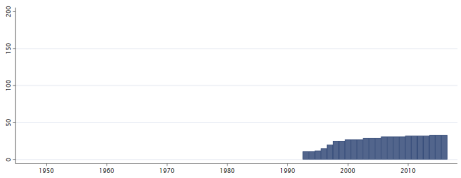
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.65 eu_empy1564f Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)



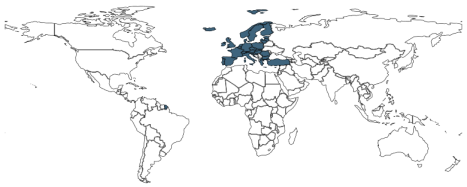
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



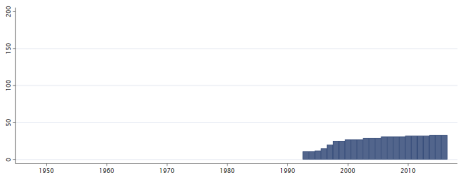
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.66 eu_empy1564m Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)



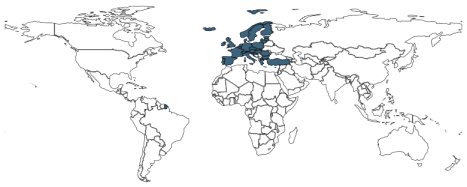
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



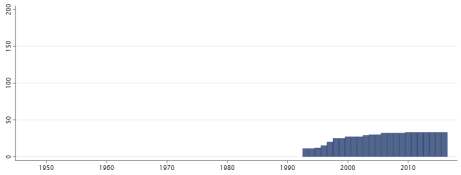
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.67 eu_empy1564t Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)



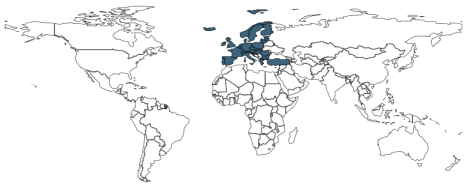
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



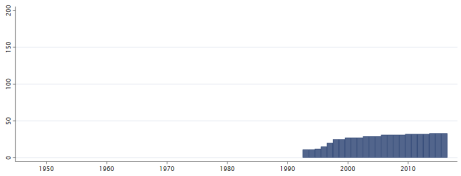
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 648 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.68 eu_empy2064f Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)



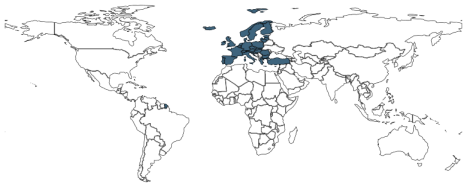
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



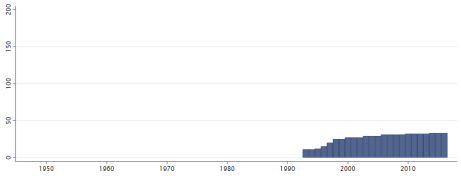
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.69 eu_empy2064m Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)



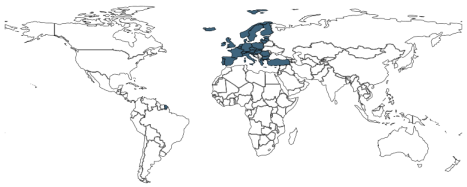
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



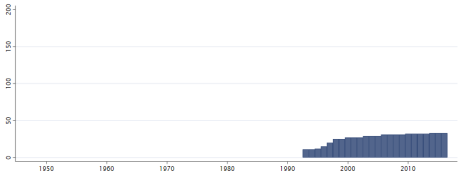
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.70 eu_empy2064t Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)



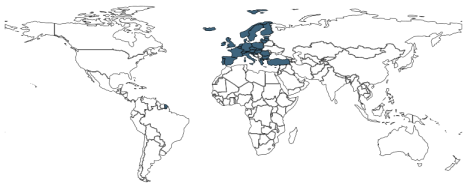
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



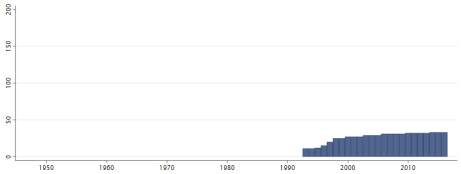
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.71 eu_empy2554f Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population)



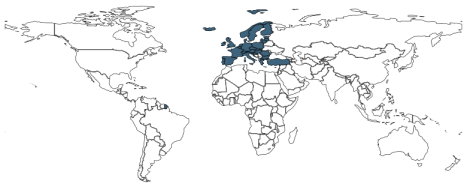
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



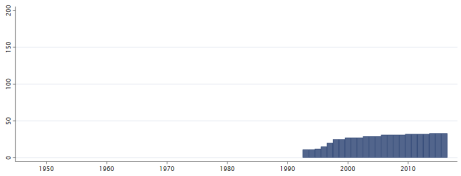
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.72 eu_empy2554m Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population)



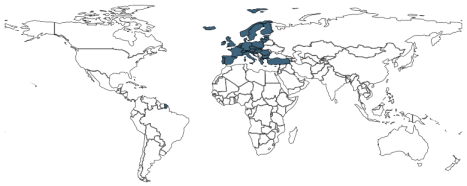
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



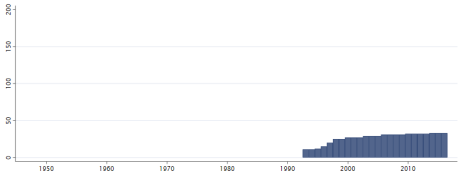
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.73 eu_empy2554t Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population)



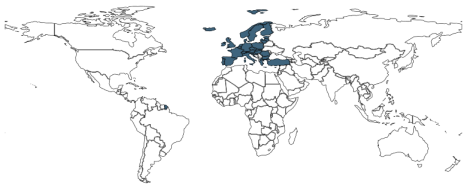
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



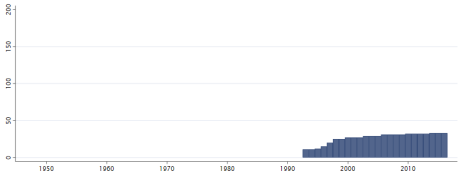
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.74 eu_empy5564f Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)



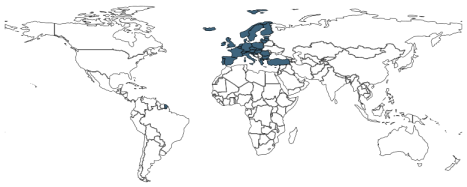
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



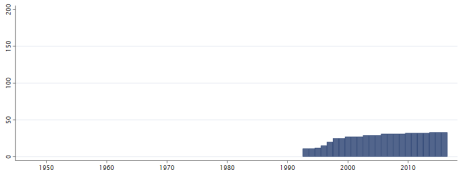
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.75 eu_empy5564m Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)



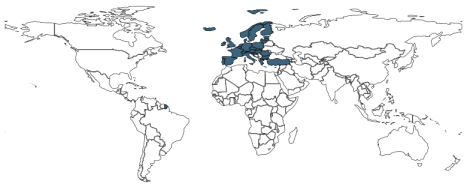
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



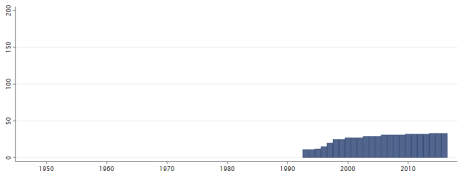
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.76 eu_empy5564t Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)



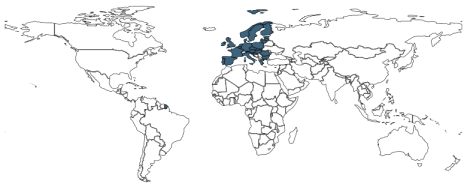
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



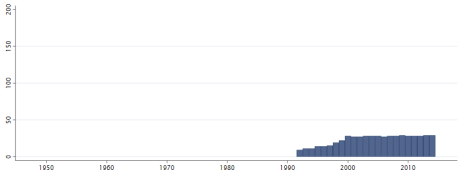
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.77 eu_empygrabf Growth of Employment in Agriculture (Female)

Growth of Employment in Agriculture (Female)



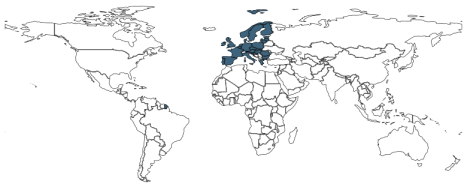
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



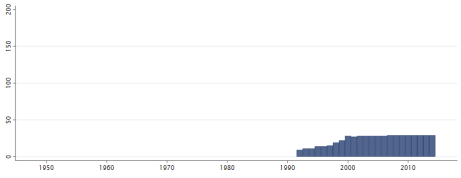
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 535 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.78 eu_empygrabm Growth of Employment in Agriculture (Male)

Growth of Employment in Agriculture (Male)



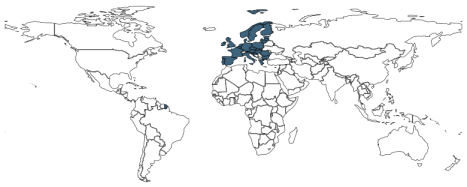
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



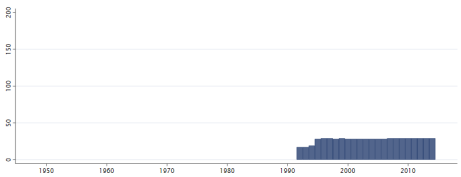
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.79 eu_empygrabt Growth of Employment in Agriculture (Total)

Growth of Employment in Agriculture (Total)



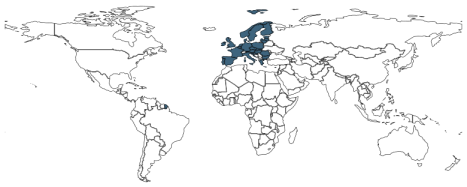
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



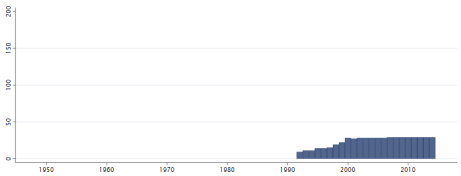
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 624 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.80 eu_empygrguf Growth of Employment in Services (Female)

Growth of Employment in Services (Female)



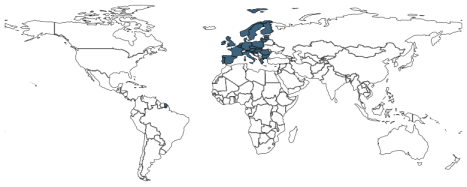
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



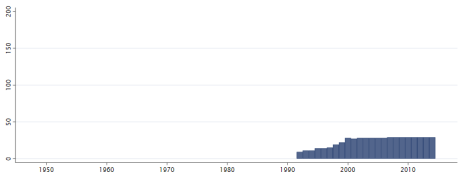
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.81 eu_empygrgum Growth of Employment in Services (Male)

Growth of Employment in Services (Male)



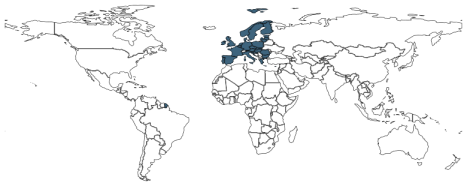
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



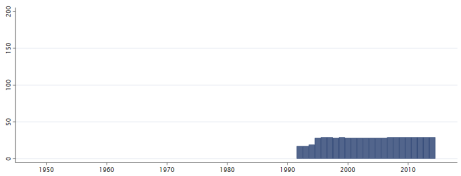
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.82 eu_empygrgut Growth of Employment in Services (Total)

Growth of Employment in Services (Total)



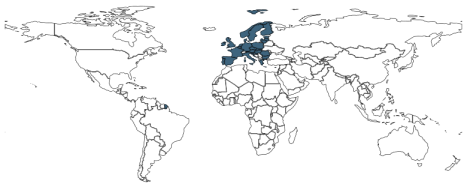
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

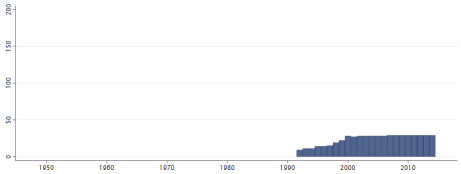


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 624 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.83 eu_empygrinf Growth of Employment in Industry (Female)

Growth of Employment in Industry (Female)



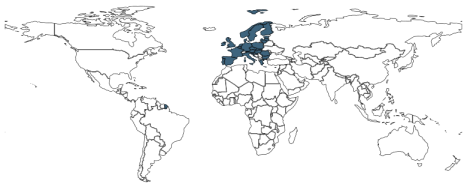


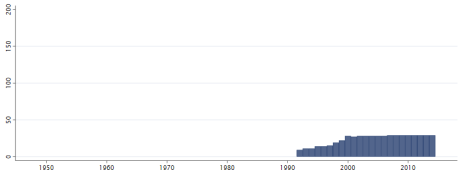
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.84 eu_empygrinm Growth of Employment in Industry (Male)

Growth of Employment in Industry (Male)



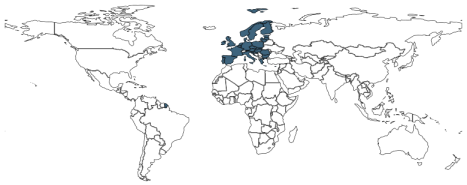


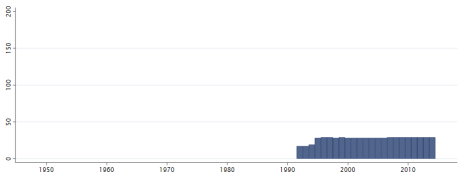
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.85 eu_empygrint Growth of Employment in Industry (Total)

Growth of Employment in Industry (Total)



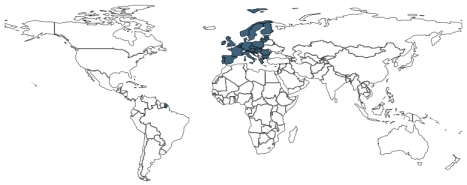


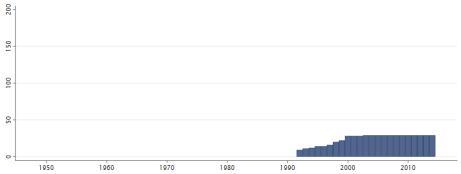
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 624 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.86 eu_empygrsef Growth of Employment in Self-employed (Female)

Growth of Employment in Self-employed (Female)



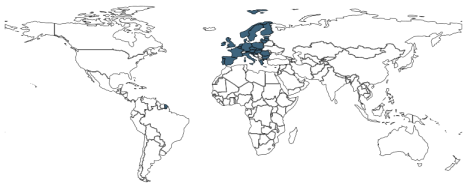


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

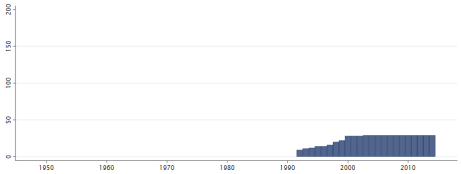
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.87 eu_empygrsem Growth of Employment in Self-employed (Male)

Growth of Employment in Self-employed (Male)



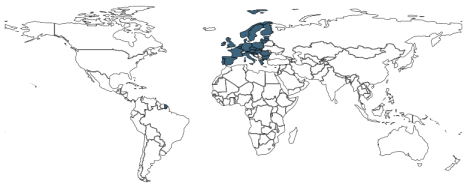
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



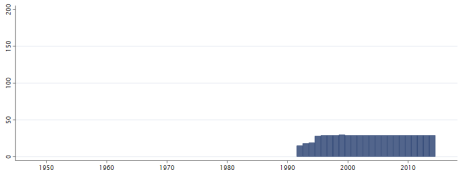
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.88 eu_empygrset Growth of Employment in Self-employed (Total)

Growth of Employment in Self-employed (Total)



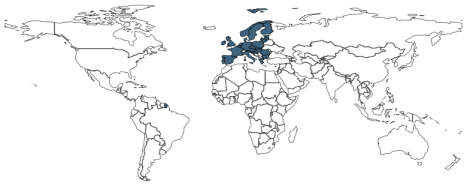
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



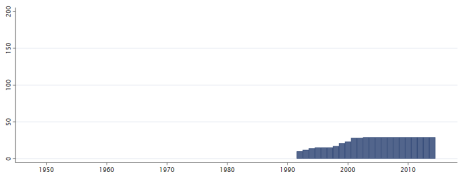
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 632 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.89 eu_empygrtotf Total growth of employment (Female)

Total growth of employment (Female)



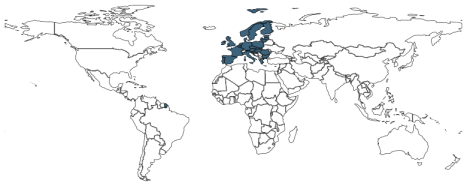
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



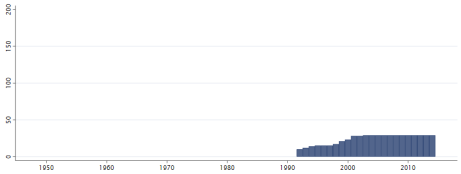
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 546 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.90 eu_empygrtotm Total growth of employment (Male)

Total growth of employment (Male)



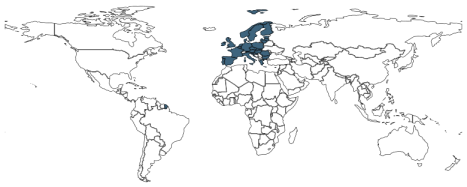
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



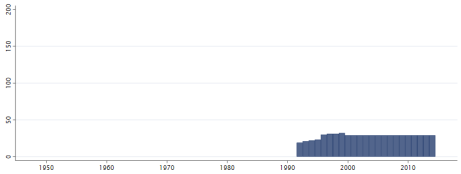
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29 **n**: 546 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.91 eu_empygrtott Total growth of employment (Total)

Total growth of employment (Total)



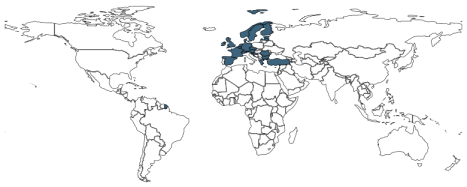
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 644 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.92 eu_envind Independent wastewater treatment plants (percentage)

Independent wastewater treatment plants (percentage)

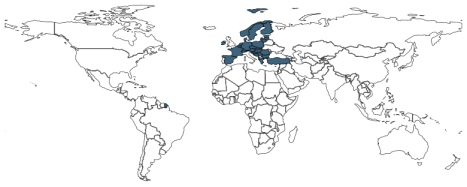


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29 **n**: 194 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.34.93 eu_envurbcs Urban wastewater collecting system (percentage)

Urban wastewater collecting system (percentage)

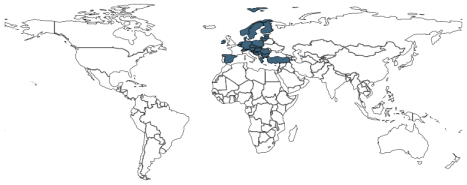


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 268 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.34.94 eu_envurbothnc Share of pop. not connected to urban or oth. wastewater treat. plants

Share of res-t pop. not connected to urban or oth. wastewater treatment plants

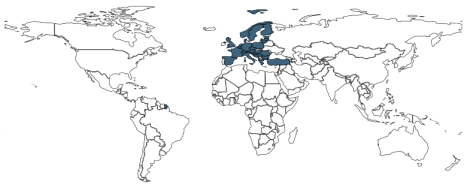


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 261 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.34.95 eu_envurbotht1 Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - primary treatment (%)

Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - primary treatment (percentage)

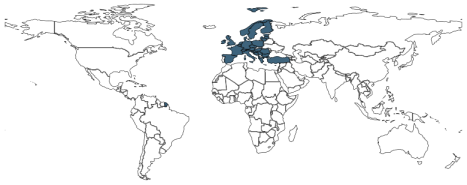


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33 **n**: 257 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.34.96 eu_envurbotht2 Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - secondary treatment (%)

Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - secondary treatment (percentage)

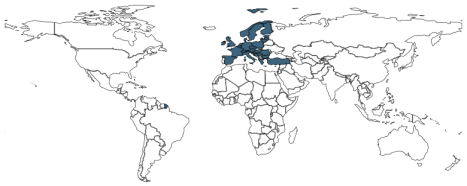


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.34.97 eu_envurbotht3 Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - tertiary treatment (%)

Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - tertiary treatment (percentage)

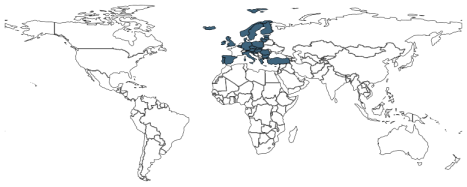


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31

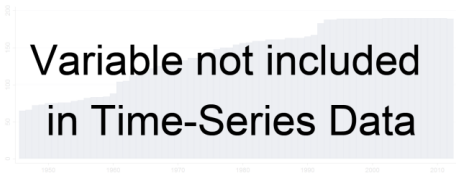
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 258 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.34.98 eu_heaalcday Percentage reporting drinking every day

Percentage reporting drinking every day



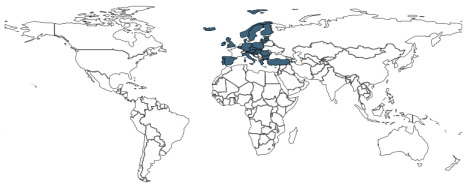
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

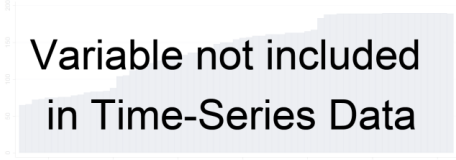


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.34.99 eu_heaalcmon Percentage reporting drinking every month

Percentage reporting drinking every month



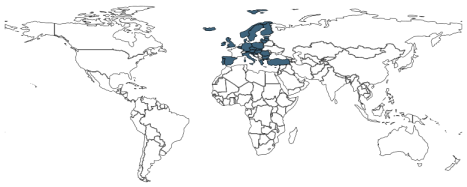


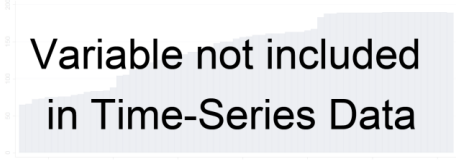
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

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

4.34.100 eu_heaalcnv Percentage reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months

Percentage reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months



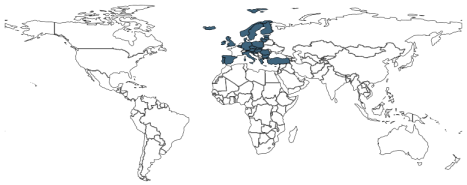


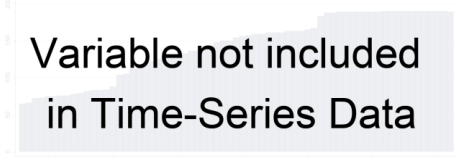
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

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

4.34.101 eu_heaalcwk Percentage reporting drinking every week

Percentage reporting drinking every week



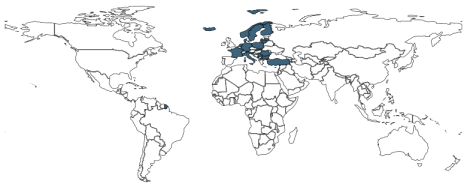


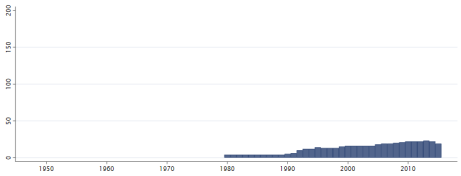
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

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

4.34.102 eu_headenthhab Dentists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Dentists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants





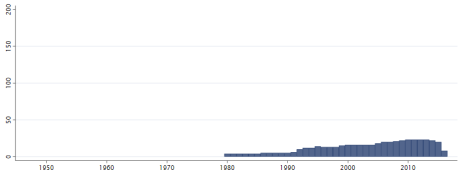
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 24 **n**: 460 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.103 eu_headentnr Dentists, Number

Dentists, Number

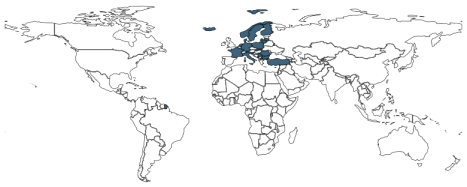
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24



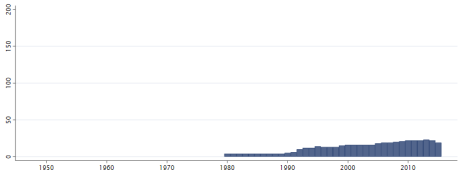
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 24 **n**: 480 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.104 eu_headentp Dentists, Inhabitants per dentist

Dentists, Inhabitants per dentist



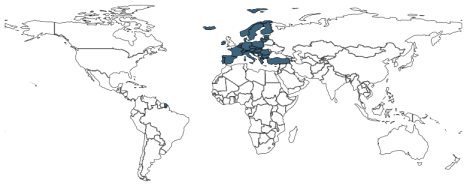
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24



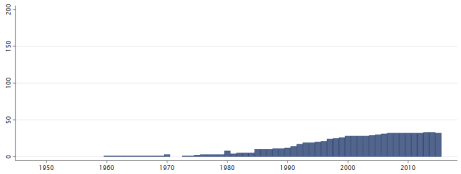
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 24 **n**: 460 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.105 eu_heahbedcurhabp Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds

Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds



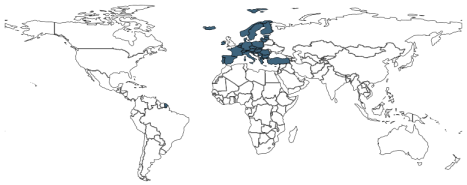
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



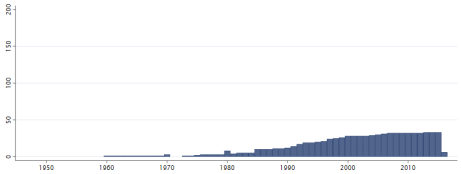
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 797 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.106 eu_heahbedcurnr Curative care beds in hospitals, Number

Curative care beds in hospitals, Number



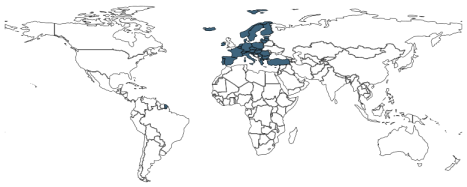
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



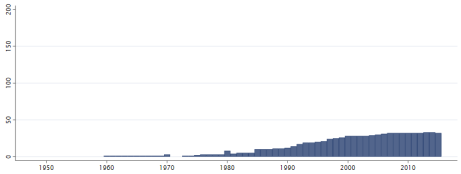
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 804 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.34.107 eu_heahbedcurphthab Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants



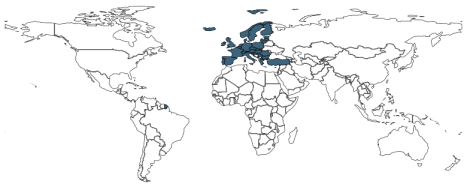
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



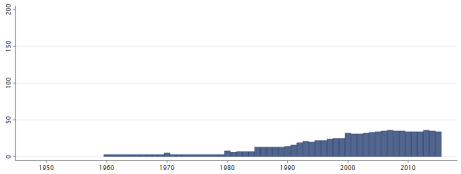
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 797 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.108 eu_heahbedhabp Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed



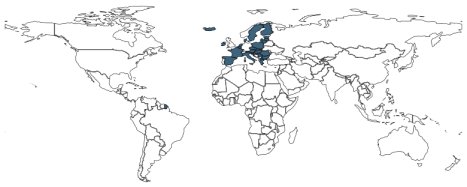
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



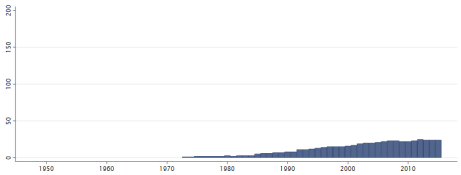
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 911 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.109 eu_heahbedlthabp Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitant per bed

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed



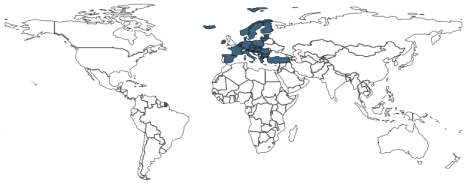
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27



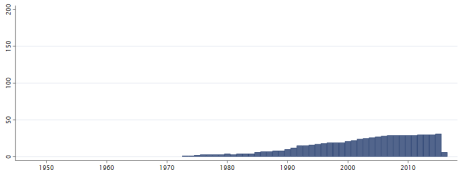
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27 **n**: 524 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.110 eu_heahbedltnr Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Number

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Number



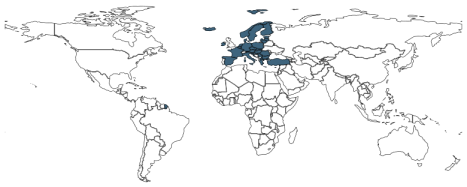
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32



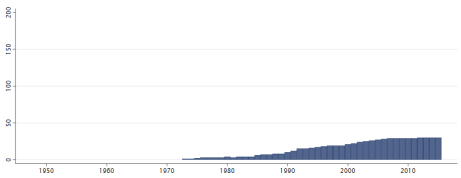
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 676 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.111 eu_heahbedltphthab Long-term care beds (no psychiatric)in hospitals per 100,000 inhab.

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric)in hospit, Per 100 thousand inhabitants



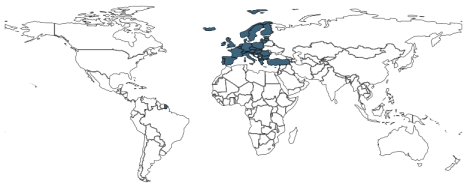
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32



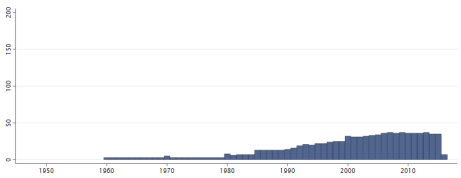
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.112 eu_heahbednr Available beds in hospitals, Number

Available beds in hospitals, Number



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

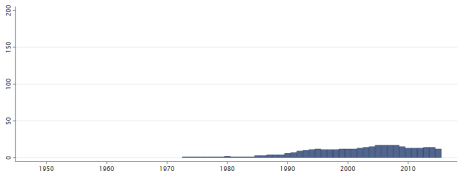


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 931 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.113 eu_heahbedothhabp Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

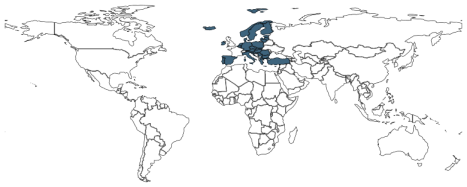
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 15



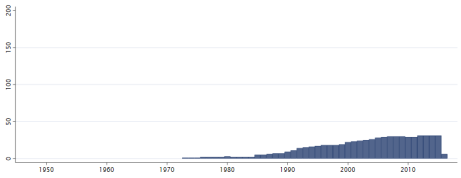
Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 20 **n**: 359 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.114 eu_heahbedothnr Other beds in hospitals, Number

Other beds in hospitals, Number



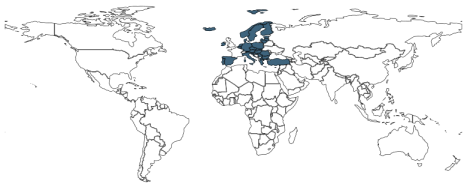
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32

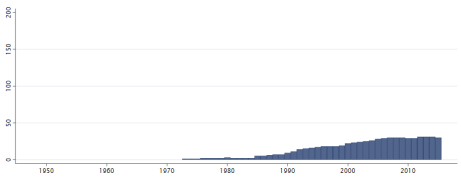


Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 662 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.115 eu_heahbedothphthab Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants



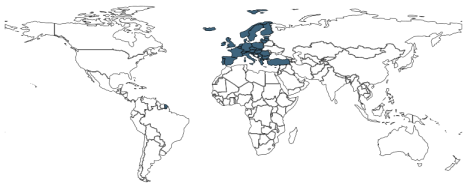


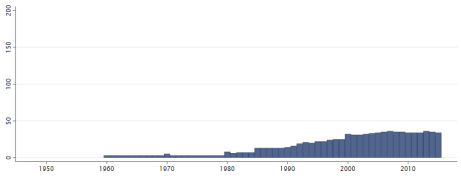
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32

Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 655 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.116 eu_heahbedphthab Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants



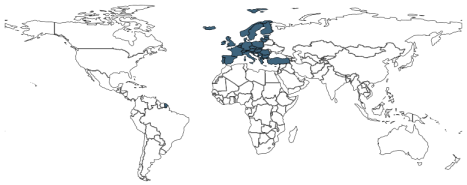


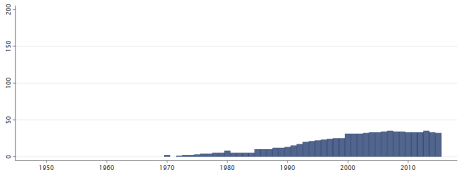
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 911 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.117 eu_heahbedpsyhabp Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed



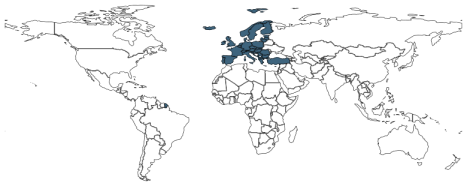


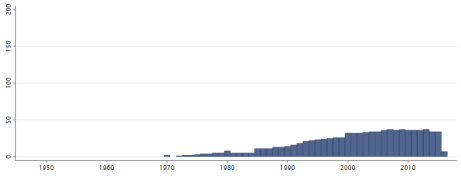
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 842 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.118 eu_heahbedpsynr Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number



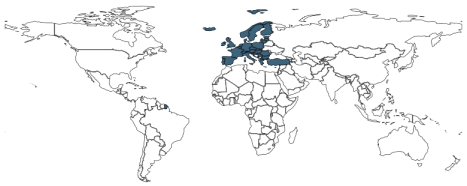


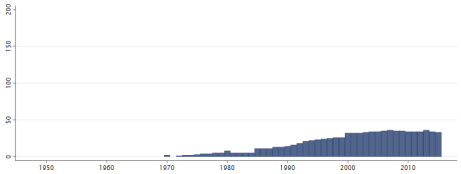
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 893 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.34.119 eu_heahbedpsyphthab Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants



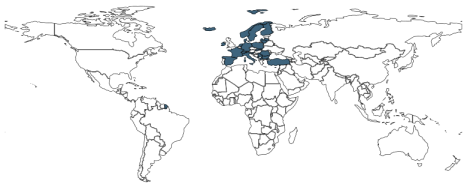


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 873 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.34.120 eu_heamdochthab Medical doctors, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Medical doctors, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

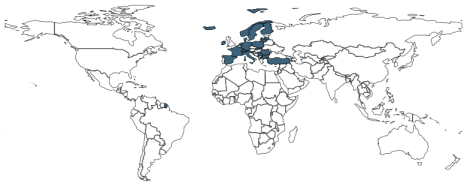


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.34.121 eu_heamdocnr Medical doctors, Number

Medical doctors, Number

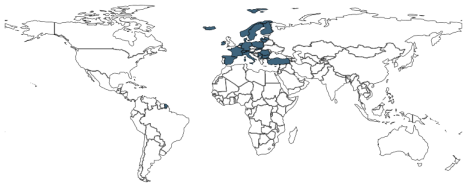


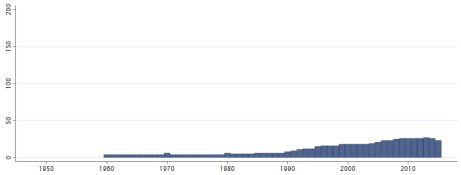
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 27 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.122 eu_heamdocp Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor

Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor



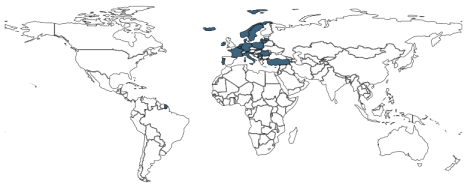


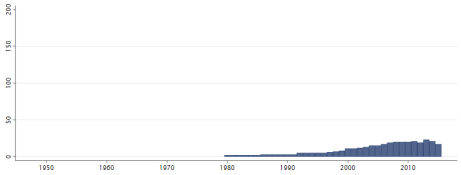
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.34.123 eu_heanurshthab Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants

Professionally active nurses and midwives, Per hundred thousand inhabitants



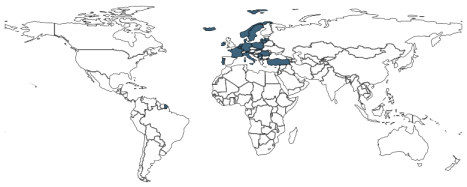


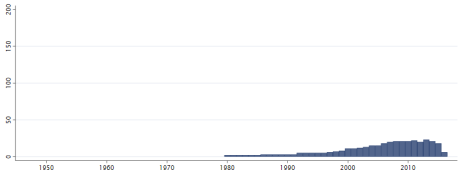
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 24 **n**: 350 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.34.124 eu_heanursnr Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number

Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number



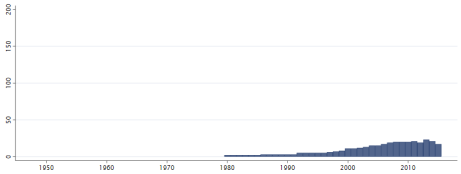


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 24 **n**: 364 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.34.125 eu_heanursp Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive

Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive

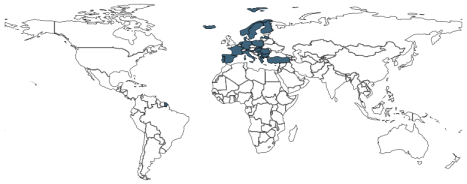


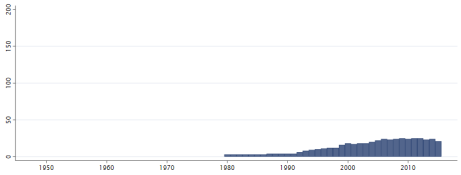
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 24 **n**: 350 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.34.126 eu_heapharmhthab Pharmacists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Pharmacists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants



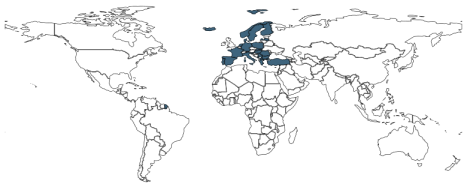


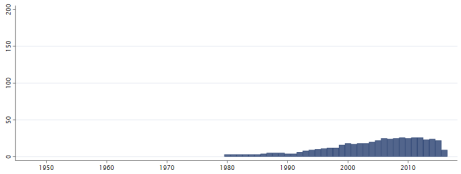
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.127 eu_heapharmnr Pharmacists, Number

Pharmacists, Number



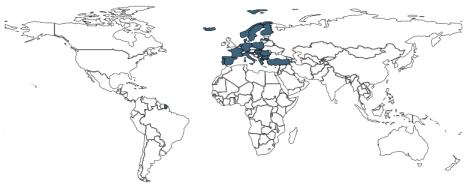


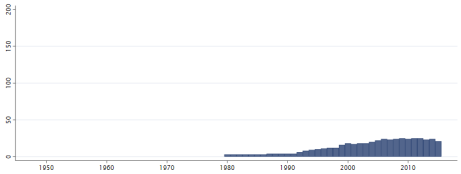
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 27 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.128 eu_heapharmp Pharmacists, Inhabitants per pharmacist

Pharmacists, Inhabitants per pharmacist



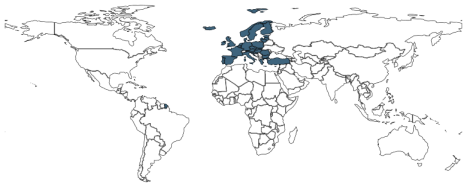


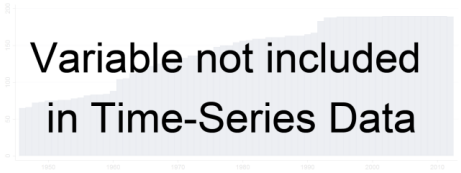
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.129 eu_heasmok Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers

Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers



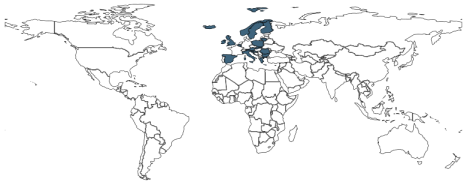


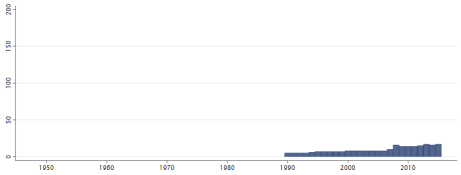
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31

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

4.34.130 eu_imm1824f Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female



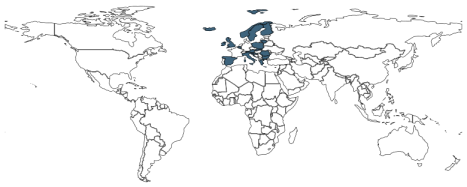


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19

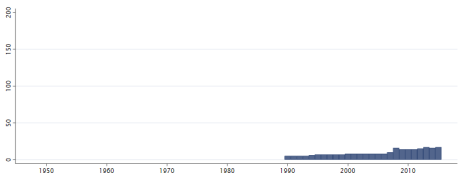
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.131 eu_imm1824m Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, male

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, male



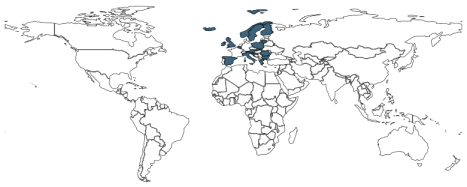
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



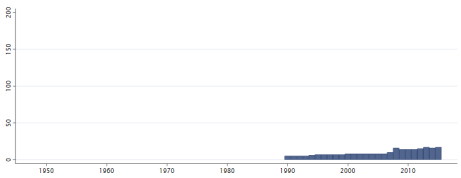
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.132 eu_imm1824t Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, total

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, total



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19

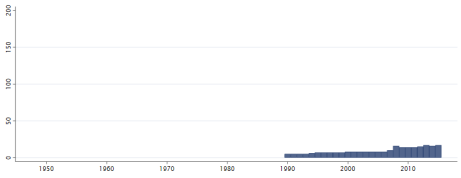


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.133 eu_imm2534f Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

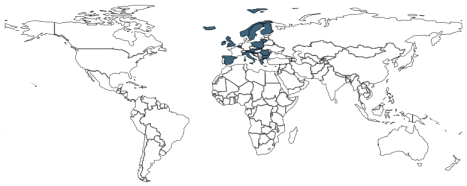
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



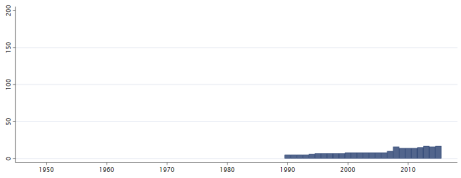
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.134 eu_imm2534m Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, male

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, male



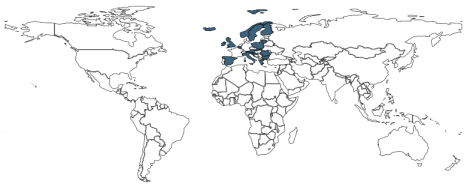
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



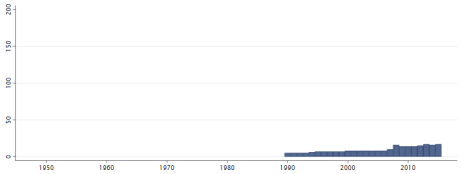
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.135 eu_imm2534t Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, total

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, total



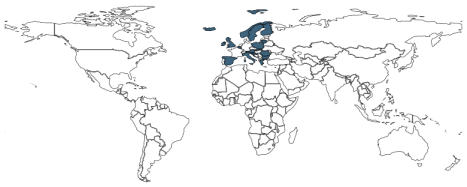
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



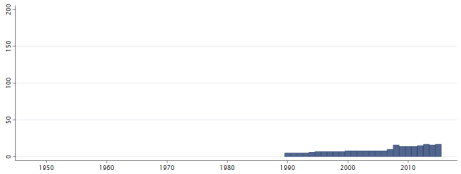
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.136 eu_imm3564f Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19

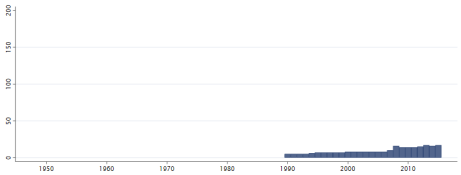


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.137 eu_imm3564m Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, male

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, male

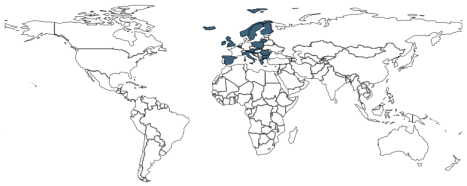
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



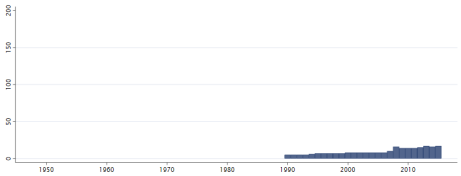
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.138 eu_imm3564t Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, total

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, total



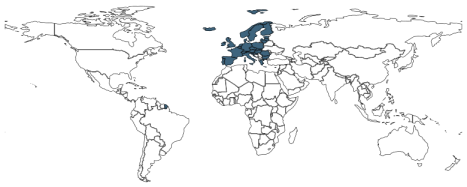
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



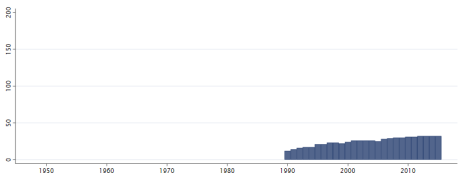
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.139 eu_iml18f Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female



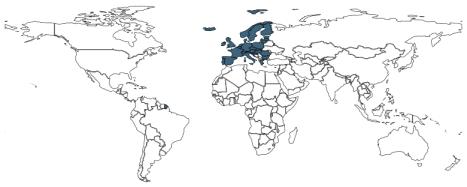
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



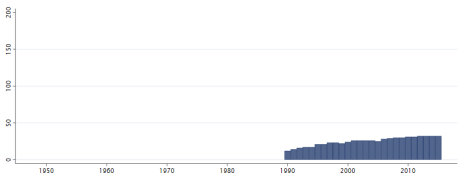
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.140 eu_imml18m Number of immigrants aged less than 18, male

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, male



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

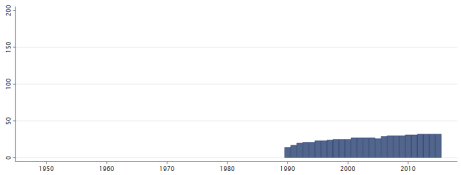


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.141 eu_imml18t Number of immigrants aged less than 18, total

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, total

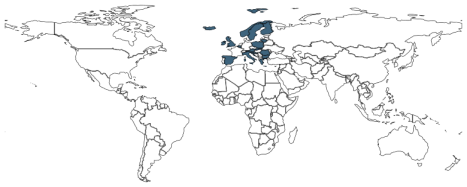
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



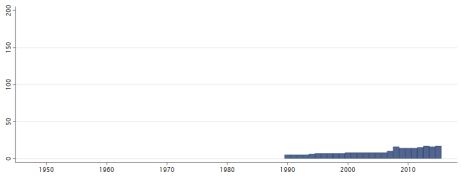
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33 **n**: 681 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.142 eu_immm65f Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female



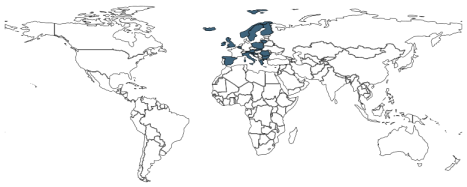
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



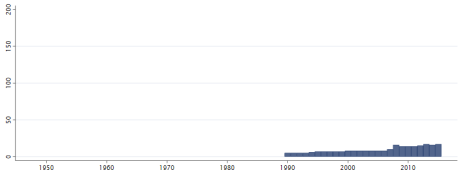
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.143 eu_immm65m Number of immigrants aged more than 65, male

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, male



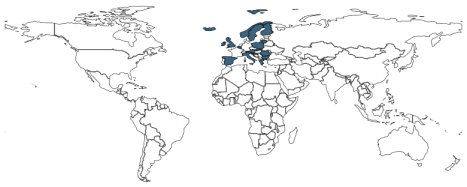
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



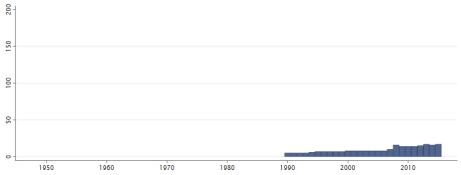
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.144 eu_immm65t Number of immigrants aged more than 65, total

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, total



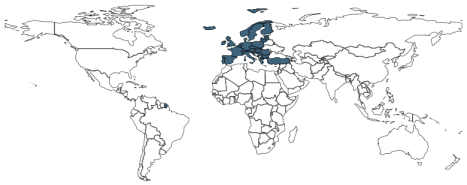
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 19



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.145 eu_isb312 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago

Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago

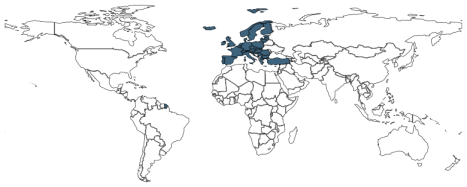


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.146 eu_isbhols Booked travel and holiday accommodation over the Internet

Booked travel and holiday accommodation over the Internet

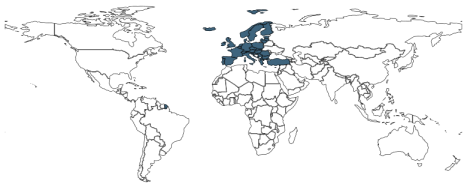


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.147 eu_isblt12 Last online purchase: in the 12 months (% percentage of individuals)

Last online purchase: in the 12 months (% percentage of individuals)

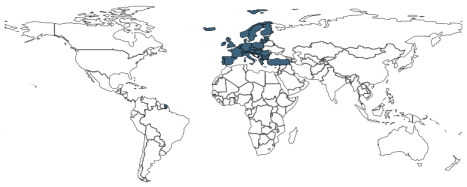


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 402 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.148 eu_isbumt12 Last online purchase: more than a year ago (% percentage of individuals)

Last online purchase: more than a year ago (% percentage of individuals)

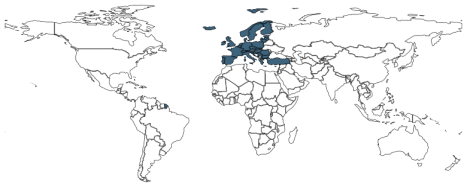


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 375 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.149 eu_isbuy3 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months (% percentage of individuals)

Last online purchase: in the last 3 months (% percentage of individuals)

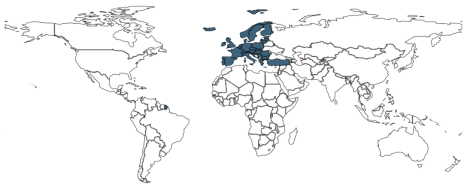


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 433 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.150 eu_isilt12 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (% percentage of individuals)

Last internet use: in the last 12 months (% percentage of individuals)

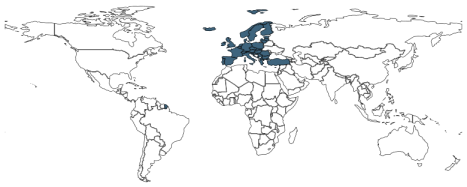


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 39 **n**: 421 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.151 eu_isiu3 Last internet use: in last 3 months (% percentage of individuals)

Last internet use: in last 3 months (% percentage of individuals)

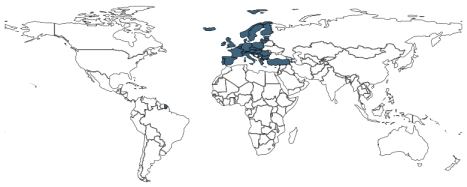


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 435 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.152 eu_isiubk Internet use: internet banking

Internet use: internet banking

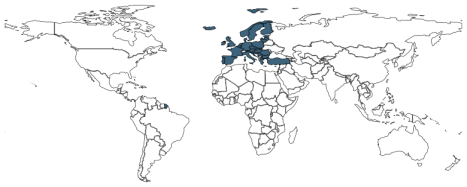


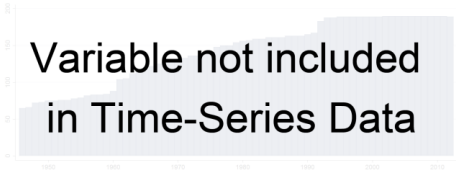
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 39 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.153 eu_isiucpp Internet use: civic or political participation

Internet use: civic or political participation



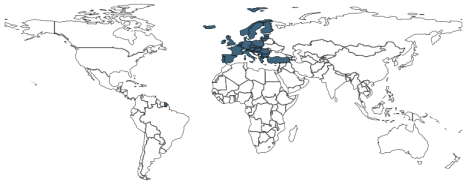


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33

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

4.34.154 eu_isiuhlt Internet use: seeking health information

Internet use: seeking health information

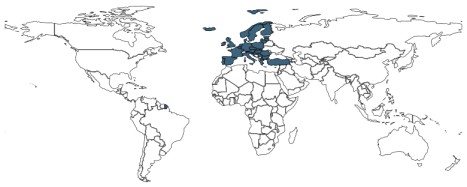


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 340 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.34.155 eu_isiunet Internet use: participating in social networks

Internet use: participating in social networks

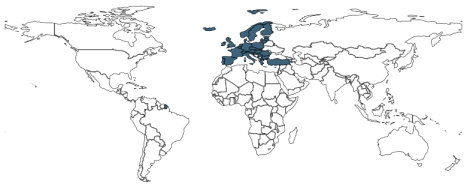


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.34.156 eu_isiusell Internet use: selling goods or services

Internet use: selling goods or services

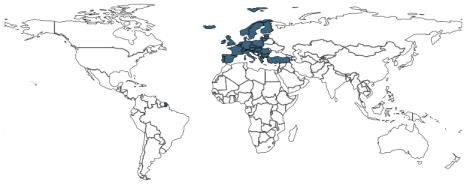


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 412 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.157 eu_isiux Internet use: never

Internet use: never

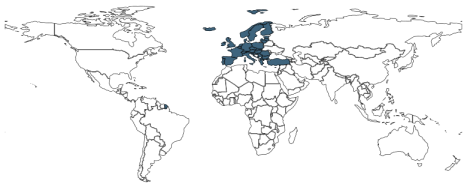


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 377 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.158 eu_ispchh Households with broadband access (% of households)

Households with broadband access (% of households)

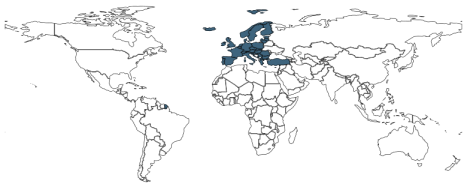


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 417 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.159 eu_ispchhiacc Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)

Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)

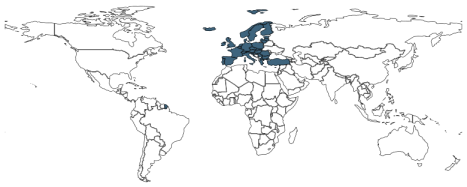


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 413 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.160 eu_povmatdepr Severe material deprivation rate

Severe material deprivation rate

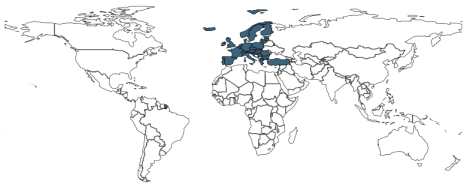


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 403 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.161 eu_povmatdeprf Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

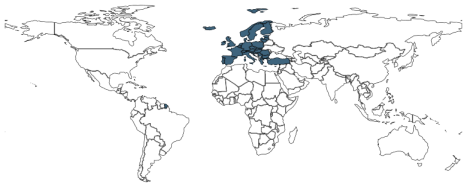


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 403 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.162 eu_povmatdeprm Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

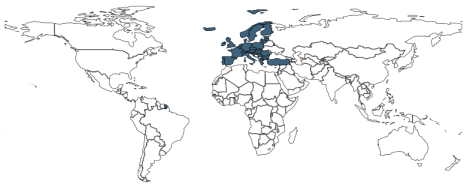


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 403 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.163 eu_povpoplwoin % of people under 60(y) living in households w. very low work intensity

Percentage of people under 60 years old living in households with very low work intensity

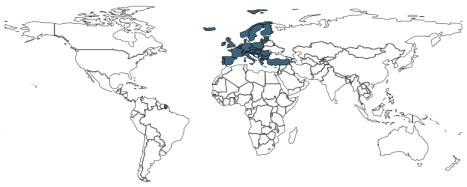


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 392 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.164 eu_povriskpovrf At-risk-of-poverty rate, female (% of population)

At-risk-of-poverty rate, female (% of population)

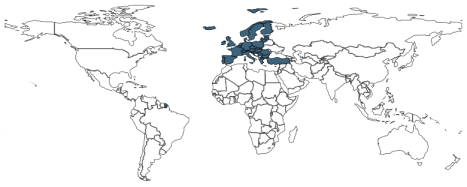


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.165 eu_povriskpovrm At-risk-of-poverty rate, male (% of population)

At-risk-of-poverty rate, male (% of population)

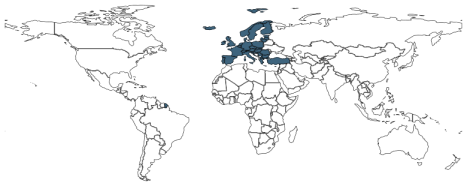


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.166 eu_povriskpovrt At-risk-of-poverty rate, total (% of population)

At-risk-of-poverty rate, total (% of population)

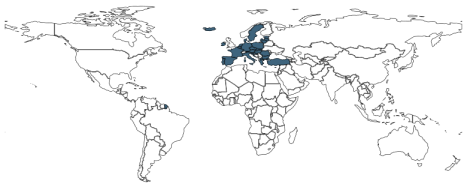


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 34 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.167 eu_resallf Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time (female)

Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

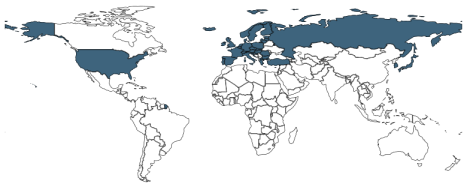


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

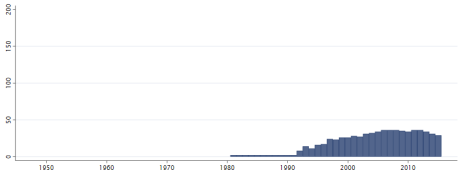
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30 **n**: 334 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.168 eu_resallt Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time (total)

Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)



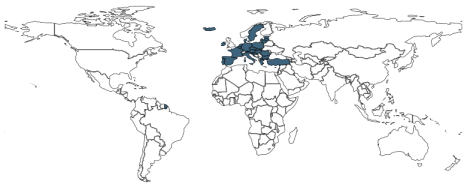
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 682 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.169 eu_resbusf Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time female

Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

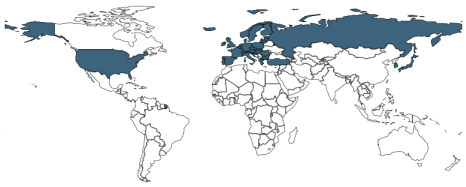


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

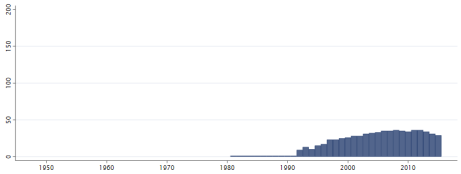
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 350 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.170 eu_resbust Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time total)

Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)



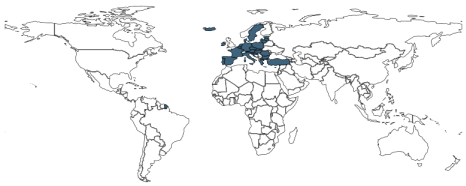
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37



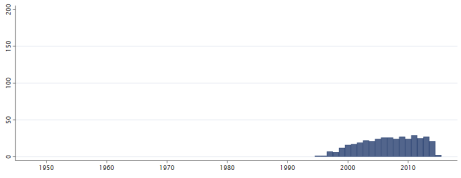
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 665 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.171 eu_reseduf Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time (female)

Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)



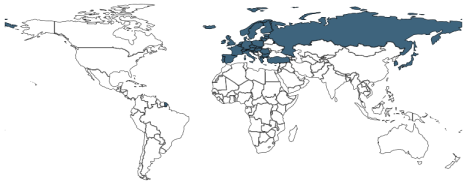
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29



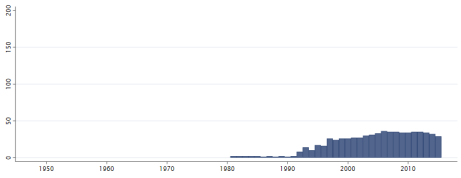
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30 **n**: 377 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.34.172 eu_resedut Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time (total)

Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)



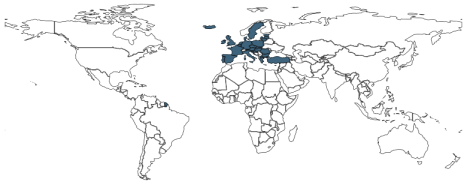
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



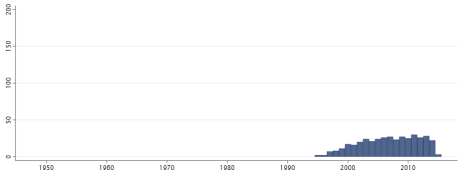
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 673 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.173 eu_resgovf Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time (female)

Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)



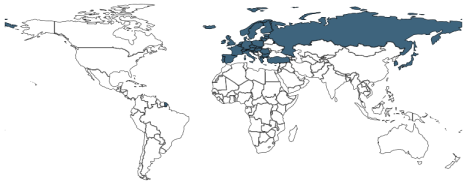
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



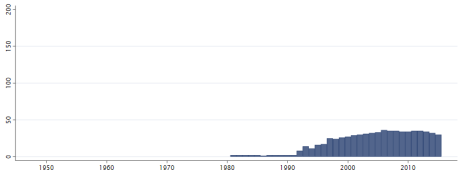
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.174 eu_resgovt Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time (total)

Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36

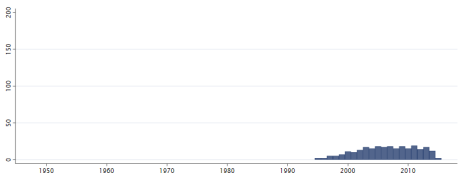


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 37 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.34.175 eu_resnonpf Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time female)

Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 19

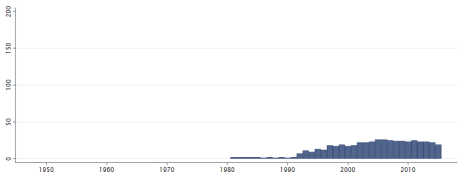


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 252 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.176 eu_resnonpt Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time (total)

Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

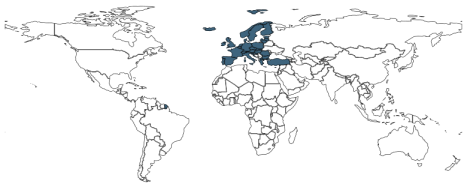
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 32 **n**: 487 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.34.177 eu_sctabf Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) %tot

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) % total employment

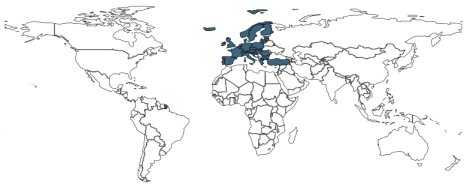


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 284 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.178 eu_sctabm Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) % tot

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) % total employment

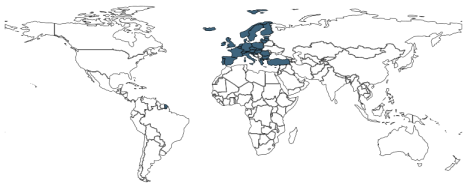


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.179 eu_sctabt Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Total) % tot

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Total) % total employment

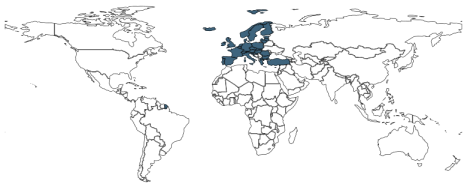


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.180 eu_sctcff Employment in Manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Employment in Manufacturing (Female) % total employment

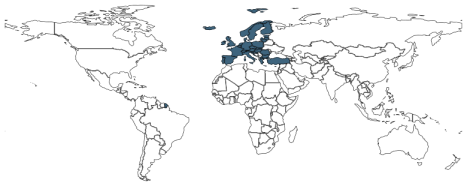


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.181 eu_sctcfm Employment in Manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Employment in Manufacturing (Male) % total employment

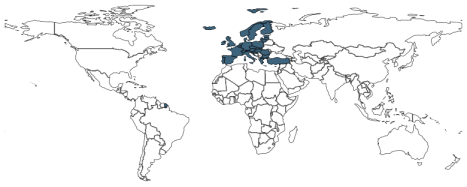


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.182 eu_sctcft Employment in Manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Employment in Manufacturing (Total) % total employment

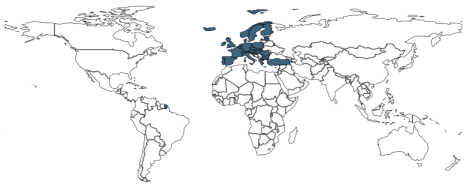


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.183 eu_sctchtcf Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

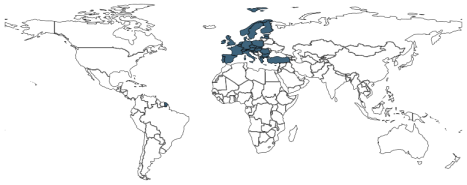


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 31

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 31 **n**: 263 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.34.184 eu_sctchtcm Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

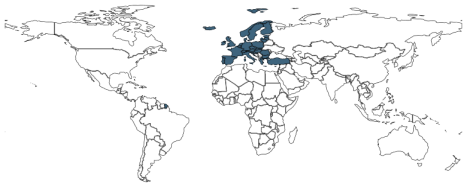


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 30 **n**: 258 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.185 eu_sctchtcmf Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

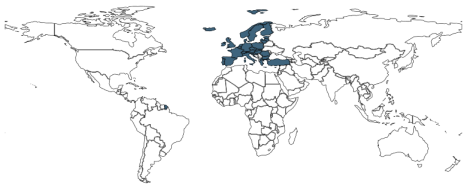


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.34.186 eu_sctchtcmhf Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

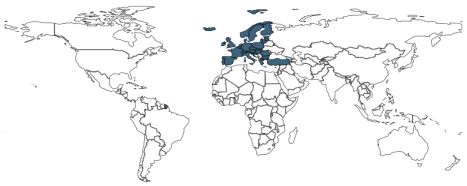


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 291 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.187 eu_sctchtcmhm Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

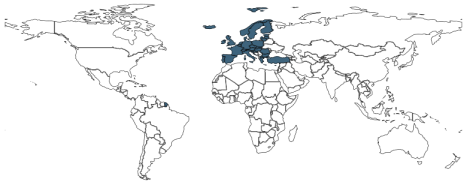


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.188 eu_sctchtcmht Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

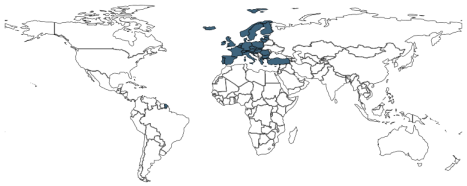


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.189 eu_sctchtcmm Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

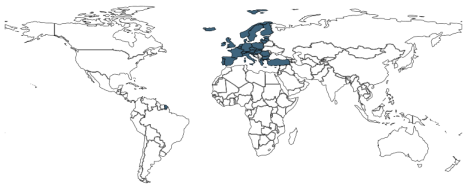


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.190 eu_sctchtcmt Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

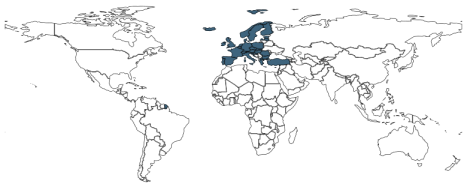


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.191 eu_sctchtct Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

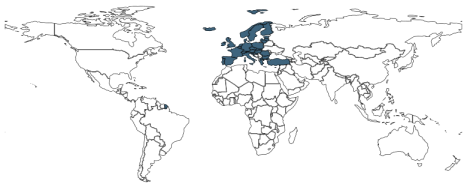


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.192 eu_sctcltcf Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

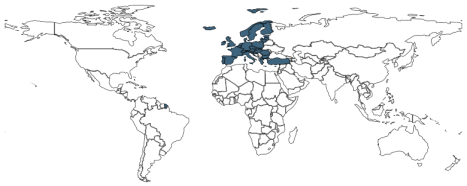


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

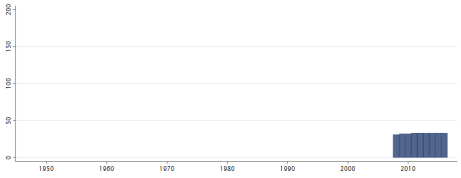
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.193 eu_sctcltclmf Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total

Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment



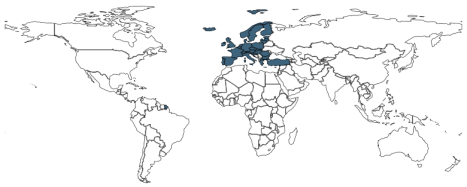
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



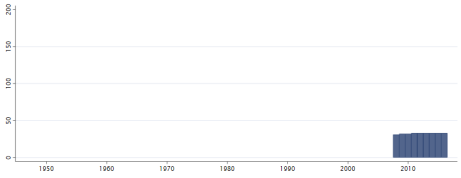
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.194 eu_sctcltclmm Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment



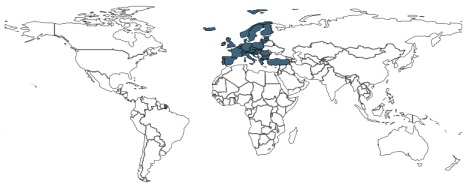
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.195 eu_sctcltclmt Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) % total

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) % total employment

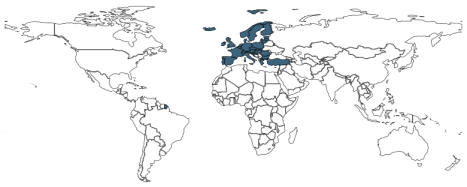


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.196 eu_sctcltcm Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

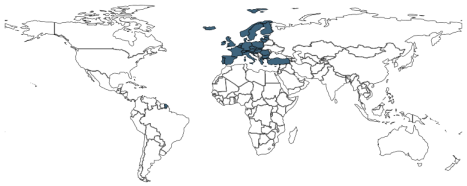


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.197 eu_sctcltcmf Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employ.

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

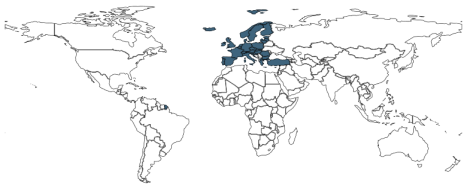


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.198 eu_sctcltcmm Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employ.

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

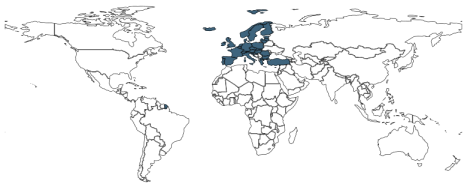


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.199 eu_sctcltcmt Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employ.

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) % total employment

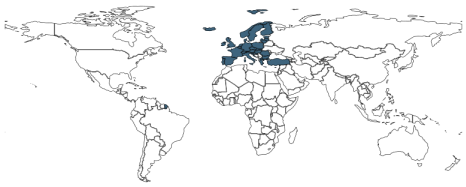


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.200 eu_sctcltct Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Total) % total employment

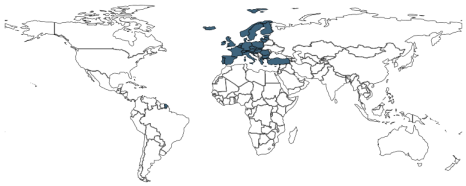


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.201 eu_sctdff Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female) % tot

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female) % total employment

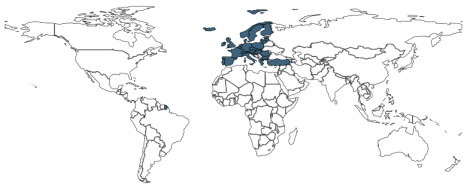


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.202 eu_sctdfm Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Male) % tot

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male) % total employment

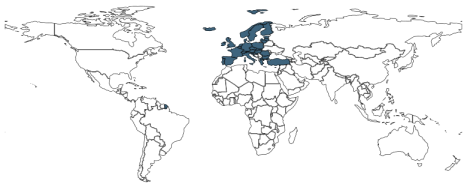


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.203 eu_sctdft Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Total) % tot

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Total) % total employment

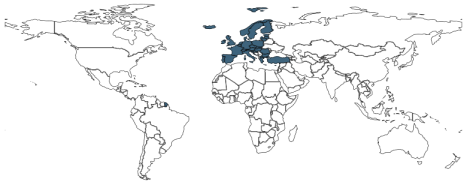


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.204 eu_sctgitf Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female) %tot

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female) % total employment

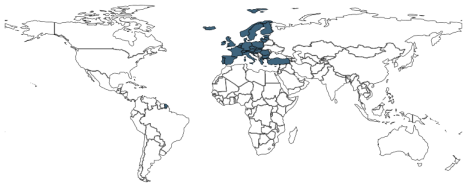


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.205 eu_sctgitm Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Male) % tot

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male) % total employment

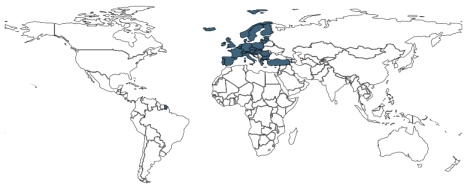


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.206 eu_sctgitt Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Total) % tot

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Total) % total employment

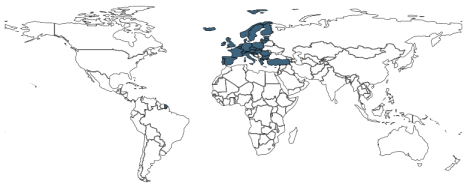


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.207 eu_sctguf Employment in Services (Female) % total employment

Employment in Services (Female) % total employment

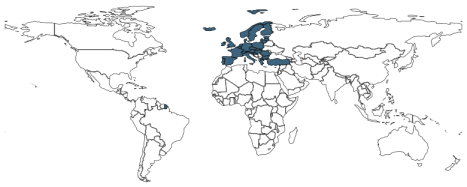


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.208 eu_sctgum Employment in Services (Male) % total employment

Employment in Services (Male) % total employment

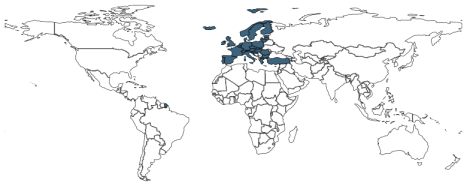


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.209 eu_sctgut Employment in Services (Total) % total employment

Employment in Services (Total) % total employment

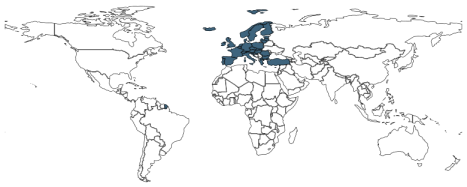


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.210 eu_scth52n79f Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Female % tot employ.

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) % total employment

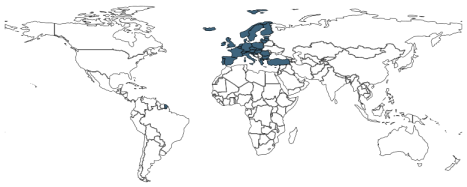


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.211 eu_scth52n79m Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Male % total employ.

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) % total employment

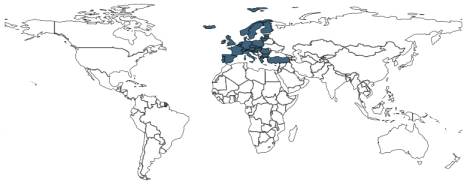


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.212 eu_scth52n79t Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Total % tot employ.

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Total) % total employment

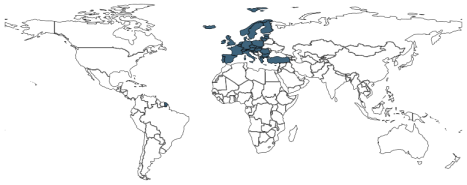


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.213 eu_scthtcf Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) % total employment

Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) % total employment

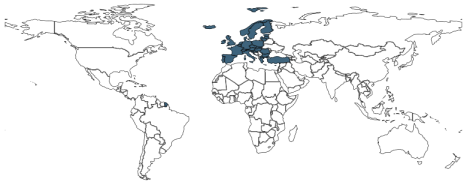


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.214 eu_scthtcm Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) % total employment

Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) % total employment

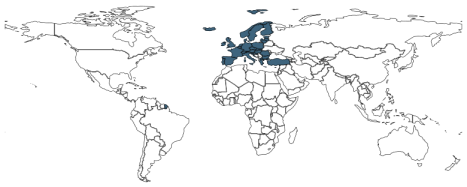


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.215 eu_scthtct Employment in high-tech sectors (Total) % total employment

Employment in high-tech sectors (Total) % total employment

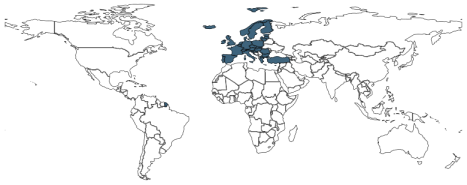


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.216 eu_sctjf Employment in Information and communication (Female) % total employment

Employment in Information and communication (Female) % total employment

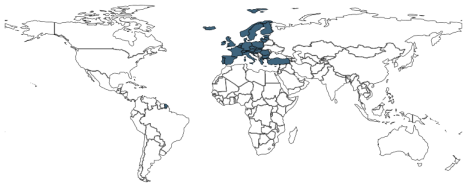


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.217 eu_sctjm Employment in Information and communication (Male) % total employment

Employment in Information and communication (Male) % total employment

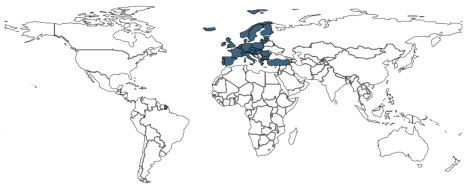


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.218 eu_sctjt Employment in Information and communication (Total) % total employment

Employment in Information and communication (Total) % total employment

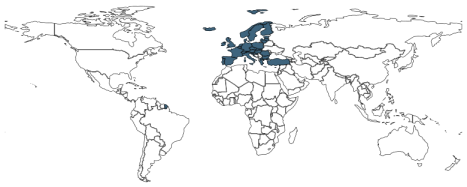


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.219 eu_sctkf Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) % total employment

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) % total employment

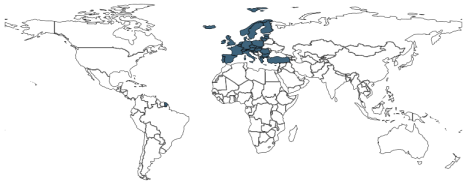


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.220 eu_sctkisf Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

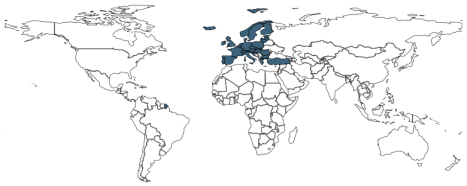


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.221 eu_sctkishtcf Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. Female % total employ.

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female) % total employment

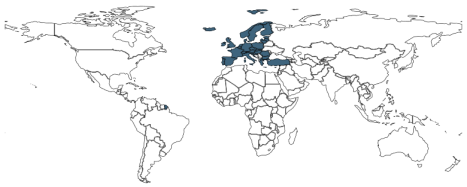


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.222 eu_sctkishtcm Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. Male % total employ.

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male) % total employment

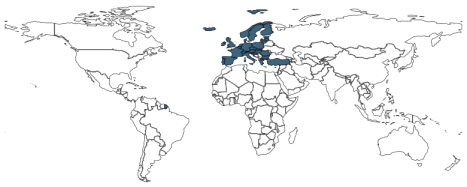


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.223 eu_sctkishtct Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. Total % total employ.

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Total) % total employment

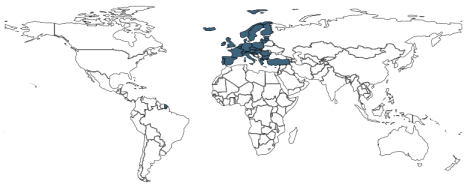


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.224 eu_sctkism Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

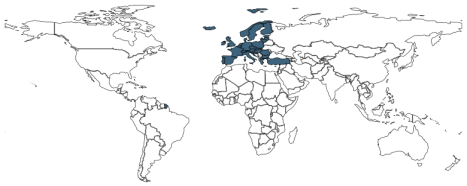


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.225 eu_sctkismktothf Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) % tot employ.

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female) % total employment

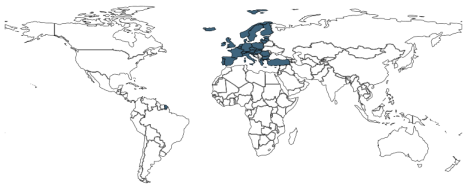


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.226 eu_sctkismktothm Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) % tot employ.

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male) % total employment

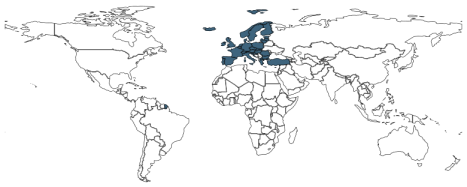


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.227 eu_sctkismktotht Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) % tot employ.

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Total) % total employment

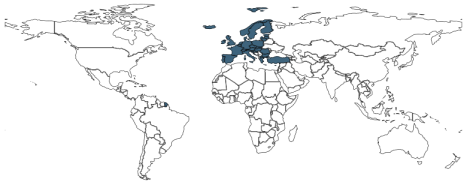


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.228 eu_sctkisothf Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) % tot employment

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

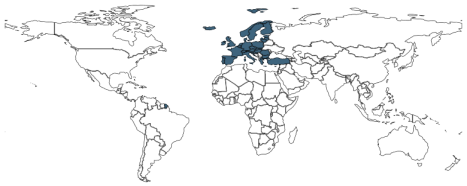


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.229 eu_sctkisothm Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) % tot employment

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

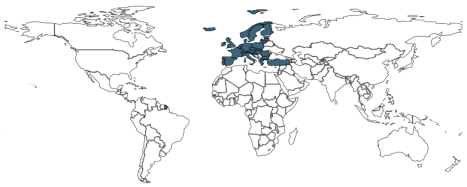


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.230 eu_sctkisotht Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) % tot employment

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

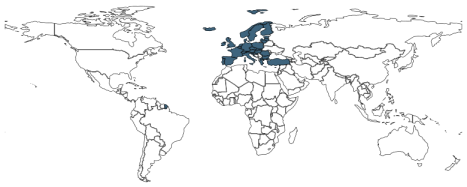


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.231 eu_sctkist Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) % tot employment

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

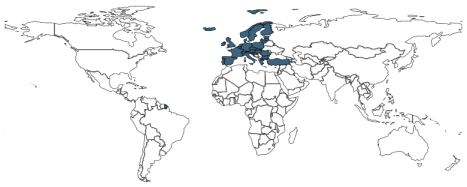


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.232 eu_sctkm Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) % total employment

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) % total employment

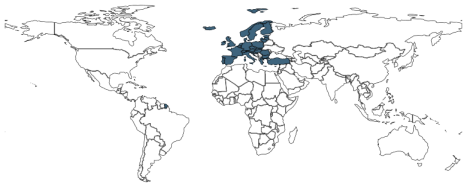


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 288 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.233 eu_sctkt Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) % total employment

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) % total employment

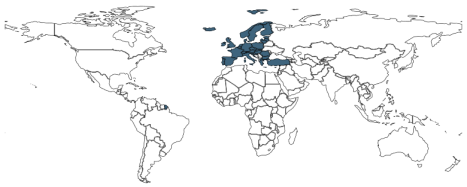


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.234 eu_sctlkisf Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % tot employment

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

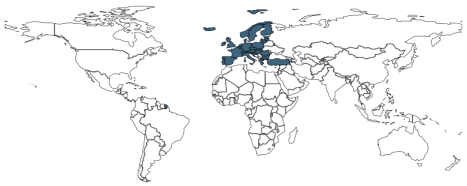


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.235 eu_sctlkism Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % tot employment

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

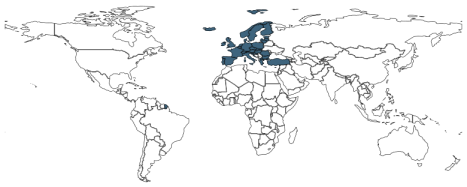


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.236 eu_sctlkismktf Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) % tot emp.

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female) % total employment

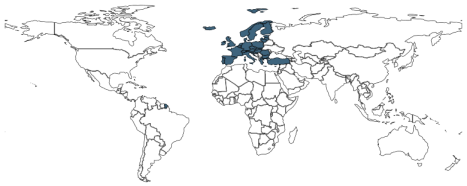


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.237 eu_sctlkismktm Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) % tot emp.

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male) % total employment

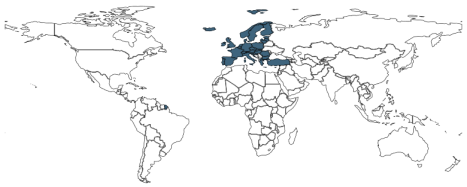


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.238 eu_sctlkismktt Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) % tot emp.

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Total) % total employment

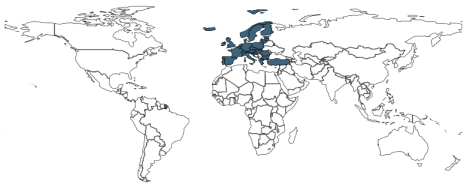


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.239 eu_sctlkisothf Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) % tot emp.

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

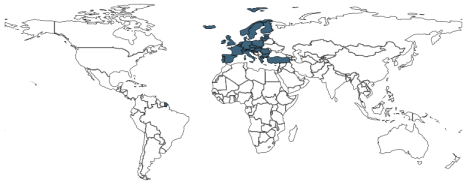


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.240 eu_sctlkisothm Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) % tot emp.

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

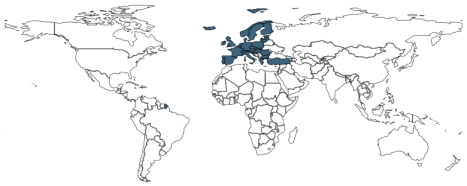


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.241 eu_sctlkisotht Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) % tot emp.

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

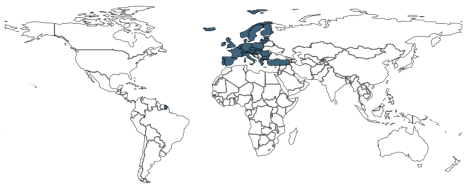


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.242 eu_sctlkist Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

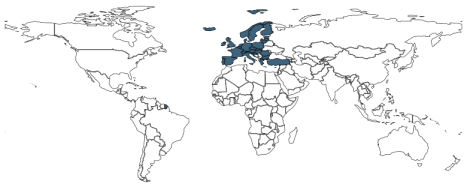


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.243 eu_sctmf Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Female) % total emp.

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) % total employment

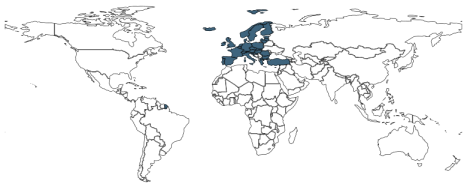


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.244 eu_sctmm Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Male) % total emp.

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) % total employment

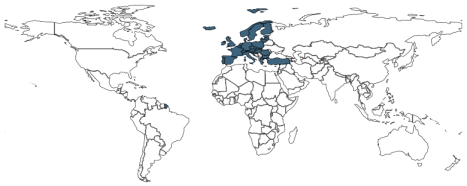


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.245 eu_sctmt Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Total) % total emp.

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Total) % total employment

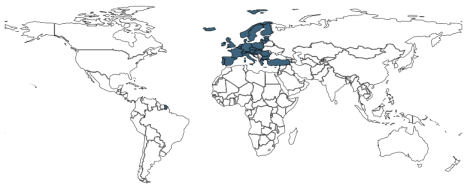


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.246 eu_sctnf Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female) % total emp.

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female) % total employment

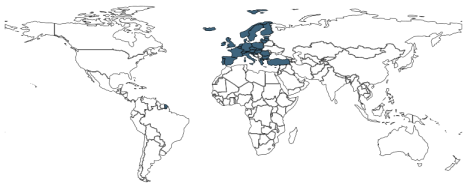


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.247 eu_sctnm Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Male) % total emp.

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male) % total employment

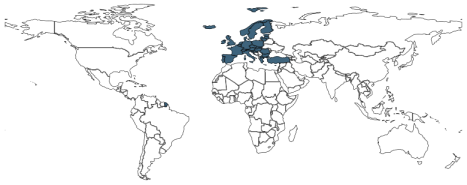


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.248 eu_sctnt Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Total) % total emp.

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Total) % total employment

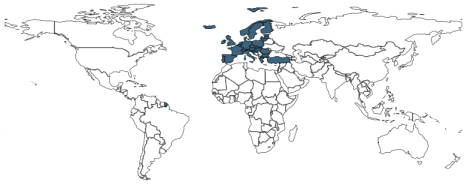


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.249 eu_sctpf Employment in Education (Female) % total employment

Employment in Education (Female) % total employment

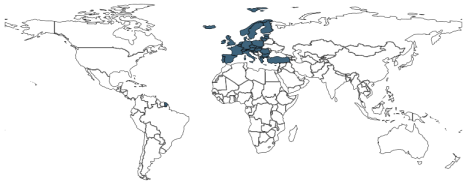


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.250 eu_sctpm Employment in Education (Male) % total employment

Employment in Education (Male) % total employment

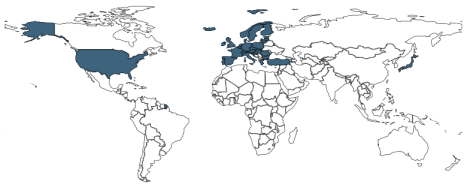


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

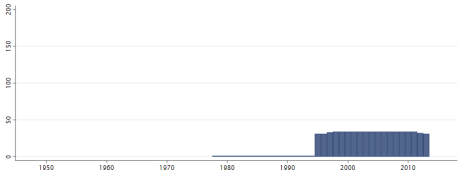
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.251 eu_sctppspop Patent applications to the EPO, Puschasing Power Standard per inhabitant

Patent applications to the EPO, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant



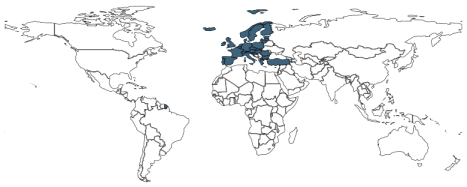
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 651 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.252 eu_sctpt Employment in Education (Total) % total employment

Employment in Education (Total) % total employment

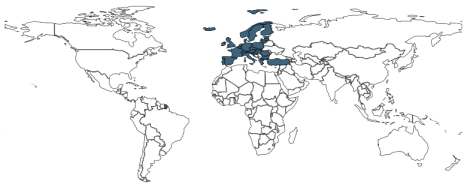


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.253 eu_sctqf Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) % tot employ.

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) % total employment

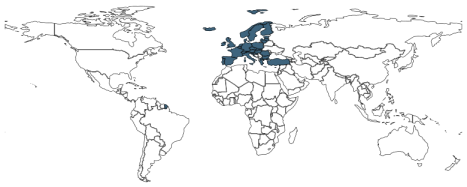


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.254 eu_sctqm Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) % tot employ.

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) % total employment

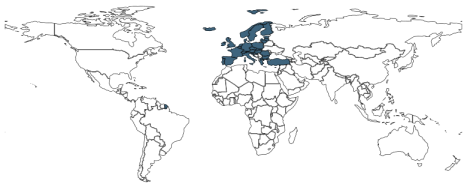


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.255 eu_sctqt Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) % tot employ.

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) % total employment

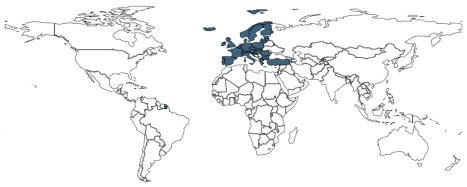


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.256 eu_sctrf Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) % total employment

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) % total employment

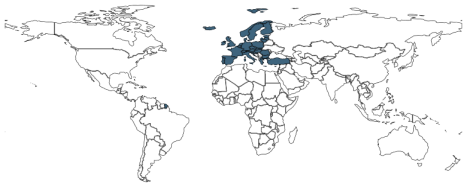


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.257 eu_sctrm Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) % total employment

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) % total employment

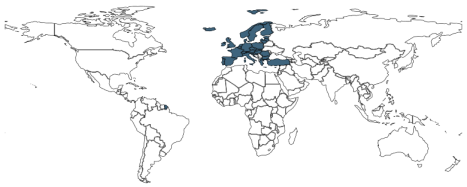


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.258 eu_sctrt Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) % total employment

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) % total employment



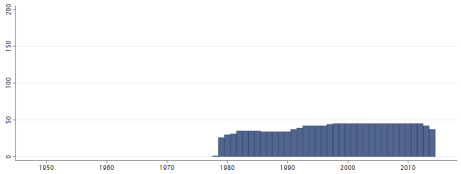
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.259 eu_sctrtotpmin Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

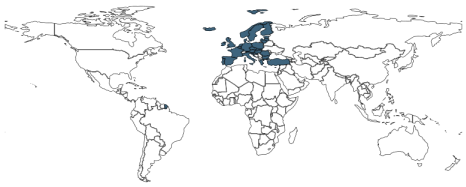
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 45



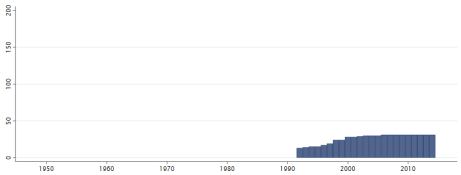
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 46 **n**: 1440 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.34.260 eu_sctrtotpminapop Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population



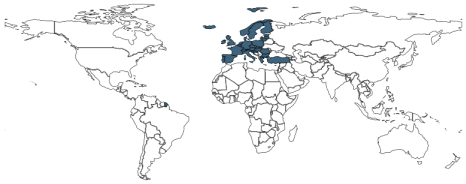
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 595 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.261 eu_sctsf Employment in Other service activities (Female) % total employment

Employment in Other service activities (Female) % total employment

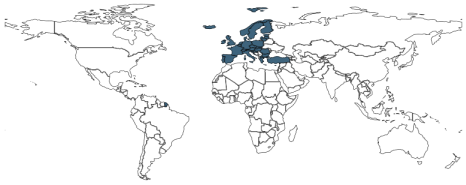


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.262 eu_sctsm Employment in Other service activities (Male) % total employment

Employment in Other service activities (Male) % total employment

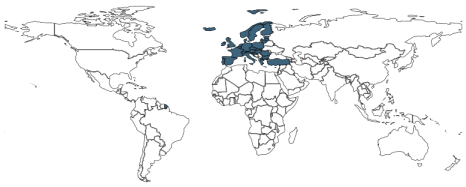


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.263 eu_sctst Employment in Other service activities (Total) % total employment

Employment in Other service activities (Total) % total employment



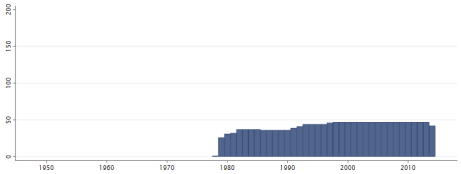
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.34.264 eu_scttotn Patent applications to the EPO, number

Patent applications to the EPO, number

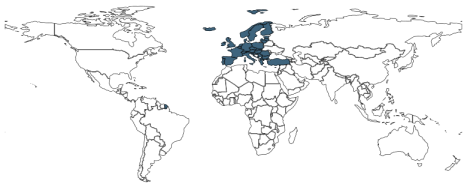
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



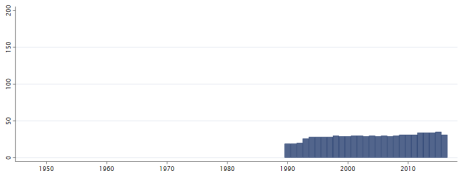
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48 **n**: 1514 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.34.265 eu_toucmpn Nights at Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer (number)

Nights at Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer (number)



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

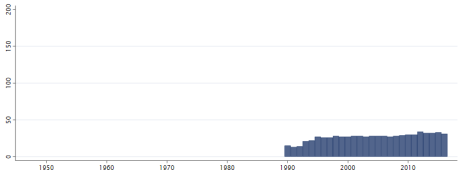


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 782 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.266 eu_touhln Nights at Holiday and other short-stay accomm. (number)

Nights at Holiday and other short-stay accomm. (number)

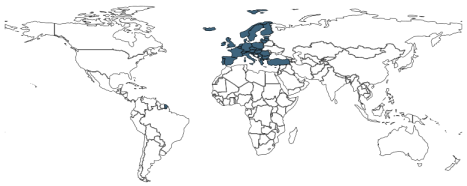
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



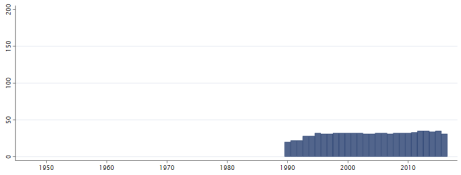
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 719 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.267 eu_touhtn Nights at Hotels and similar accommodations (number)

Nights at Hotels and similar accommodations (number)



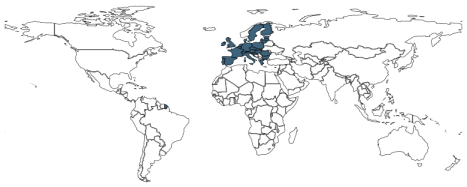
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.34.268 eu_toutball Number of trips of EU residents. Business. All countries of the world.

Number of trips of EU residents. Business. All countries of the world.

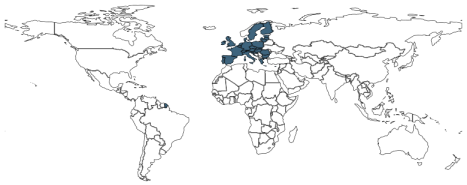


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 29 **n**: 155 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.34.269 eu_toutbdom Number of trips of EU residents. Business. Domestic.

Number of trips of EU residents. Business. Domestic.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 141 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.34.270 eu_toutbout Number of trips of EU residents. Business. Outbound.

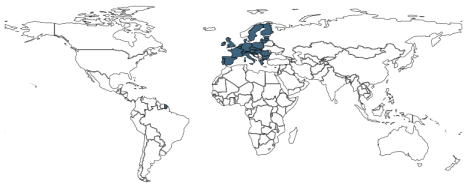
Number of trips of EU residents. Business. Outbound.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 28 **n**: 146 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.34.271 eu_toutpall Number of trips of EU residents. Personal. All countries of the world.

Number of trips of EU residents. Personal. All countries of the world.

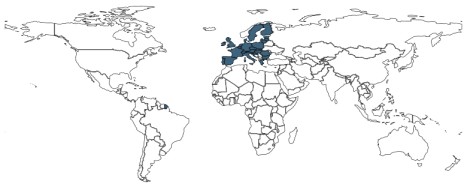


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 29 **n**: 165 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.34.272 eu_toutpdom Number of trips of EU residents. Personal. Domestic.

Number of trips of EU residents. Personal. Domestic.

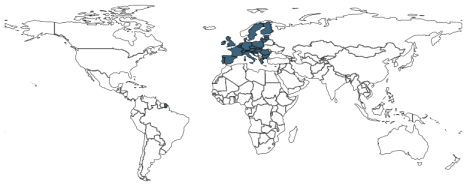


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 29 **n**: 163 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.34.273 eu_toutpout Number of trips of EU residents. Personal. Outbound.

Number of trips of EU residents. Personal. Outbound.



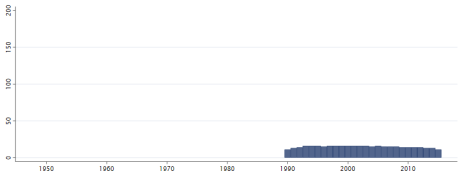
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 29

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 29 **n**: 163 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.34.274 eu_trcnlkm Navigable canals (kilometre)

Navigable canals (kilometre)

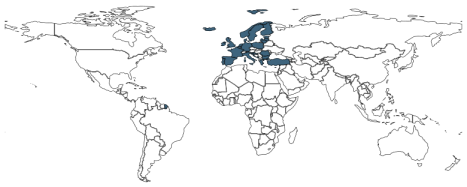
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 18 **n**: 382 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.275 eu_trfrldnld Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

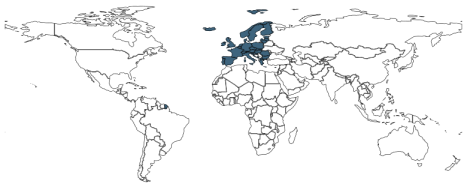


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 27 **n**: 296 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.276 eu_trldnld Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

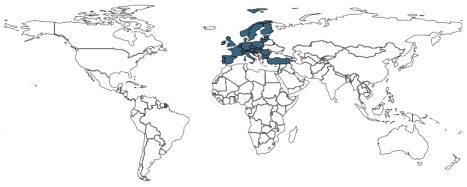


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33

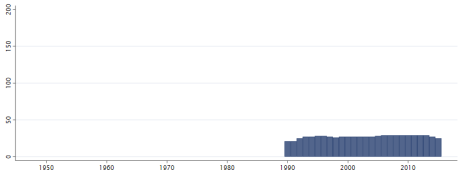
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 370 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.277 eu_trmwaykm Motorways (kilometre)

Motorways (kilometre)



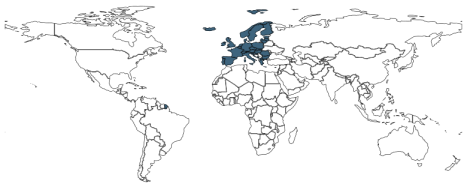
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31 **n**: 704 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.278 eu_trpassairn Passanger transportation by air (arrival and departure) n. of passangers

Passanger transportation by air (arrival and departure) number of passangers

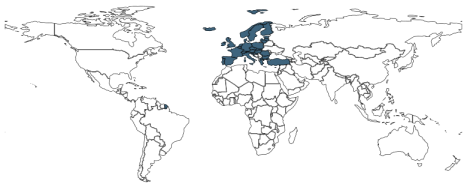


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33

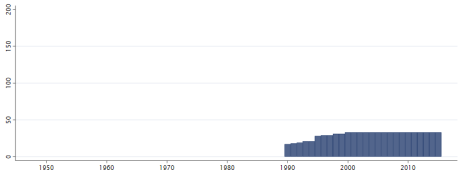
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 370 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.279 eu_trpassbus Passanger transportation by bus, motor-coach and trol (% of total inland)

Passanger transportation by bus, motor coach and trolley buses (% of total inland transport)



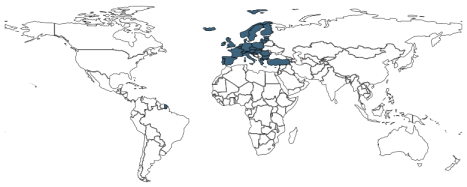
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



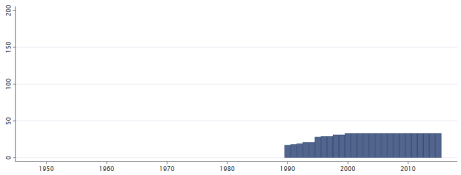
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 772 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.280 eu_trpasscar Passanger transportation by passanger car (% of total inland transport)

Passanger transportation by passanger car (% of total inland transport)



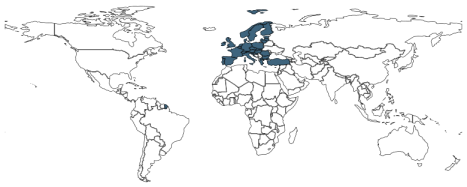
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



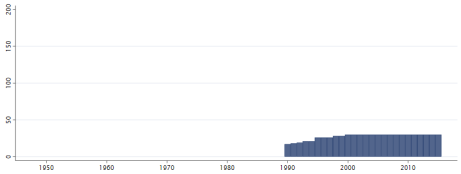
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 772 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.281 eu_trpasstr Passanger transportation by train (% of total inland transport)

Passanger transportation by train (% of total inland transport)



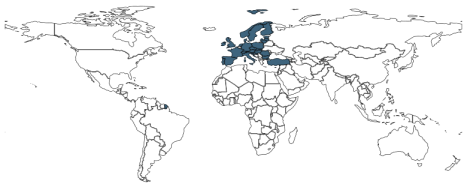
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



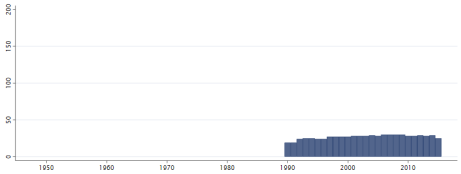
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31 **n**: 710 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.282 eu_trrdothkm Other roads (kilometre)

Other roads (kilometre)



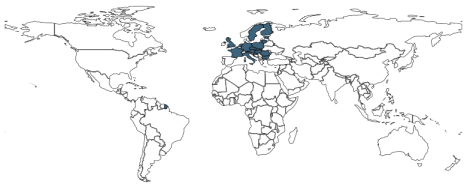
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30



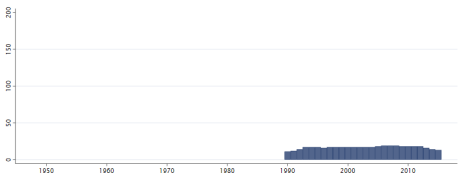
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33 **n**: 696 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.283 eu_trrivkm Navigable rivers (kilometre)

Navigable rivers (kilometre)



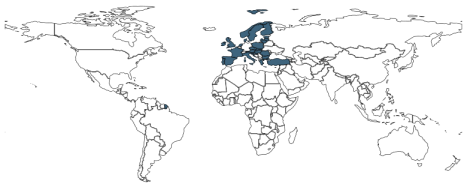
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 18



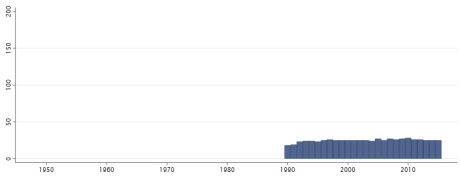
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 22 **n**: 430 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.34.284 eu_trrlelckm Electrified railway lines (kilometre)

Electrified railway lines (kilometre)



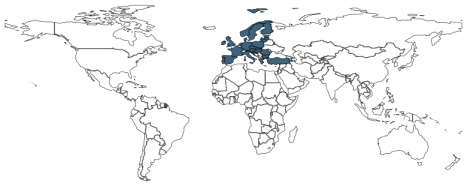
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26



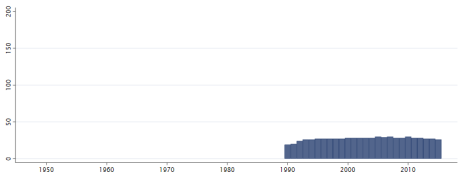
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30 **n**: 643 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.285 eu_trrlkm Total railway lines (kilometre)

Total railway lines (kilometre)



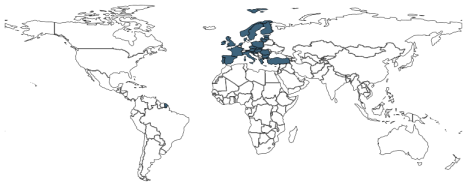
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



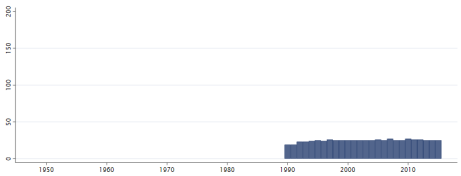
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31 **n**: 701 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.286 eu_trrltge2km Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)

Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)



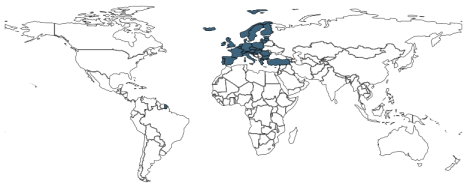
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26



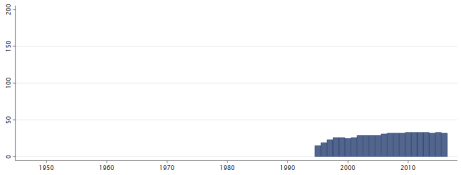
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30 **n**: 640 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.287 eu_unemppcunef Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (% of unemployment)

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (% of unemployment)



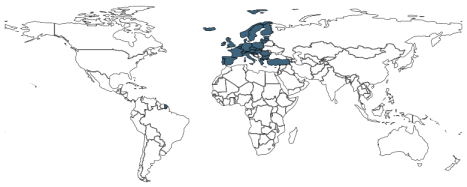
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 33



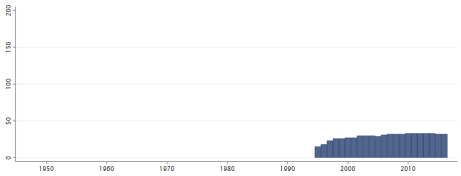
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 632 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.288 eu_unemppcunem Long-term unemployment 25+ years, male (% of unemployment)

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, male (% of unemployment)



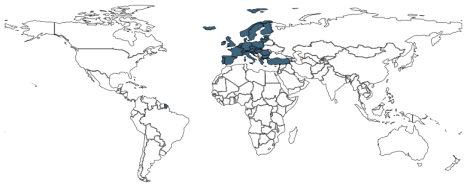
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



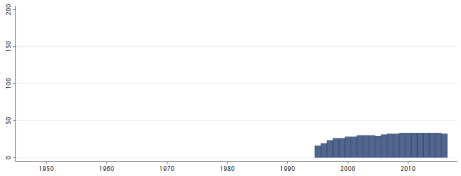
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 637 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.289 eu_unemppcunet Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (% of unemployment)

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (% of unemployment)



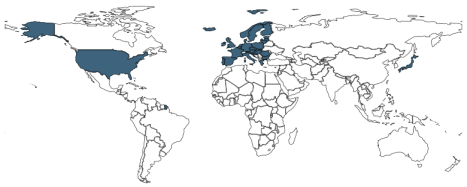
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



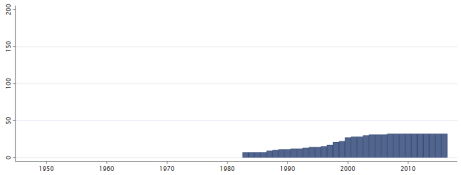
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 643 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.290 eu_unempy2574f Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (% of active population)

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)



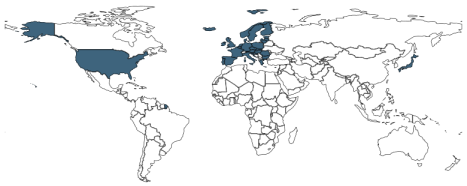
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



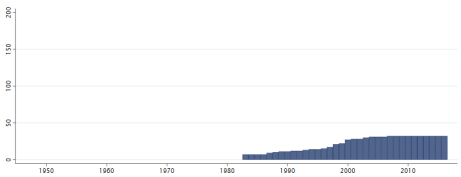
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.291 eu_unempy2574m Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (% of active population)

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)



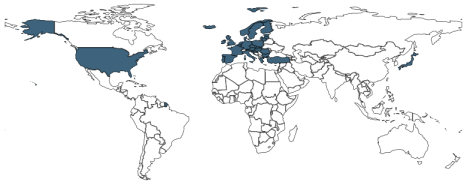
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



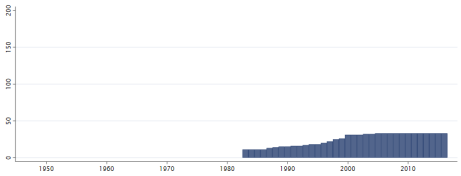
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.292 eu_unempy2574t Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (% of active population)

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)



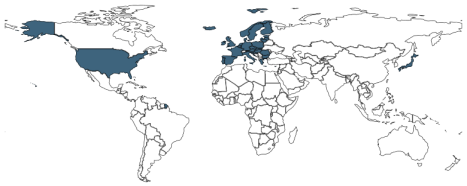
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



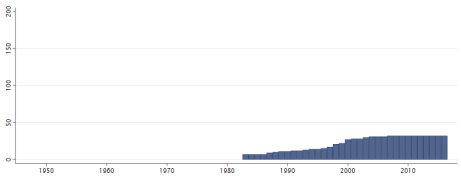
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.293 eu_unempy25f Unemployment rates: less than 25 Years, Female (% of active population)

Unemployment rates: less than 25 Years, Female (percentage of active population)



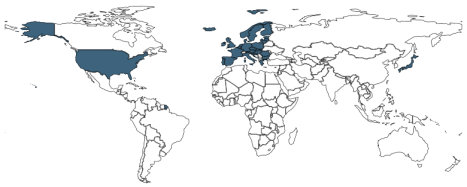
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



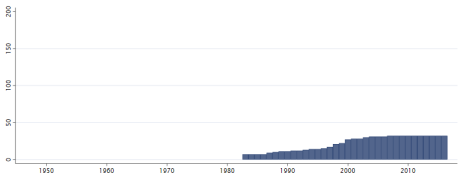
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.294 eu_unempy25m Unemployment rates: less than 25 Years, Male (% of active population)

Unemployment rates: less than 25 Years, Male (percentage of active population)



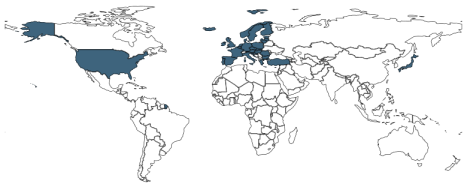
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



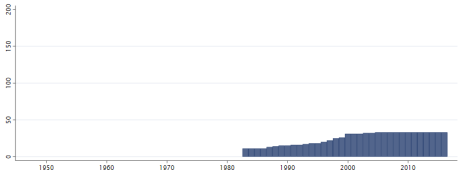
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.295 eu_unempy25t Unemployment rates: less than 25 Years, Total (% of active population)

Unemployment rates: less than 25 Years, Total (percentage of active population)



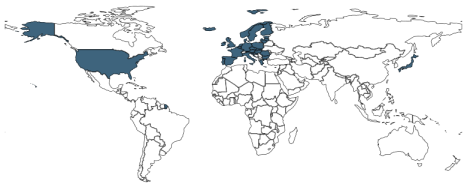
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



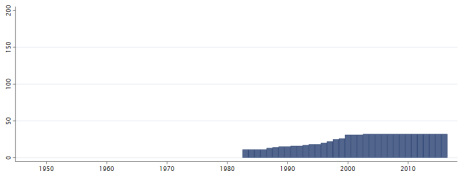
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.296 eu_unempytotf Unemployment rates: Total, Female (percentage of active population)

Unemployment rates: Total, Female (percentage of active population)



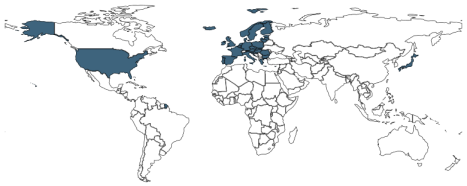
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



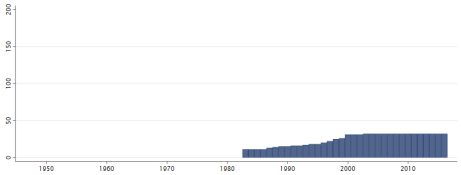
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 820 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.34.297 eu_unempytotm Unemployment rates: Total, Male (percentage of active population)

Unemployment rates: Total, Male (percentage of active population)



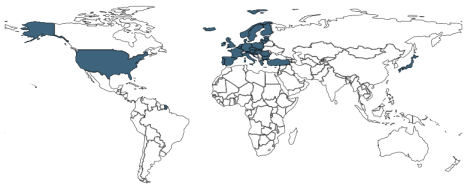
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32



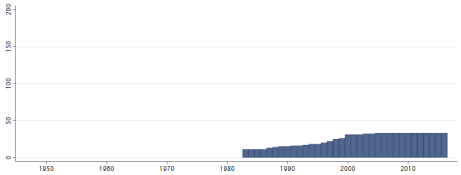
Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 32 **n**: 820 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.34.298 eu_unempytott Unemployment rates: Total, Total (percentage of active population)

Unemployment rates: Total, Total (percentage of active population)



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



Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 25

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

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

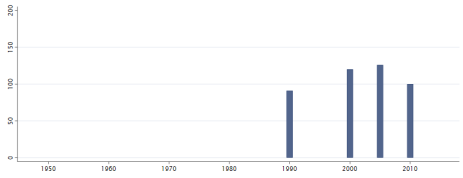
Global Forest Resources Assessments The Forest Land Use Data Explorer (FLUDE) is an online platform intended to make it easy to access and analyze forest land use and forest resource data. Most of the forest land use and resource data come from the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

4.35.1 fao_afforest Forest expantion of which afforestion (ha/yr)

Forest expantion of which afforestion (ha/yr)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



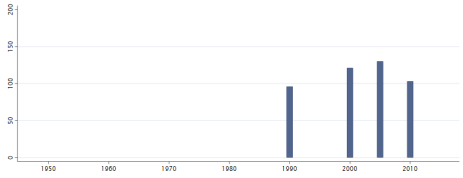
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134 **n**: 437 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.2 fao_artref Reforestation of which artificial (ha/yr)

Reforestation of which artificial (ha/yr)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



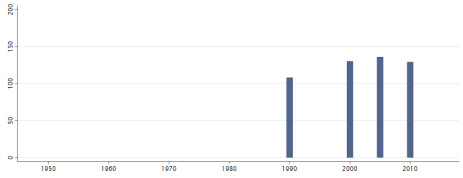
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 138 **n**: 450 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.3 fao_commun Communities (1000 ha)

Communities (1000 ha)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



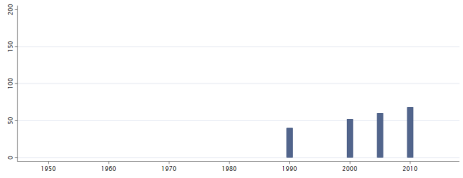
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 145 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.4 fao_deforest Deforestation (ha/yr)

Deforestation (ha/yr)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

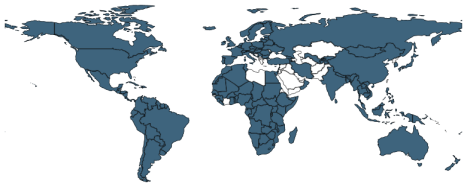
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 72 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.5 fao_forchange Change in total forest area (1000 ha)

Change in total forest area (1000 ha)



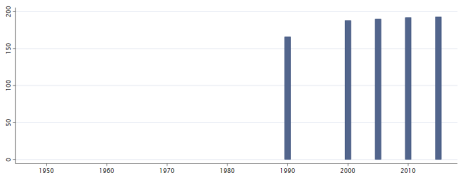
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 144

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 145 **n**: 569 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.6 fao_forest Forest area (1000 ha)

Forest area (1000 ha)

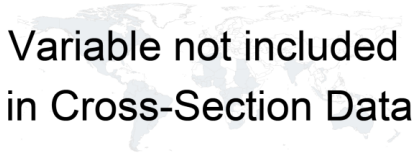
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193



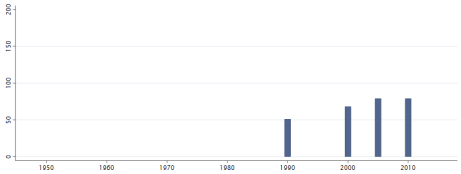
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 929 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.7 fao_forexp Forest expantion (ha/yr)

Forest expantion (ha/yr)



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

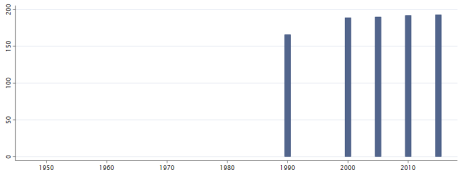


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 85 **n**: 277 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.8 fao_forperc Percent of land area with forest (%)

Percent of land area with forest (%)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193



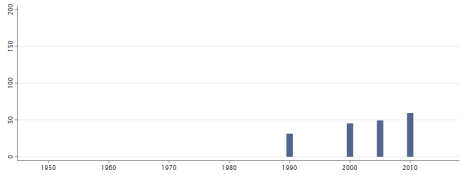
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.9 fao_humdef Deforestation of which human induced (ha/yr)

Deforestation of which human induced (ha/yr)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 63 **n**: 184 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.10 fao_indigown Private ownership of which owned by local and tribal communities (1000 ha)

Private ownership of which owned by local and tribal communities (1000 ha)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

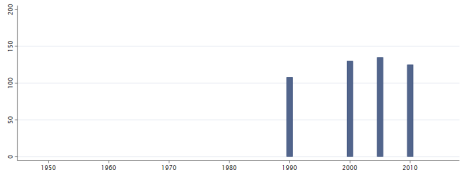
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.11 fao_indiv Individuals (1000 ha)

Individuals (1000 ha)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



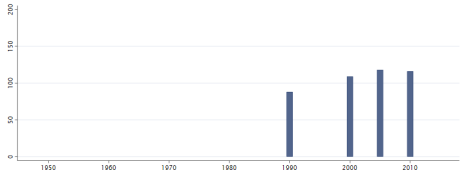
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 141 **n**: 498 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.12 fao_indivown Private ownership of which owned by individuals (1000 ha)

Private ownership of which owned by individuals (1000 ha)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

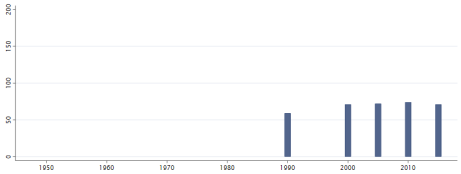


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 431 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.13 fao_introspp Other naturally regenerated forest of which introduced species (1000 ha)

Other naturally regenerated forest of which introduced species (1000 ha)

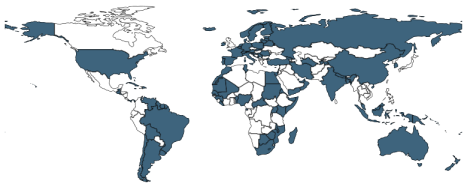
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 71



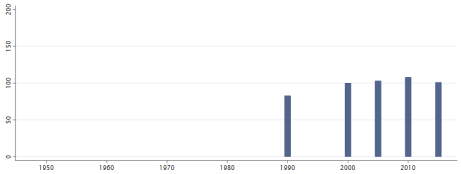
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 76 **n**: 347 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.14 fao_introsppplant Planted forest of which is introduced species (1000 ha)

Planted forest of which is introduced species (1 000 ha)



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 101

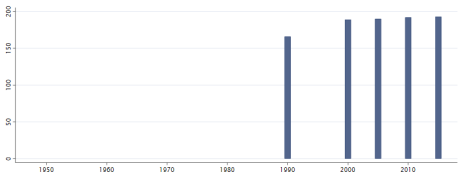


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115 **n**: 495 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.15 fao_inwater Inland water bodies (1000 ha)

Inland water bodies (1000 ha)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193

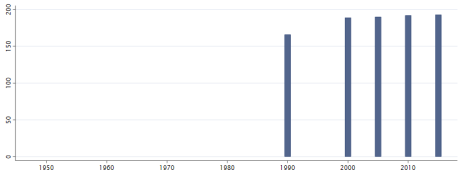


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

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

Land area (without inland water) (1000 ha)

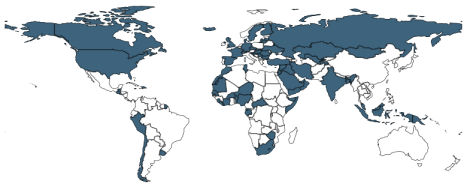
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193



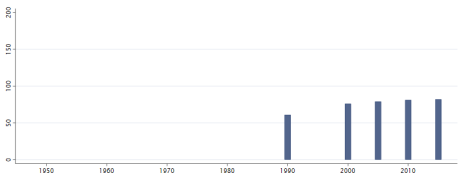
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.17 fao_lantrecov Other land of which with tree cover (1000 ha)

Other land of which with tree cover (1000 ha)



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82

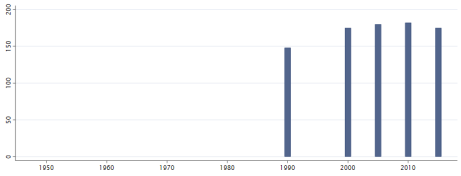


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 87 **n**: 379 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.18 fao_mangrove Area of mangrove forest (1000 ha)

Area of mangrove forest (1 000 ha)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175

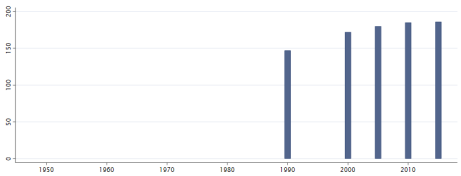


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 186 **n**: 860 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.19 fao_natfor Natural forest area (1000 ha)

Natural forest area (1000 ha)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 186

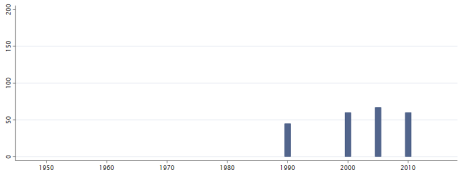


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.20 fao_natforexp Forest expantion of which natural expansion of forest (ha/yr)

Forest expantion of which natural expansion of forest (ha/yr)

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

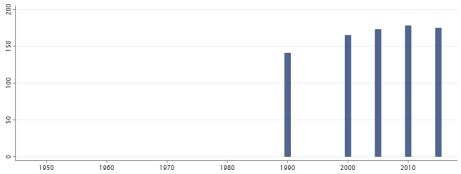


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 76 **n**: 232 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.21 fao_natregfor Other naturally regenerated forest (1000 ha)

Other naturally regenerated forest (1000 ha)

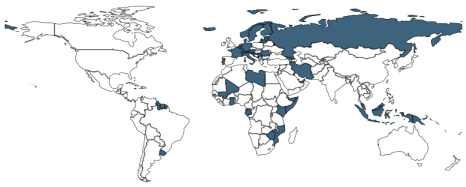
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175



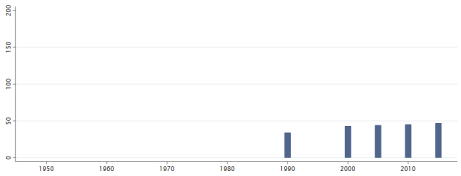
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.22 fao_natzedspp Other naturally regenerated forest of which naturalized (1000 ha)

Other naturally regenerated forest of which naturalized (1000 ha)



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 47



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 49 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.23 fao_nfchange Natural forest area change (1000 ha)

Natural forest area change (1000 ha)

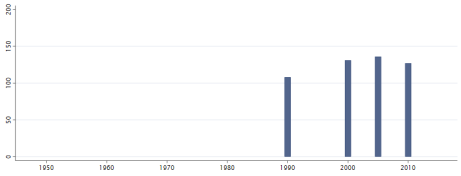
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 184

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 700 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.24 fao_other Other (1000 ha)

Other (1000 ha)

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

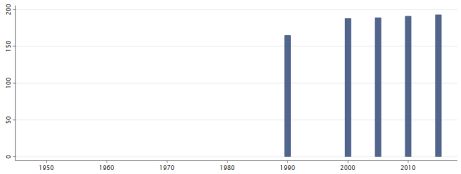


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 143 **n**: 502 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.25 fao_othlan Area of other land (1000 ha)

Area of other land (1000 ha)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193

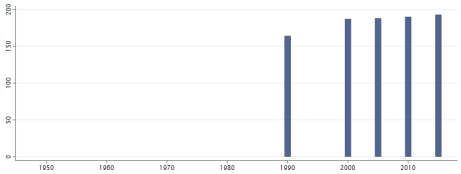


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 926 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.26 fao_othwoolan Area of other wooded land (1000 ha)

Area of other wooded land (1000 ha)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193

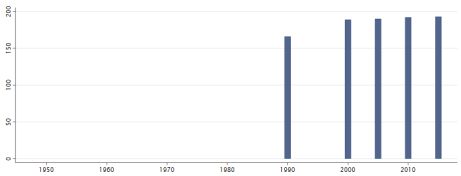


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 922 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.27 fao_percapfor Forest area per capita (ha per person)

Forest area per capita (ha per person)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.28 fao_pfchange Planted forest area change (1000 ha)

Planted forest area change (1 000 ha)

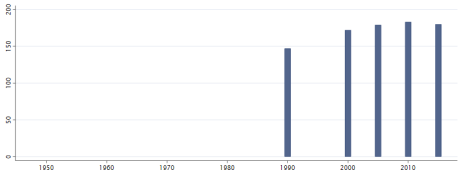
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.29 fao_plantfor Planted forest (1000 ha)

Planted forest (1000 ha)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180

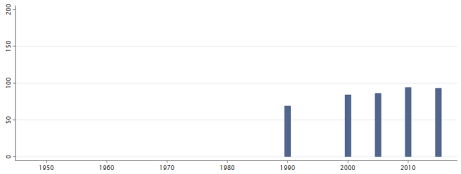


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 186 **n**: 861 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.30 fao_plantman Area of mangrove forest of which planted (1000 ha)

Area of mangrove forest of which planted (1000 ha)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 93



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 98 **n**: 426 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.31 fao_primfor Primary forest (1000 ha)

Primary forest (1000 ha)

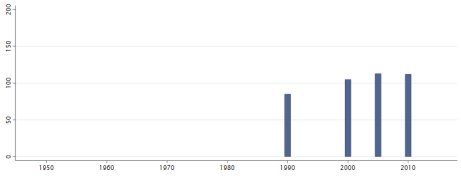
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 177

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 839 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.32 fao_privbusown Private ownership of which owned by private business entities (1000 ha)

Private ownership of which owned by private business entities (1000 ha)

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

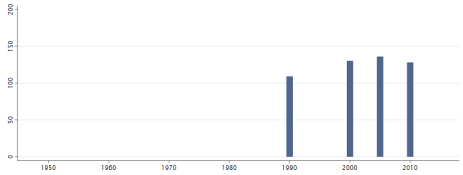


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 119 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.33 fao_privcomp Private companies (1000 ha)

Private companies (1000 ha)

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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 144 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.34 fao_privown Private ownership (1000 ha)

Private ownership (1000 ha)

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

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 177 **n**: 637 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.35 fao_pubadmin Public administration (1000 ha)

Public administration (1000 ha)

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

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 152 **n**: 530 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.36 fao_pubown Public ownership (1000 ha)

Public ownership (1000 ha)

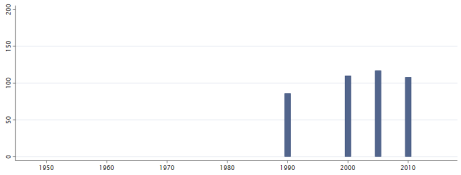
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 176 **n**: 633 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.35.37 fao_reforest Reforestation (ha/yr)

Reforestation (ha/yr)

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

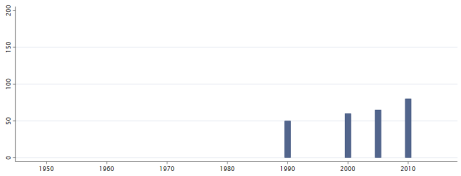


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 127 **n**: 421 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.38 fao_stateown Public ownership of which owned by the state at national scale (1000 ha)

Public ownership of which owned by the state at national scale (1000 ha)

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

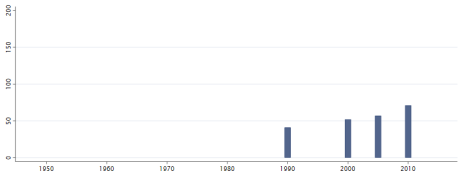


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 81 **n**: 255 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.39 fao_subgovown Public ownership of which owned by the state at the sub-national scale (1000 ha)

Public ownership of which owned by the state at the sub-national government scale

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

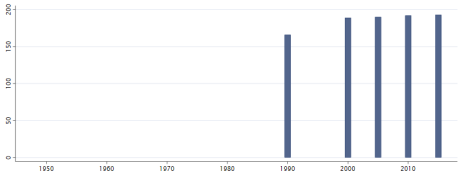


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 72 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.35.40 fao_totarea Total Area

Total Area

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193

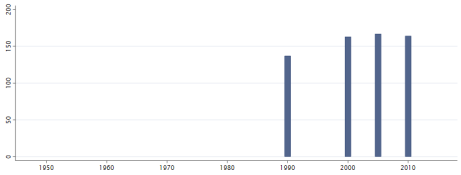


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.41 fao_unknown Unknown ownership (1000 ha)

Unknown ownership (1000 ha)

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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 175 **n**: 631 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.36 Fearon

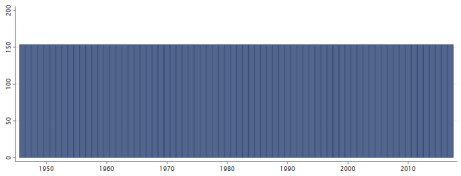
`https://web.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/publicdata/publicdata.html`
(Fearon, 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-14)

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

4.36.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

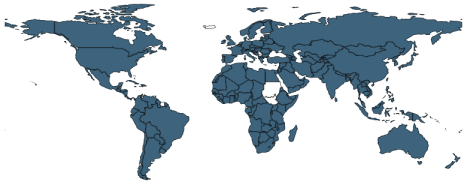
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 153



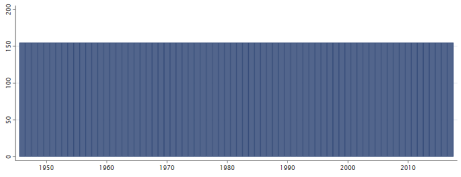
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 154 **n**: 11088 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.36.2 fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



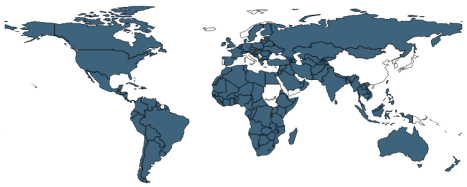
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 154



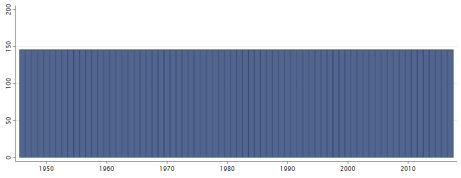
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 155 **n**: 11160 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.36.3 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.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145

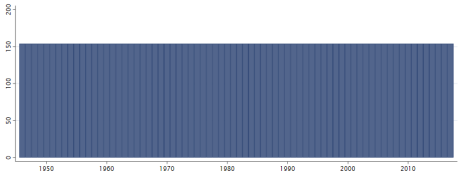


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 146 **n**: 10512 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.36.4 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 153



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 154 **n**: 11088 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.37 Fund for Peace

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

Fragile States Index The Fragile States Index (Failed States Index), produced by The Fund for Peace, is a critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are pushing a state towards the brink of failure. By highlighting pertinent issues in weak and failing states, the FSI - and the social science framework and software application upon which it is built - makes political risk assessment and early warning of conflict accessible to policy-makers and the public at large. The strength of the FSI is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, The Fund for Peace collects thousands of reports and information from around the world, detailing the existing social, economic and political pressures faced by each of the 178 countries that we analyze. The FSI is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment Software Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the FSI. Millions of documents are analyzed every year. By applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators (which in turn include over 100 sub-indicators) that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research. The Fund for Peace's software performs content analysis on this collected information. Through sophisticated search parameters and algorithms, the CAST software separates the relevant data from the irrelevant. Guided by twelve primary social, economic and political indicators (each split into an average of 14 sub-indicators), the CAST software analyzes the collected information using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. Using various algorithms, this analysis is then converted into a score representing the significance of each of the various pressures for a given country. The content analysis is further triangulated with two other key aspects of the overall assessment process: quantitative analysis and qualitative inputs based on major events in the

countries examined. The scores produced by The Fund for Peace's software are then compared with a comprehensive set of vital statistics - as well as human analysis - to ensure that the software has not misinterpreted the raw data. Though the basic data underpinning the Failed States Index is already freely and widely available electronically, the strength of the analysis is in the methodological rigor and the systematic integration of a wide range of data sources.

Note: the principal of data timing was changed. Data from reports correspond to the situation from the previous year. The 2016 Fragile States Index, comprises data collected between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Therefore data from Report 2016 is recorded for 2015 and the same logic works for all other years. data for 2004 is from Report 2005.

4.37.1 ffp_dp Demographic Pressure

Demographic Pressure - Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will. Includes pressures and measures related to natural disasters, disease, environment, pollution, food scarcity, malnutrition, water scarcity, population growth, youth bulge, mortality.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.2 ffp_eco Economic Decline

Economic Decline Indicator - It considers factors related to economic decline within a country. For example, the Indicator looks at patterns of progressive economic decline of the society as a whole as measured by per capita income, Gross National Product, unemployment rates, inflation, productivity, debt, poverty levels, or business failures. It also takes into account sudden drops in commodity prices, trade revenue, or foreign investment, and any collapse or devaluation of the national currency. The Economic Decline Indicator further considers the responses to economic conditions and their consequences, such as extreme social hardship imposed by economic austerity programs, or perceived increasing group inequalities. The Economic Decline Indicator is focused on the formal economy - as well as illicit trade, including the drug and human trafficking, and capital flight, or levels of corruption and illicit transactions such as money laundering or embezzlement.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.3 ffp_ext External Intervention

External Intervention - When the state fails to meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs. Includes pressures and measures related to foreign assistance, presence of peacekeepers, presence of UN missions, foreign military intervention, sanctions, credit rating.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.4 ffp_fe Factionalized Elites

Factionalized Elites - When local and national leaders engage in deadlock and brinkmanship for political gain, this undermines the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to power struggles, defectors, flawed elections, political competition.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.5 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.6 ffp_gg Group Grievance

Group Grievance - When tension and violence exists between groups, the state's ability to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence may ensue. Includes pressures and measures related to discrimination, powerlessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, religious violence.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.7 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

Human Flight and Brain Drain - When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflicts erupts. Includes pressures and measures related to migration per capita, human capital, emigration of educated population.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.8 ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law

Human Rights and Rule of Law - When human rights are violated or unevenly protected, the state is failing in its ultimate responsibility. Includes pressures and measures related to press freedom, civil liberties, political freedoms, human trafficking, political prisoners, incarceration, religious persecution, torture, executions.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.9 ffp_ps Public Services

Public Services - The provision of health, education, and sanitation services, among others, are key roles of the state. Includes pressures and measures related to policing, criminality, education provision, literacy, water and sanitation, infrastructure, quality healthcare, telephony, internet access, energy reliability, roads.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.10 ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs

Refugees and IDPs - Pressures associated with population displacement. This strains public services and has the potential to pose a security threat. Includes pressures and measures related to displacement, refugee camps, IDP camps, disease related to displacement, refugees per capita, IDPs per capita, absorption capacity.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.11 ffp_sec Security Apparatus

Security Apparatus - The security apparatus should have monopoly on the use of legitimate force. The social contract is weakened where this is affected by competing groups. Includes pressures and measures related to internal conflict, small arms proliferation, riots and protests, fatalities from conflict, military coups, rebel activity, militancy, bombings, political prisoners.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.12 ffp_sl State Legitimacy

State Legitimacy - Corruption and lack of representativeness in the government directly undermine the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to corruption, government effectiveness, political participation, electoral process, level of democracy, illicit economy, drug trade, protests and demonstrations, power struggles.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.37.13 ffp_ued Uneven Economic Development

Uneven Economic Development - When there are ethnic, religious, or regional disparities, the governed tend to be uneven in their commitment to the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to GINI coefficient, income share of highest 10%, income share of lowest 10%, urban-rural service distribution, access to improved services, slum population.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 2086 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38 Freedom House

`https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world`
(Freedom House, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2018-01-17)

Freedom in the World Freedom in the World is an annual comparative assessment of political rights and civil liberties that this year covers 195 countries and 14 related and disputed territories.

For the edition years 2006-2017, Freedom House released aggregate scores for political rights and civil liberties for each country in order to provide more nuanced information about country trends beyond the 7-point rating scales used previously. Starting with the 2018, Freedom House releases scores for all indicators.

In addition, in order to generate debate and discussions within countries as to areas that are most in need of reform, Freedom House releases the scores for the seven subcategories that fall under political rights and civil liberties. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, represent the fundamental components of freedom, which include an individual's ability to:
- Vote freely in legitimate elections;
- Participate freely in the political process;
- Have representatives that are accountable to them;
- Exercise freedoms of expression and belief;
- Be able to freely assemble and associate;
- Have access to an established and equitable system of rule of law;
- Enjoy personal freedoms, including free movement, the right to hold private property, social freedoms, and equal access to economic opportunities.

Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981- Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: 3, fh_pr: 2, fh_status: Free) and "Black" (fh_cl: 6, fh_pr: 5, fh_status: Not Free). We treat South Africa 1972 as missing.

4.38.1 fh_aor Associational and Organizational Rights

Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organization; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

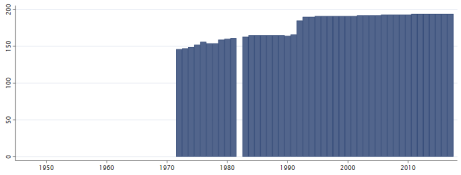
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38.2 fh_cl Civil Liberties

Civil Liberties - Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 207 **n**: 8014 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.38.3 fh_ep Electoral Process

Electoral Process - The variable measures to what extent the national legislative representatives and the national chief authority are elected through free and fair elections. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38.4 fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief

Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational system; and the ability of the people to engage in private (political) discussions without fear of harassment or arrest by the authorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38.5 fh_fog Functioning of Government

Functioning of Government - The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

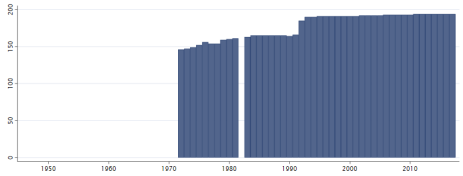
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38.6 fh_ipolity2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 207 **n**: 8014 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.38.7 fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

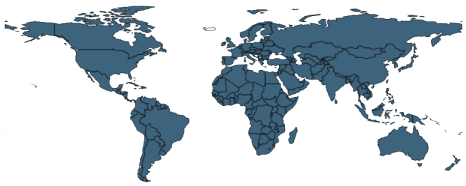
Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institution of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

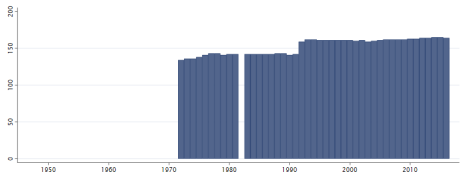
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38.8 fh_polity2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 6721 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.38.9 fh_ppp Political Pluralism and Participation

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

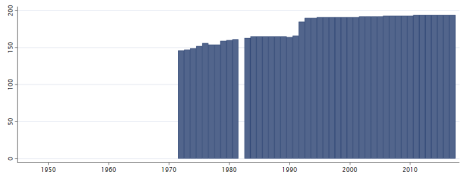
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38.10 fh_pr Political Rights

Political Rights - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 207 **n**: 8014 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.38.11 fh_rol Rule of Law

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

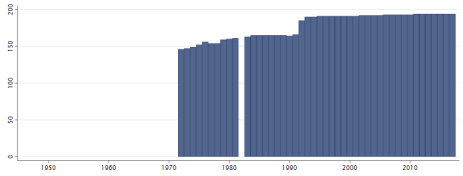
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 2321 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.38.12 fh_status Freedom Status

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated "Free"; between 3.0 and 5.5 "Partly Free", and between 5.5 and 7.0 "Not Free". Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered "Free", 3.0 to 5.0 "Partly Free", and 5.5 to 7.0 "Not Free".

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 207 **n**: 8014 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.39 Freedom House

`https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2017`
(**?**)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-01)

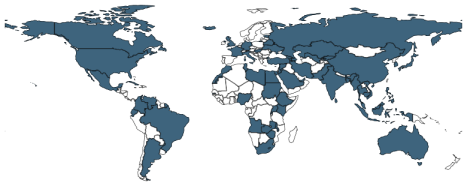
Freedom on the Net Freedom on the Net is a Freedom House project consisting of cutting-edge analysis, fact-based advocacy, and on-the-ground capacity building. It features a ranked, country-by-country assessment of online freedom, a global overview of the latest developments, as well as in depth country reports. Freedom on the Net measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online. Each country assessment includes a detailed narrative report and numerical score, based on methodology developed in consultation with international experts. This methodology includes three categories:

1. Obstacles to Access details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers , and independence of regulatory bodies;
2. Limits on Content analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization;
3. Violations of User Rights tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks.

Freedom on the Net is a collaborative effort between a small team of Freedom House staff and an extensive network of local researchers and advisors in 65 countries.

4.39.1 fhn_fotnloc Freedom on the Net: Limits on content

Limits on Content: analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

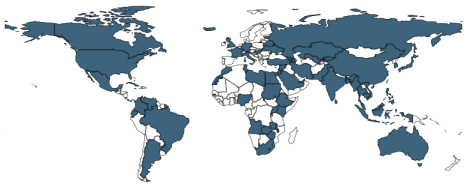


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 65

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 65 **n**: 404 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.39.2 fhn_fotnota Freedom on the Net: Obstacles to Access

Obstacles to Access: details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers , and independence of regulatory bodies.

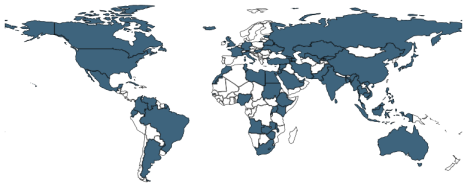


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 65

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 65 **n**: 404 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.39.3 fhn_fotnsc Freedom on the Net: Score

Freedom on the Net, Score: Measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online by looking at Obstacles to Access, Limits on Content and Violations of User Rights. The scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing the best level of freedom on the net progress and 100 the worst.



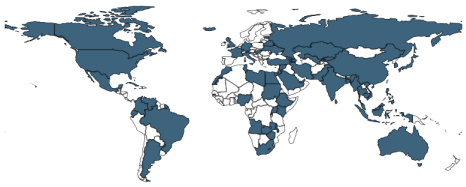
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 65

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 65 **n**: 404 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.39.4 fhn_fotnst Freedom on the Net: Status

Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

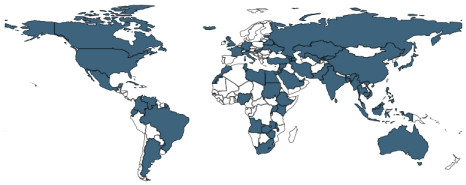


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 65

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 65 **n**: 404 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.39.5 fhn_fotnvur Freedom on the Net: Violation of Users' rights

Violations of User Rights: tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 65

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 65 **n**: 404 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.40 Freedom House

`https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press`
(Freedom House, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-06-21)

Freedom of the Press Freedom of the Press assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. Published since 1980, it provides numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic factors that affect access to news and information. Freedom of the Press is the most comprehensive data set available on global media freedom and serves as a key resource for policymakers, international institutions, journalists, activists, and scholars worldwide.

Note: The number in the variable names indicate what time period they refer to.
1: 1979-1987
2: 1988-1992
3: 1993-1995
4: 1996-2000
5: 2001-2016

4.40.1 fhp_mcei5 Economic influences over media content (2001-2016)

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016).

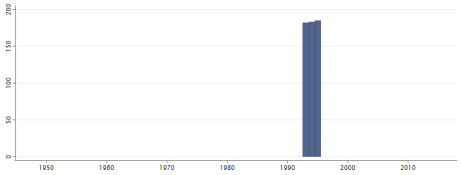
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.40.2 fhp_mceib3 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995): 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. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.3 fhp_mceib4 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000): 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. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

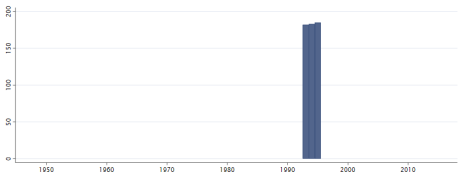
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.4 fhp_mceip3 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): 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. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.5 fhp_mceip4 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): 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. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

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

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.6 fhp_mclr5 Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2016)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

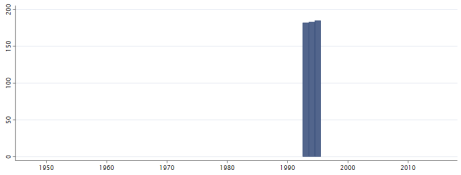
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.40.7 fhp_mclrb3 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.8 fhp_mclrb4 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). 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. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

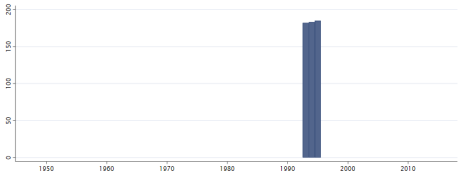
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.9 fhp_mclrp3 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-1995)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



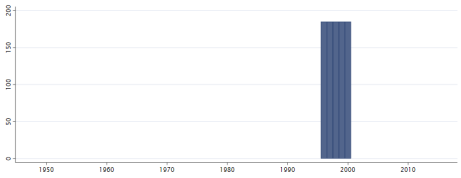
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.10 fhp_mclrp4 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1996-2000)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000).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. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

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



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.11 fhp_mcpp5 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016)

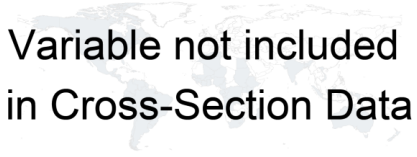
Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

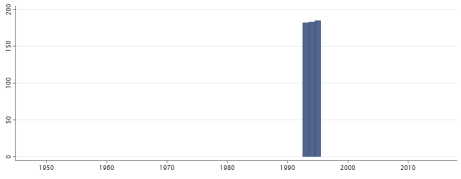
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.40.12 fhp_mcppb3 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.



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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.13 fhp_mcppb4 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000)

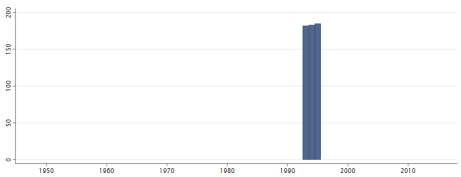
Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official 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. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

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

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.14 fhp_mcppp3 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-1995)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.



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

Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.15 fhp_mcppp4 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1996-2000)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): 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. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

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

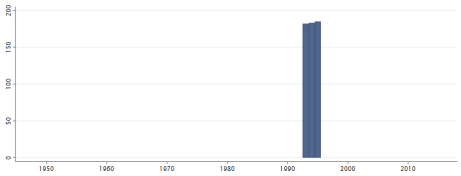
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.16 fhp_rab3 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995)

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.17 fhp_rab4 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000)

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

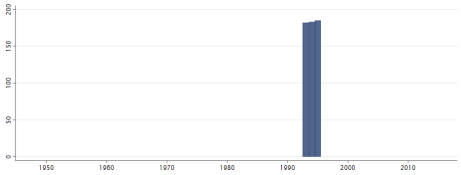
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.18 fhp_rap3 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995)

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.19 fhp_rap4 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000)

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

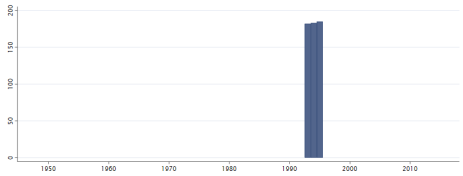
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.20 fhp_score3 Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995)

Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995): 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).

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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.21 fhp_score4 Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000)

Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000): 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).

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

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.22 fhp_score5 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016)

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

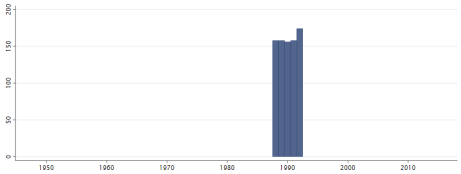
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.40.23 fhp_status2 Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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



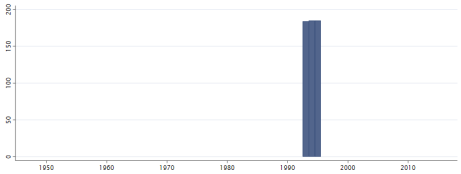
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 1992
N: 180 **n**: 804 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.40.24 fhp_status3 Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 554 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.25 fhp_status4 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.26 fhp_status5 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

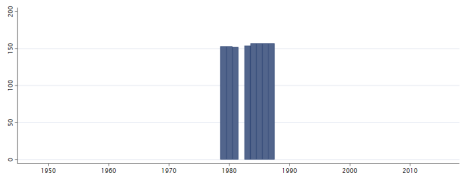
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.40.27 fhp_statusb1 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987)

Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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



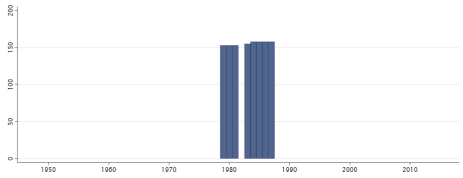
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1240 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.40.28 fhp_statusp1 Freedom of Print 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



Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1246 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.41 Fraser Institute

`https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset`
(Gwartney et al., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

Economic Freedom of the World Dataset The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property. The EFW index now ranks 159 countries and territories. Data are available for approximately 100 nations and territories back to 1980, and many back to 1970. This data set makes it possible for scholars to analyze the impact of both cross-country differences in economic freedom and changes in that freedom across a time frame of three and a half decades.

For a consistent time-series for a particular country and/or longitudinal data for a panel of countries, the Fraser Institute previously developed and reported a chain-linked version of the index. One of the problems with the chain-linked index was that it was limited to just the 123 countries that were available in the chain-link's "base year" of 2000. With this year's report, the Institute is replacing the chain-linked index with the EFW Panel Dataset, which reports area and summary ratings for all countries for which we have a regular EFW index score in any given year.

The EFW Panel Dataset adjusts the regular EFW index in two ways. (1) From the most-recent year annually back to 2000, whenever possible, any missing data is estimated by autoregressively

"backcasting" the data, meaning the actual values are used in later years to estimate the missing values for earlier years. For example, if a country is missing a data value for a particular component from 2000-2004, this method estimates the missing 2000-2004 values based on data available in 2005 and thereafter. This approach allows to have area and summary ratings for up to the entire 159 countries in the EFW index. (2) For 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995, the index is chain-linked as described in previous editions. That is, using 2000 as the base year, changes in a country's scores backward in time are based only on changes in components that were present in adjoining years. It should be noted that the EFW Panel Dataset contains area and summary ratings only for those years in which the country received a regular EFW index rating.

4.41.1 fi_ftradeint Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate International capital market controls.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 2845 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.2 fi_ftradeint_pd Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate International capital market controls. Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 2808 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.41.3 fi_index Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog),

legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 2816 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.4 fi_index_pd Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data)

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 2810 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.5 fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

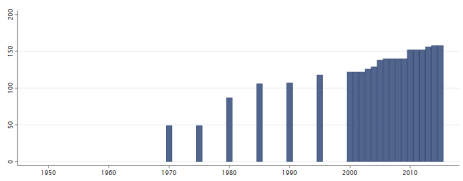
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 2783 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.41.6 fi_legprop_pd Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute,

Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system. Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 2763 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.41.7 fi_reg Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 2802 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.8 fi_reg_pd Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector"s share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations. Panel-data adjusted.

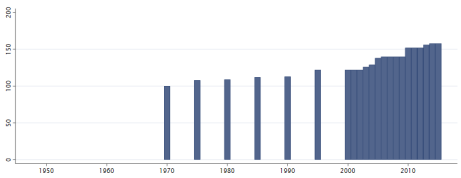
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 2799 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.41.9 fi_sm Access to Sound Money (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

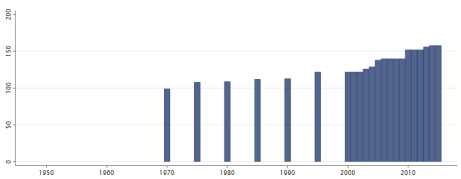


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 2911 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.10 fi_sm_pd Access to Sound Money (chain_linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

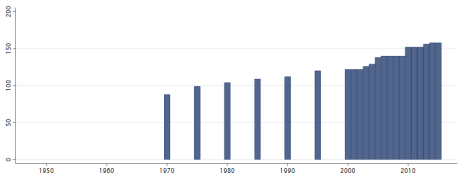


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 2910 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.11 fi_sog Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

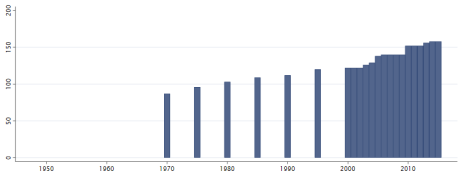


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 2879 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.12 fi_sog_pd Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 2874 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.42 Guillén, Mauro F. & Laurence Capron

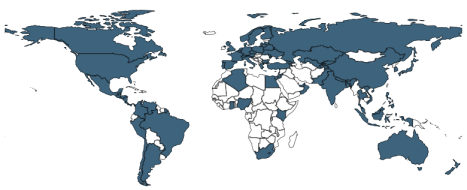
`https://whartonmgmt.wufoo.com/forms/guillencapron-shareholder-protections-index/`
(Guillen & Capron, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-27)

State Capacity, Minority Shareholder Protections, and Stock Market Development A longitudinal dataset on the adoption of minority shareholders' legal protections and the development of the stock market in 78 countries between 1970 and 2011.

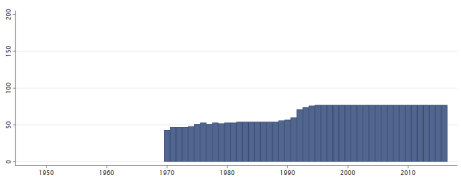
4.42.1 gc_shr Minority Shareholder Rights

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:
1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibitionof multiple voting rights (super voting rights)
5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 77



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 79 **n**: 3064 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.43 Transparency International

http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview
(Hardoon & Heinrich, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2018-01-15)

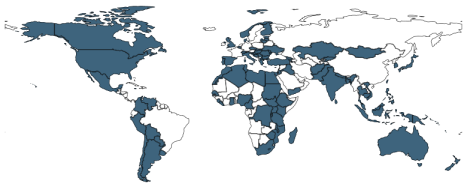
Global Corruption Barometer Since its debut in 2003, the Global Corruption Barometer has surveyed the experiences of everyday people confronting corruption around the world. Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer is the world's largest survey asking citizens about their direct personal experience of corruption in their daily lives. For the 2015-2017 version all the values have been assigned the year 2016.

Note: Only valid answers are used when calculating the averages, not "Unknown", "Don't know" etc.

For the 2003-2013 version, the data for a country is marked as missing if there are less than 100 respondents per year, if there are 100 or more, the value corresponds to the mean of all answers.

4.43.1 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.



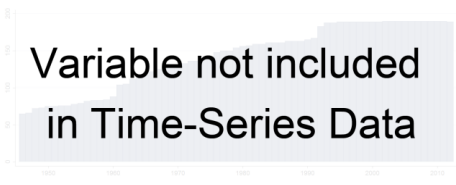
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 95

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 358 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.2 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.

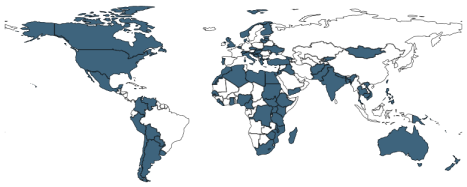
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 64



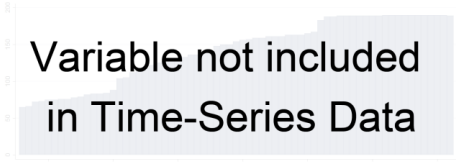
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.3 gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Land services. Share of population answering Yes.



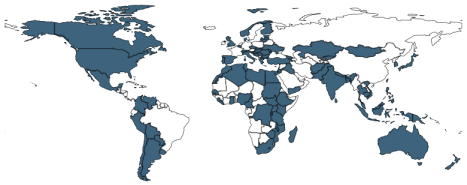
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



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

4.43.4 gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Medical services. Share of population answering Yes.

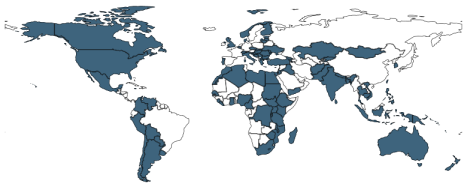


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 95

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.5 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.

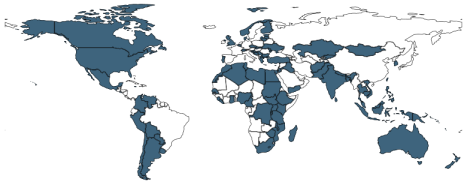


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 91

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 346 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.6 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.

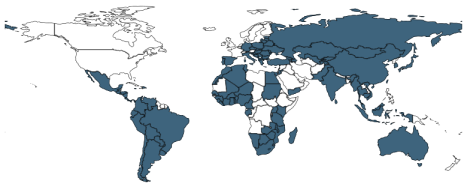


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 88

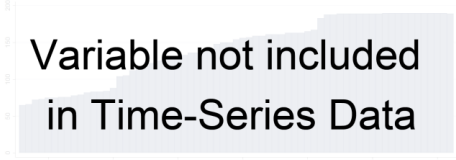
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 119 **n**: 321 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.7 gcb_br Total bribery rate, total population

Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery rate, total population. In percentage.



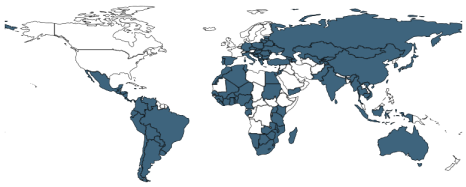
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 108



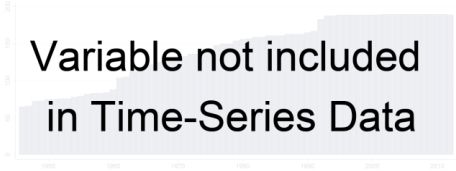
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.8 gcb_brcr Total bribery rate, contact rate

Total bribery rates by country. Total Contact Rate in percentage.



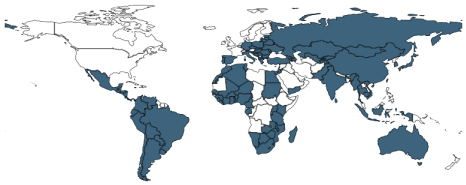
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 106



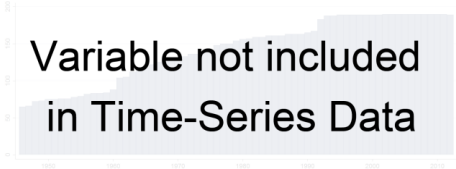
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.9 gcb_brnc Total bribery rate, no contact rate

Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery Rate, excluding no contact in percentage.



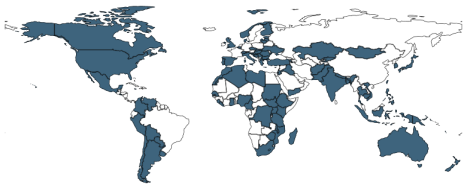
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 106



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

4.43.10 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.

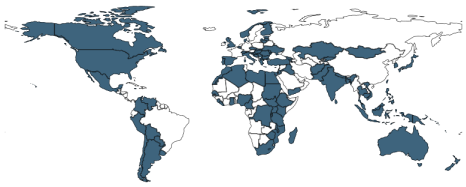


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 86

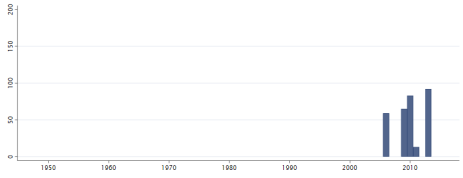
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.11 gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Utilities. Share of population answering Yes.



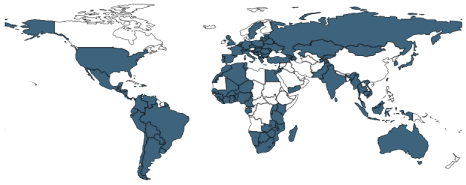
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 94



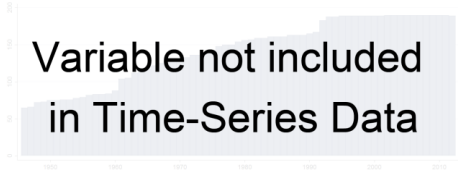
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 312 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.12 gcb_fcbad Fight aganist corruption: Badly (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Badly' to the following question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?



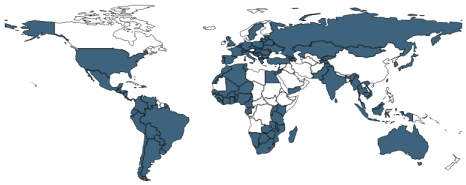
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 112



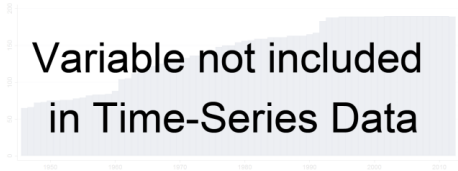
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.13 gcb_fcwell Fight aganist corruption: Well (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Well' to the following question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?



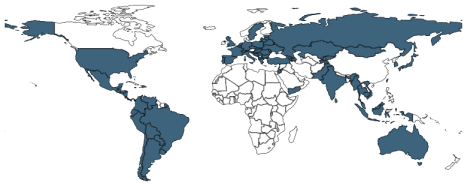
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 112



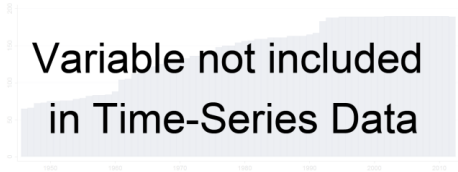
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.14 gcb_orcag Feel personally obliged to report corruption?: agree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it.



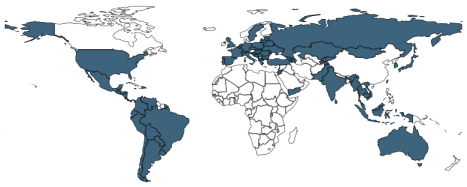
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

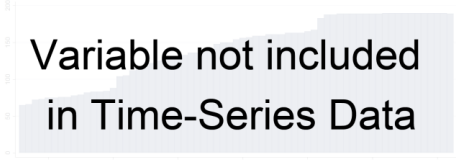


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.15 gcb_orcdis Feel personally obliged to report corruption?: disagree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it.



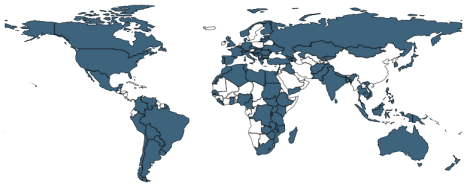


Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

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

4.43.16 gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

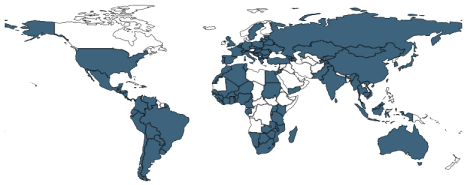


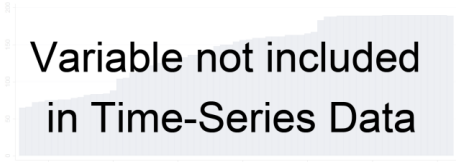
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 510 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.17 gcb_pcbmost Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Business Executives: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



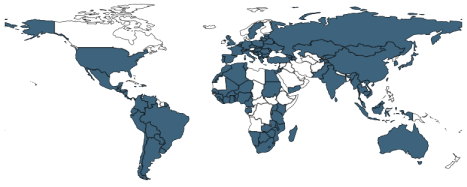


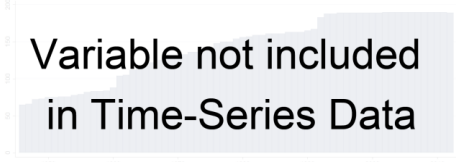
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

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

4.43.18 gcb_pcbsome Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Business Executives: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?





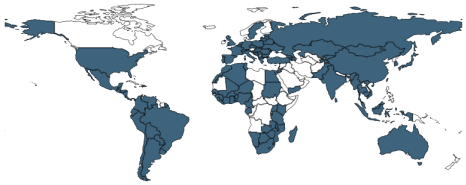
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

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

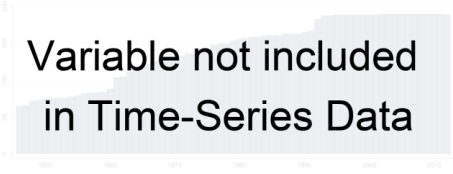
4.43.19 gcb_pcgomost Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Government Officials: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you

heard enough about them to say?



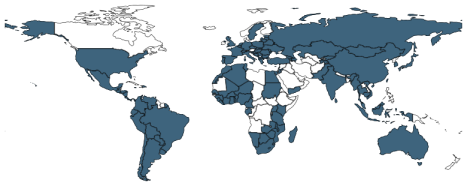
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114



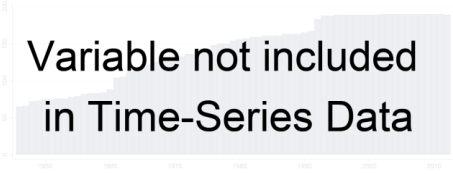
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.20 gcb_pcgosome Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Government Officials: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



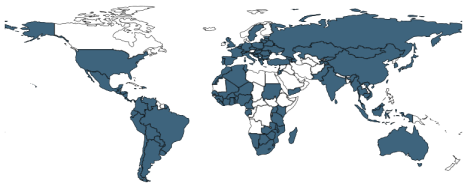
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114



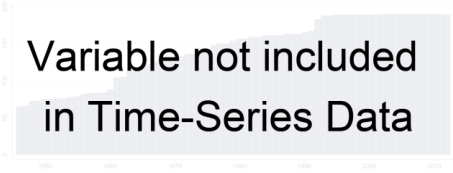
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.21 gcb_pcjmost Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Judges and Magistrates: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



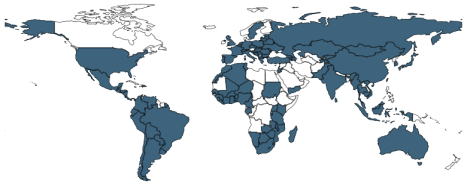
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



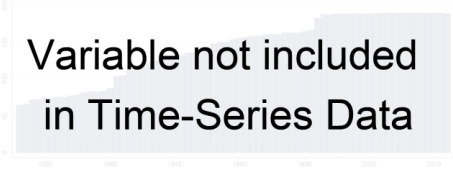
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.22 gcb_pcjsome Corruption Perception-Judges: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Judges and Magistrates: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



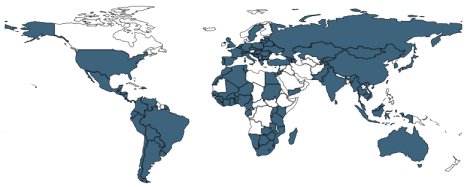
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



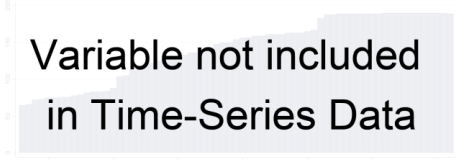
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.23 gcb_pclgcmost Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Local government councilors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



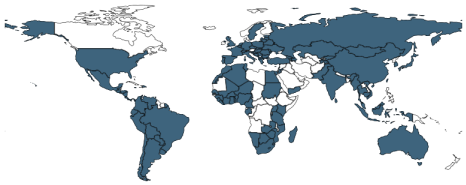
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



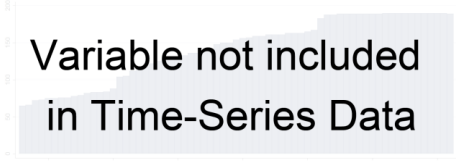
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.24 gcb_pclgcsome Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Local government councilors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



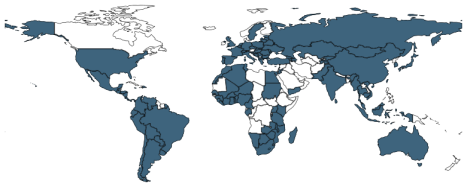
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



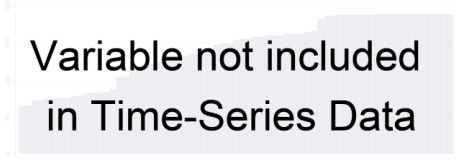
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.25 gcb_pclmost Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Members of Parliament or Senators: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



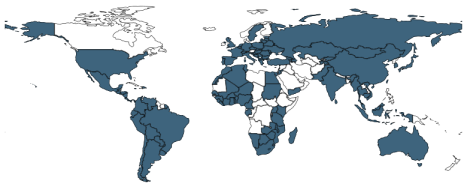
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114



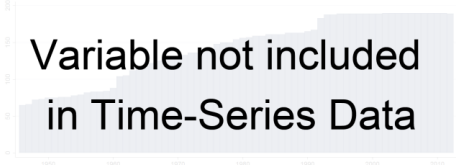
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.26 gcb_pclsome Corruption Perception-Legislature: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the Members of Parliament or Senators: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



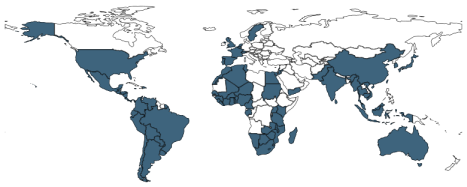
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114



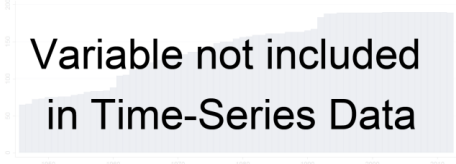
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.27 gcb_pcord Corruption Perception Change: Decrease (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'decreased' to the following question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 82

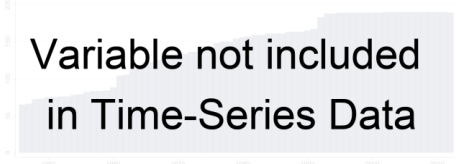


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.28 gcb_pcori Corruption Perception Change: Increase (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'increased' to the following question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

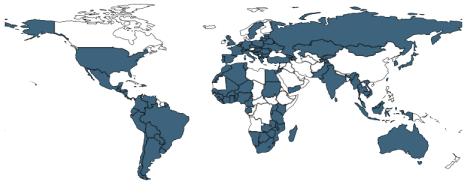
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 82



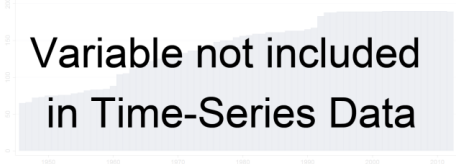
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.29 gcb_pcpmost Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the President or Prime Minister and Officials in his office: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



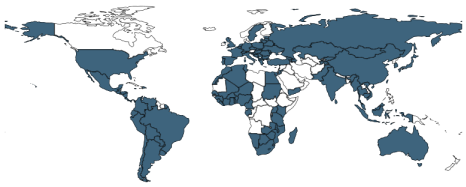
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



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

4.43.30 gcb_pcpolmost Corruption Perception-Police: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Police: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



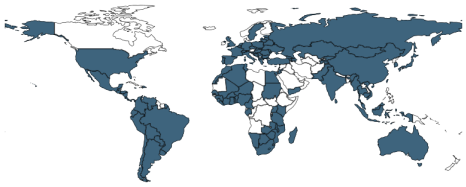
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

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

4.43.31 gcb_pcpolsome Corruption Perception-Police: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the Police: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



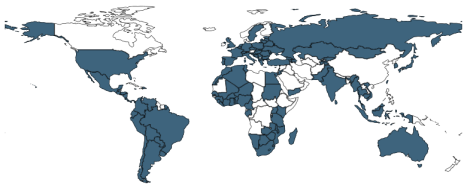
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

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

4.43.32 gcb_pcpsome Corruption Perception-Head of State: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the President or Prime Minister and Officials in his office: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



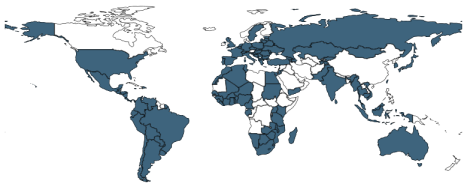
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

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

4.43.33 gcb_pcrmost Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Religious Leaders: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



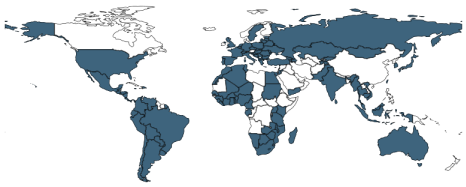
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

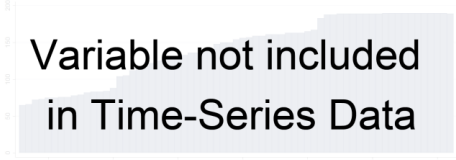
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

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

4.43.34 gcb_pcrsome Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Religious Leaders: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



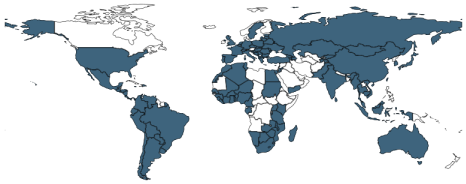


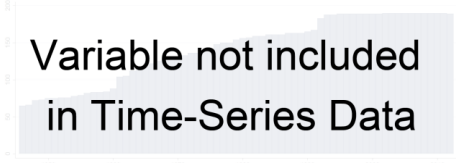
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

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

4.43.35 gcb_pctaxmost Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



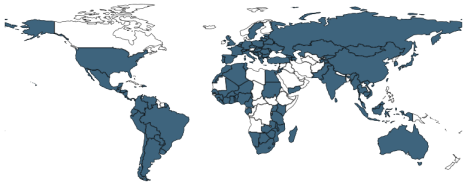


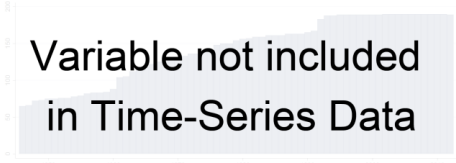
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

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

4.43.36 gcb_pctaxsome Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Some (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



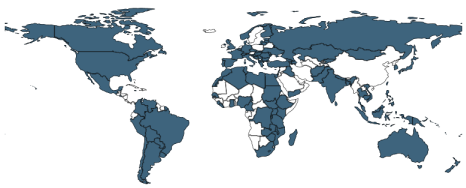


Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

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

4.43.37 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

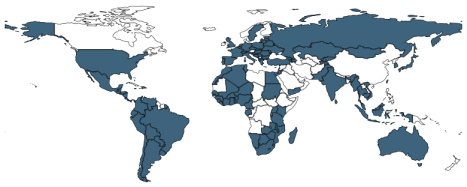


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

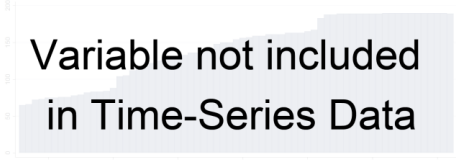
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 442 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.38 gcb_pfcaag Can people fight aganist corruption: agree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.



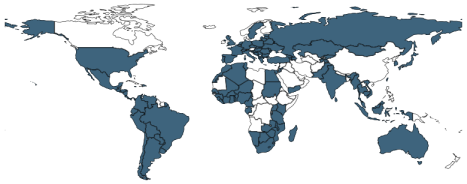
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



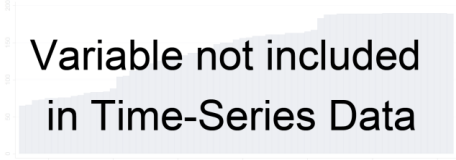
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.39 gcb_pfcdis Can people fight aganist corruption: disagree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.



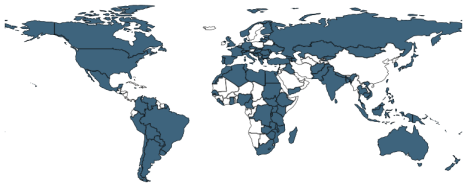
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



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

4.43.40 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

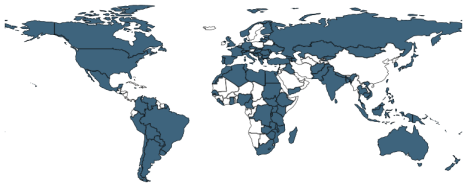


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.41 gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Medical services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

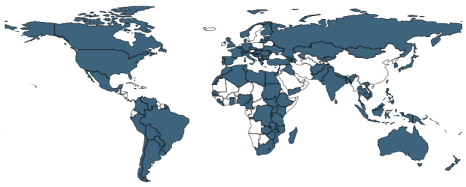


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 346 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.42 gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

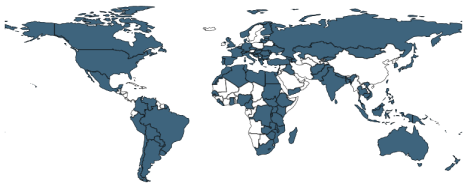


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 510 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.43 gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

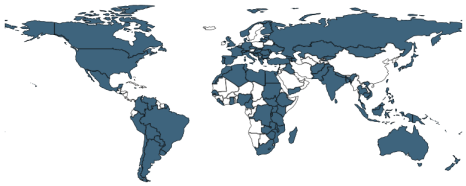


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 103

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 434 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.44 gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

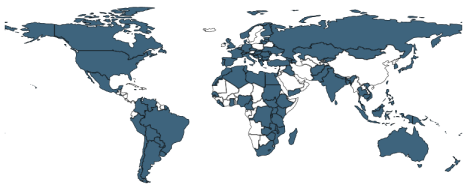


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

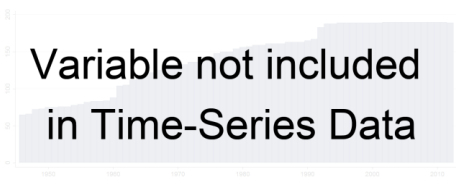
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.45 gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Public officials/Civil servants. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



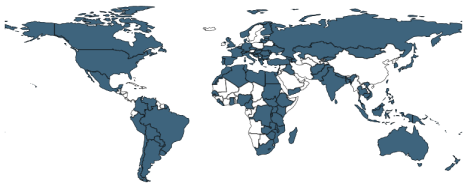
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



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

4.43.46 gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

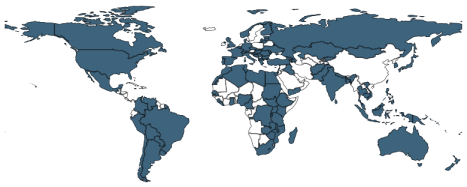


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.47 gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.48 gcb_pper Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services

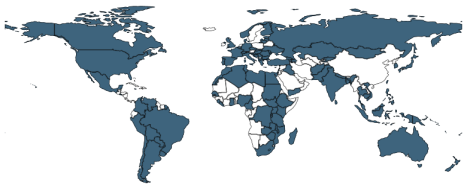
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Registry and permit services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

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

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.49 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

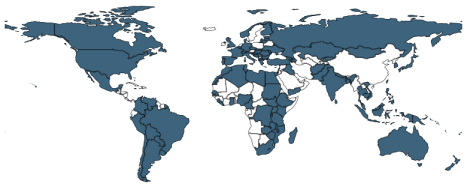


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.50 gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 442 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.51 gcb_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).

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

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.52 gcb_putil Corruption Perception: Utilities

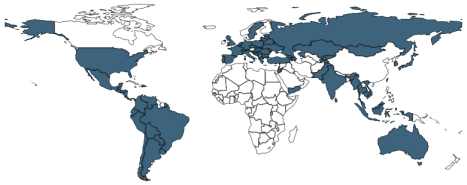
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Utilities. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

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

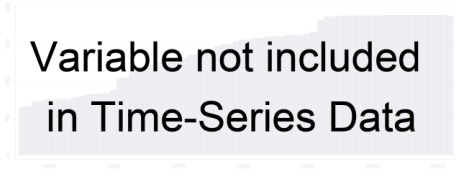
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 78 **n**: 242 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.53 gcb_sarcag Is socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness.



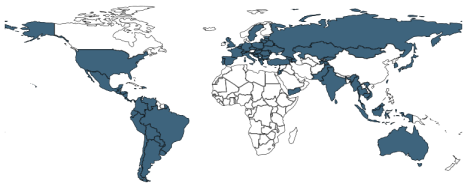
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77



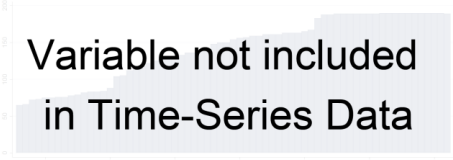
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.54 gcb_sarcdis Is socially acceptable to report corruption: disagree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness.



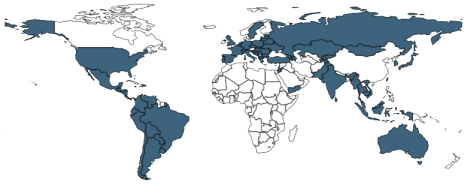
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77



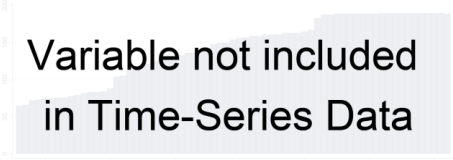
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.55 gcb_wsdag Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: agree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.



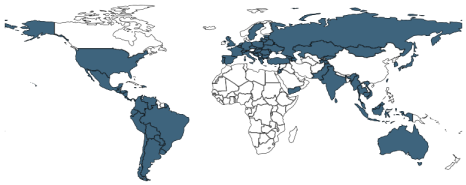
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77



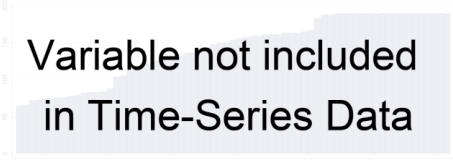
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.56 gcb_wsddis Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: disagree (% respondents)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77



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

4.44 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

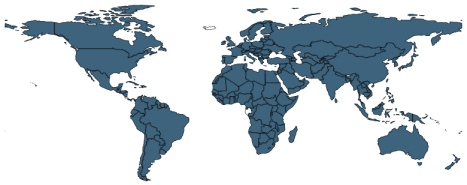
`http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Download.html`
(Mark Gibney & Arnon, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-18)

Political Terror Scale The PTS was first developed in the early 1980s, well before "terrorism" took on much of its present meaning. The "terror" in the PTS refers to state-sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances and political imprisonment that the Political Terror Scale measures. The PTS is computed annually by Mark Gibney, Reed Wood and a group of volunteers well versed in human rights practices. The "data" for the PTS is provided by the annual reports on human rights practices that are published by Amnesty International (A) and the U.S. State Department (S).

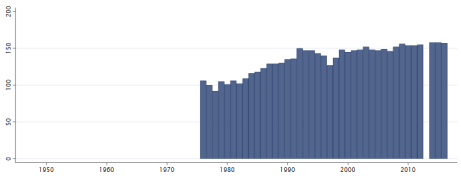
4.44.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163

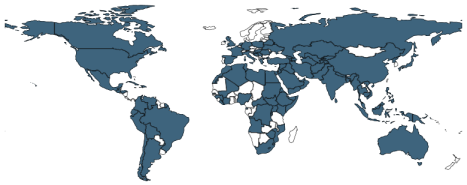


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 5402 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.44.2 gd_ptsh Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch

Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 101

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 101 **n**: 352 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 3

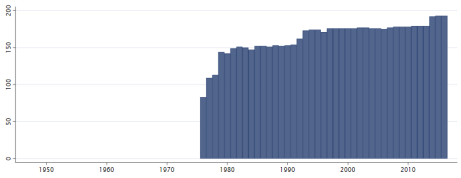
4.44.3 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or

other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 204 **n**: 6696 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.45 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

`http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015`
(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-14)

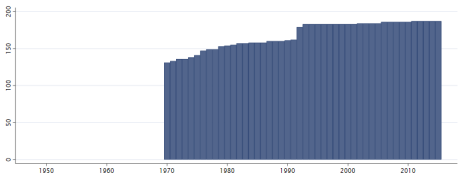
Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015 These are IHME results data from a global analysis of educational attainment spanning the last 50 years. These data are an update to earlier estimates (Educational Attainment and Child Mortality Estimates by Country 1970-2009) and inform the IHME policy report "A Hand Up: Global Progress Towards Universal Education," as well as the Social Determinants of Health Visualization, which is supported by the Center for Health Trends and Forecasts at IHME.

This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+

4.45.1 gea_ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female).Average years of education.

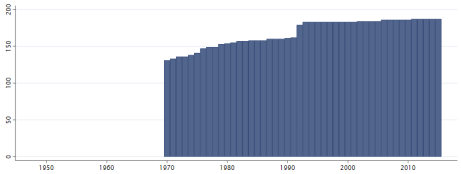
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.2 gea_ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.

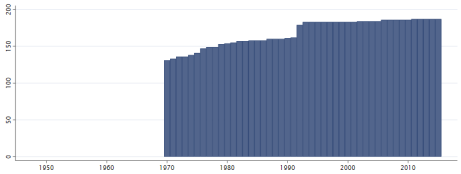


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.3 gea_ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

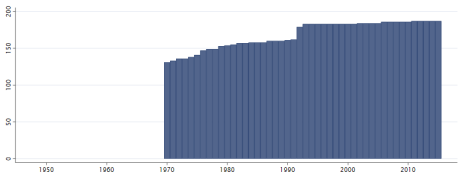


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.4 gea_ea2534m Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.

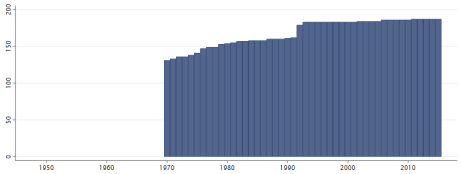


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.5 gea_ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.



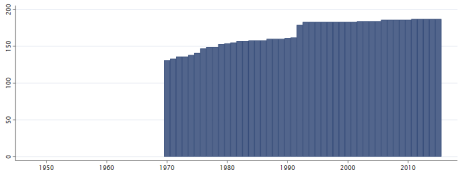
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.6 gea_ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

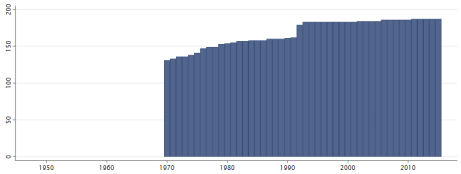


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.7 gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

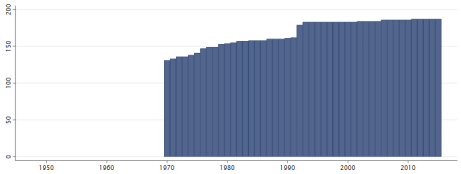


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.8 gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

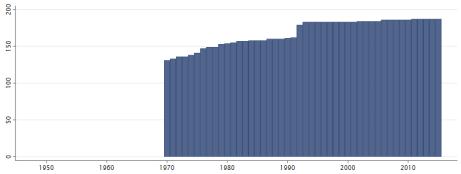


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.9 gea_ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

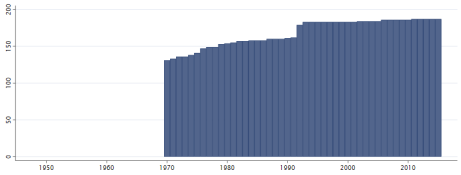


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.10 gea_ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

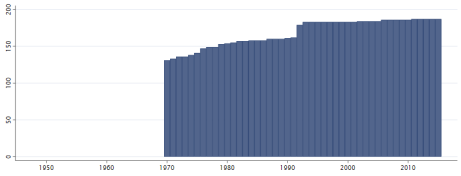


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.11 gea_ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

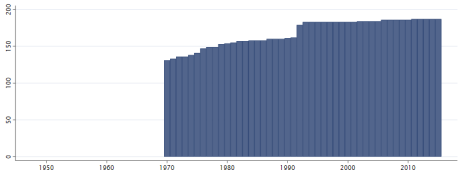


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.12 gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

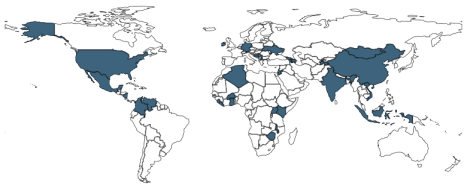
4.46 Global Integrity Report

`http://www.globalintegrity.org`
(Global Integrity, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

Global Integrity Report - Data The Global Integrity Report is an essential guide to anti-corruption 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.

4.46.1 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.

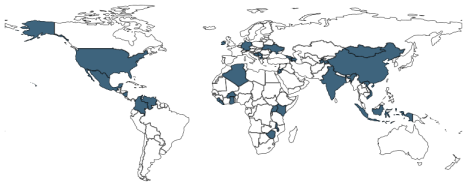


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.46.2 gir_acs Administration and Civil Service

This category examines administration and civil service regulations, whistleblower protections, and transparency around government procurement and privatization.

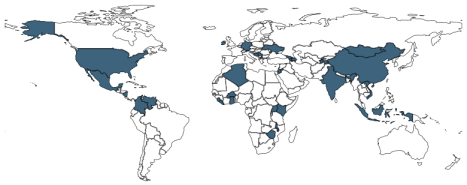


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.46.3 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.

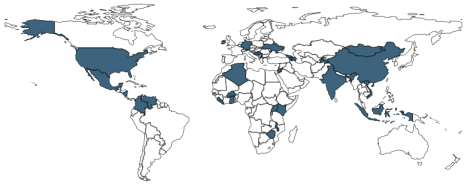


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30

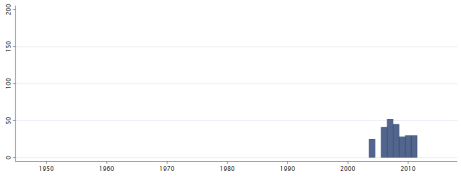
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.46.4 gir_e Elections

This category assesses voting and elections integrity as well as regulations governing the financing of political parties and candidates.



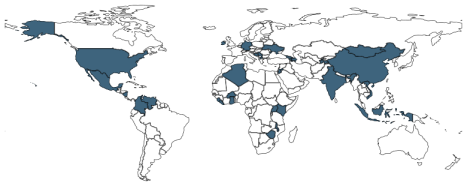
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.46.5 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.



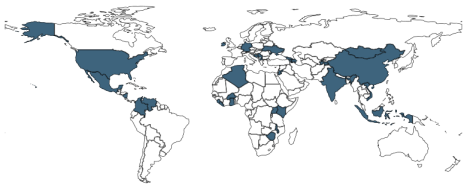
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.46.6 gir_gii Global Integrity Index

The Global Integrity Index assesses the existence, effectiveness, and citizen access to key anti-corruption 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).

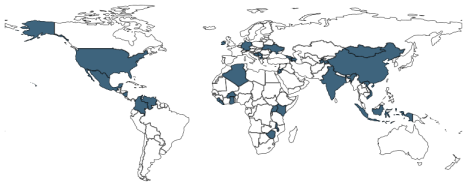


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.46.7 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.47 Gleditsch

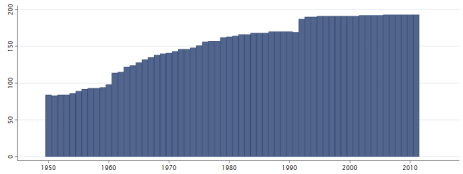
`http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html`
(K. S. Gleditsch, 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-15)

Expanded Trade and GDP Data These data provide estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6.

4.47.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192

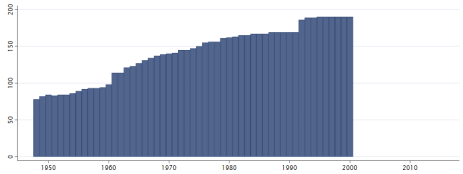


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9477 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.47.2 gle_exp Total Export

This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

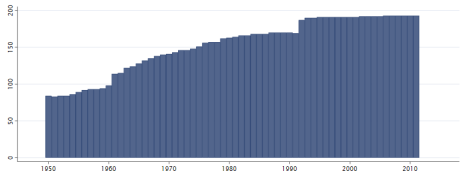


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.47.3 gle_gdp Real GDP (2005)

In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see below: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA World Fact Book), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series. This is his estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192

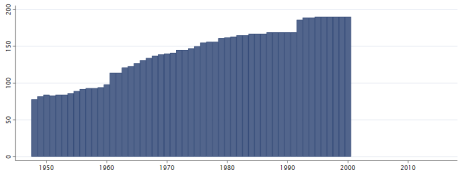


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9477 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.47.4 gle_imp Total Import

This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

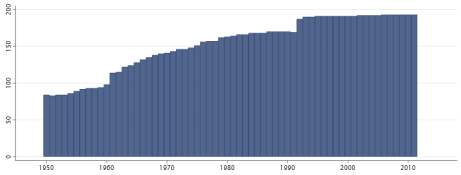


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.47.5 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192

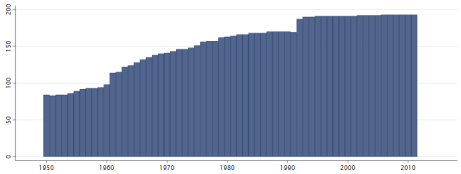


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9477 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.47.6 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: 192

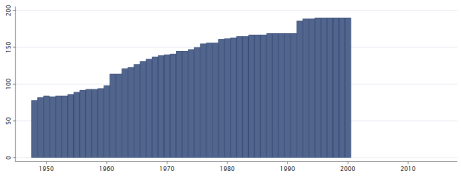


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9477 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.47.7 gle_trade Total Trade

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.

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



Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.48 Bormann & Golder

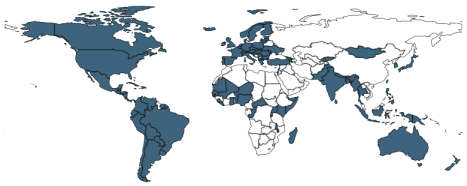
`http://mattgolder.com/elections`
(Bormann & Golder, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2011 The data focus on national-level (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (iii) there is more than one party competing in elections, and (iv) an alternation under identical electoral rules has taken place. A regime is classified as a dictatorship at the time of an election if any of these four conditions do not hold (Przeworski et al., 2000; Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

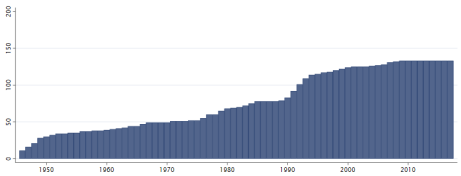
Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to . (missing).

4.48.1 gol_adm Average District Magnitude

Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.



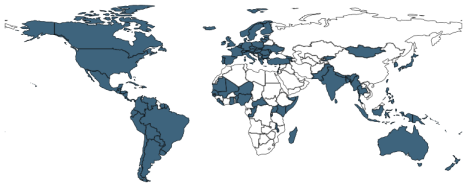
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128



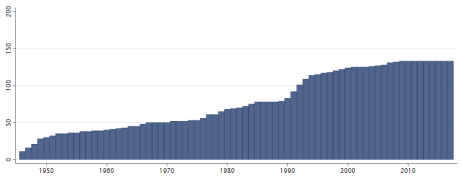
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 133 **n**: 5592 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.2 gol_dist Districts

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.



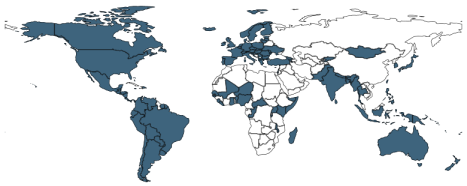
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128



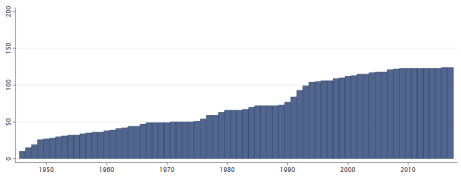
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 133 **n**: 5619 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



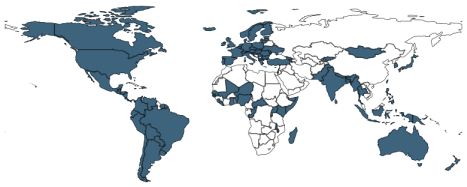
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 120



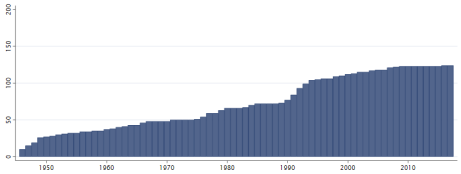
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 124 **n**: 5217 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.4 gol_enep1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1

The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.



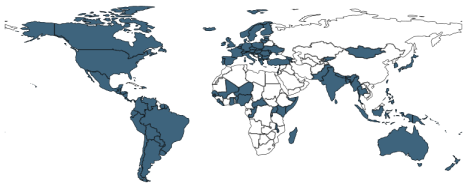
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 120



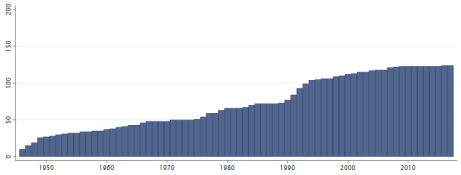
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 124 **n**: 5203 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.5 gol_enepo Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others)

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as ”others” in official election results.



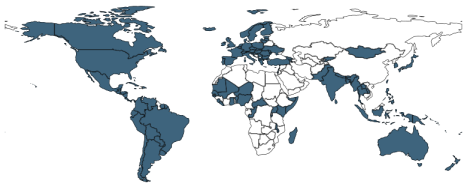
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 120



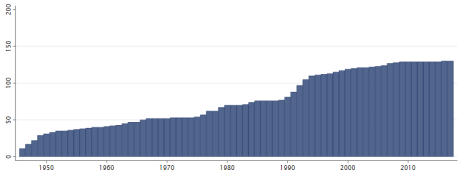
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 124 **n**: 5203 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.6 gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.



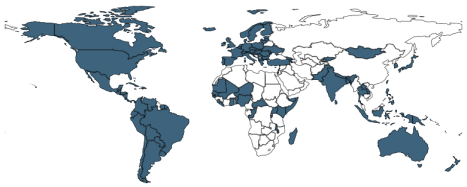
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 125



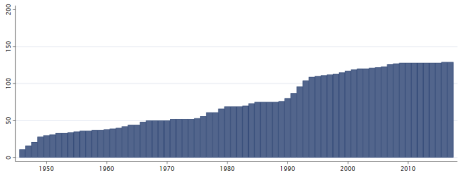
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 130 **n**: 5533 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.7 gol_enpp1 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1

This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the ”other” category has been ”corrected” by using the least component method of bounds.



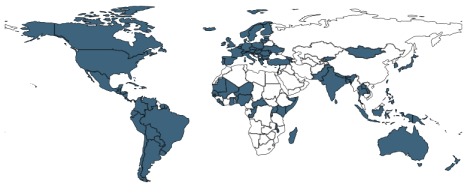
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 124



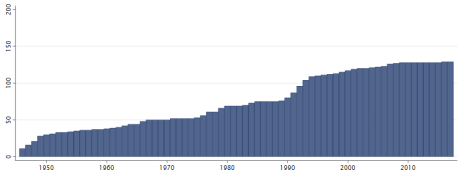
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 129 **n**: 5430 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.8 gol_enppo Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others)

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as ”others” in official election results.



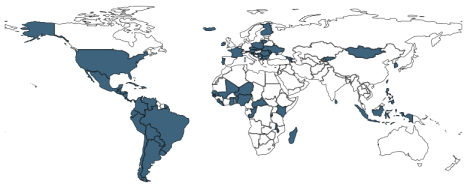
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 124



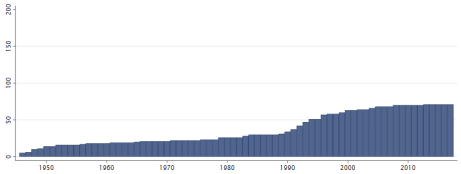
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 129 **n**: 5430 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.9 gol_enpres Effective Number of Presidential Candidates

The effective number of presidential candidates.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 70

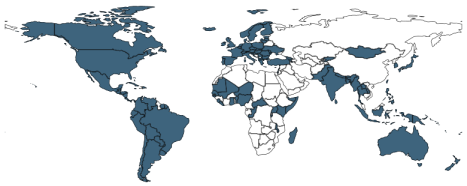


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 71 **n**: 2630 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 37

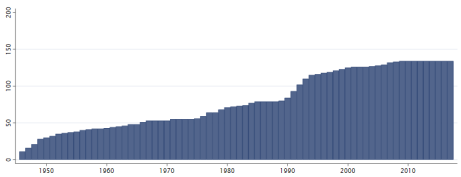
4.48.10 gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes

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



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129

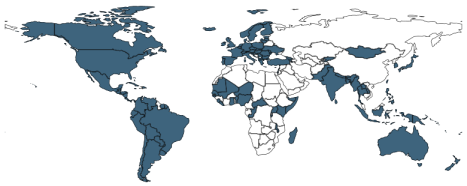


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 134 **n**: 5739 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 43

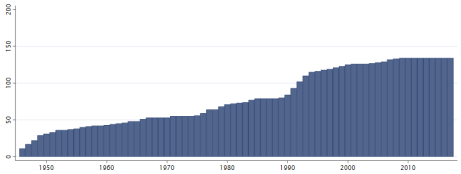
4.48.11 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

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)



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129



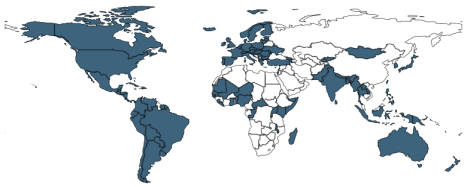
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 134 **n**: 5745 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.12 gol_inst Institution

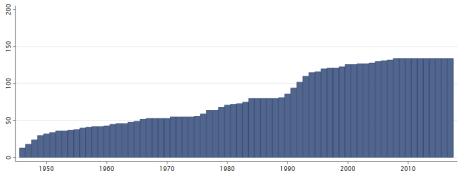
This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of the given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime= 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129

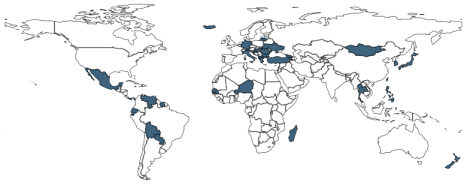


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 134 **n**: 5782 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 43

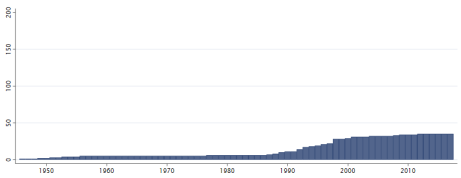
4.48.13 gol_mix Mixed Type

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



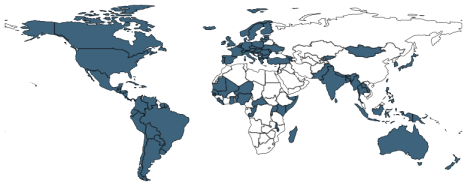
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33



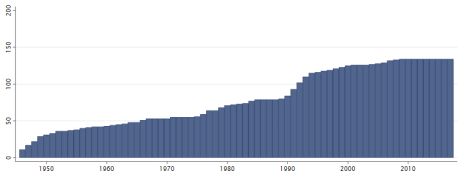
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 999 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.48.14 gol_mt Multi-Tier Type

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.



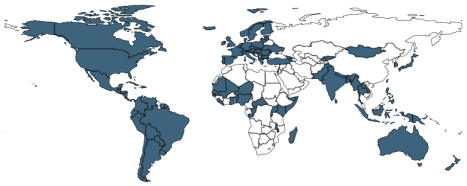
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129



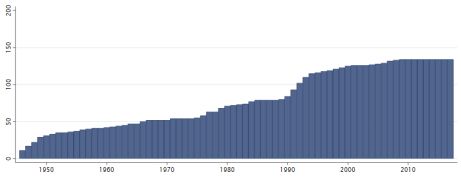
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 134 **n**: 5745 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.15 gol_nos Number of Seats

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129

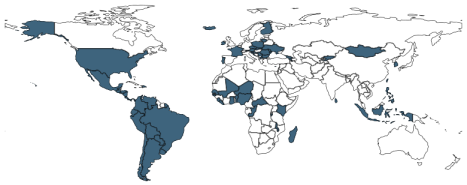


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 134 **n**: 5718 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 43

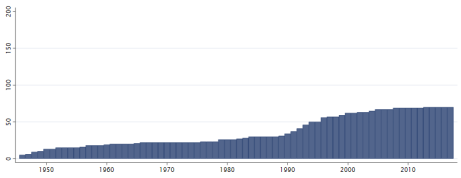
4.48.16 gol_pest Presidential Electoral System Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality
2. Absolute Majority
3. Qualified Majority
4. Electoral College
5. Alternative Vote



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 69



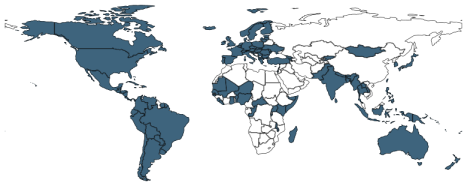
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 70 **n**: 2607 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.48.17 gol_pr PR Type

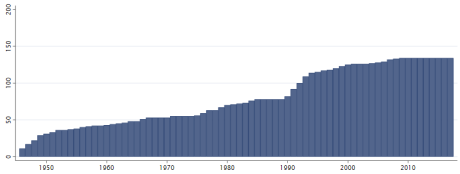
This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: a detailed description of the difference between types you can find in the original codebook.



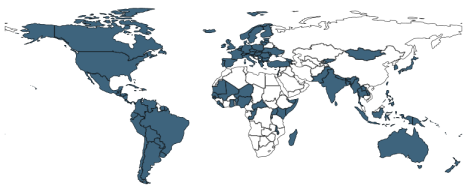
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129



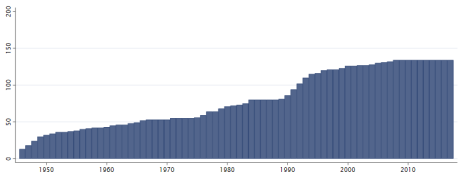
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 134 **n**: 5720 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.18 gol_preel Presidential Election

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.



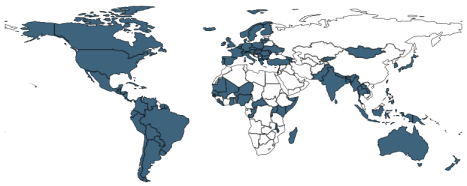
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129



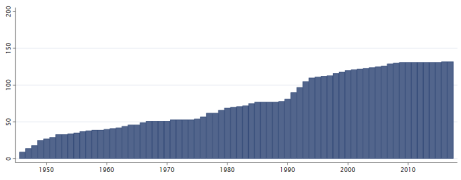
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 134 **n**: 5782 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.48.19 gol_upseat Upper Seats

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.



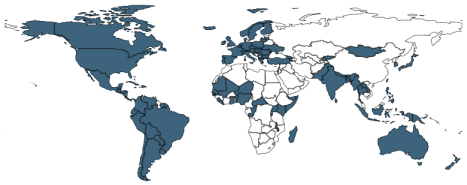
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 127



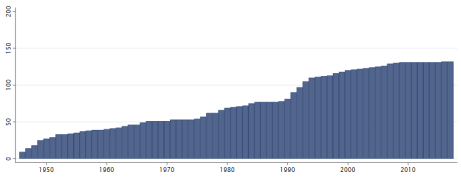
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 132 **n**: 5532 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.48.20 gol_uptier Upper Tier

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 127



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 132 **n**: 5532 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 42

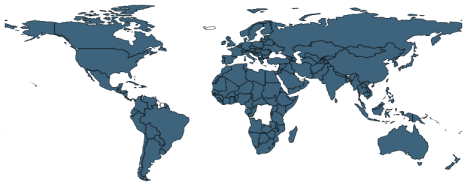
4.49 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

`https://www.idea.int/data-tools/tools/global-state-democracy-indices`
(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2017b)
(Data downloaded: 2018-01-09)

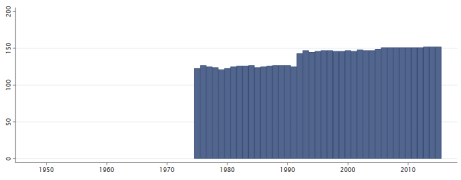
Global State of Democracy The indices present data for 155 countries around the world and consist of 5 main democracy attributes and 16 subattribute scores per country per year.

4.49.1 gsd_cg Checks on Government

Besides regular elections, the exercise of political power needs to be continuously subjected to scrutiny. If the other branches of government (the legislature and the judiciary) or a critical and pluralistic press do not check executive power, they are more prone to be abused for private gain and to biased political decision-making and implementation. Vertical accountability through elections should be supplemented by horizontal accountability between elections. The three subattributes were aggregated into the checks on government index using BFA.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152

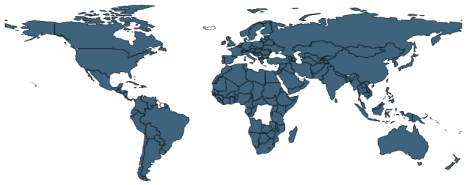


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 5692 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 36

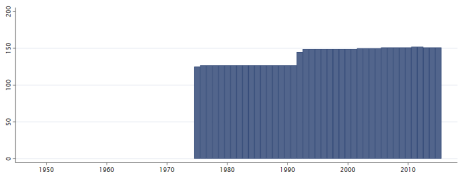
4.49.2 gsd_fr Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights in the form of liberal and social rights support both fair representation and the vertical mechanism of accountability that the first attribute seeks to achieve. This attribute is

composed of three subattributes: access to justice, civil liberties, and ocial rights and equality. The three subattributes were aggregated into the fundamental rights index using BFA.



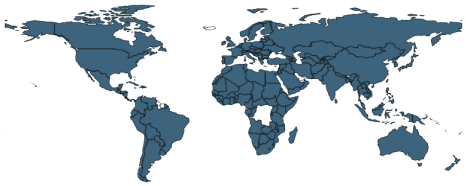
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152



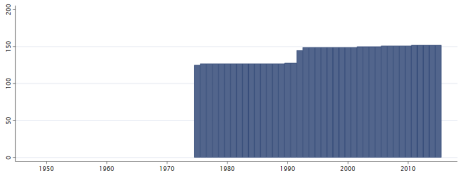
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 5755 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.49.3 gsd_ia Impartial Administration

The government and the public administration more generally should implement official public policies in an impartial manner. If implementation is unfair and unpredictable, large discrepancies between official laws and policies, on the one hand, and practices, on the other, undermine democratic principles. Thus, democracy is a matter not only of access to power and control of power, but also of the exercise of power. Since impartial administration to a large extent overlaps with the concept of the rule of law, this attribute is also rooted in the tradition that emphasizes the liberal aspects of democracy. The two subattributes were aggregated into the impartial administration index using BFA.



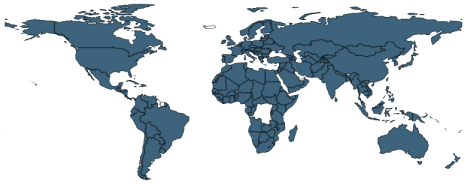
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152



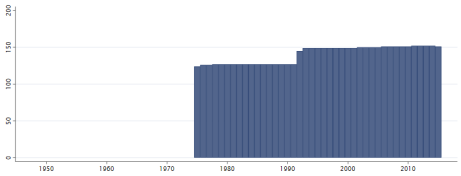
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 5760 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.49.4 gsd_rg Representative Government

The representative government attribute emphasizes contested and inclusive popular elections for legislative and executive offices. This attribute distinguishes among four subattributes. Three of them (clean elections, free political parties and elected government) have been aggregated into a contestation index using Bayesian factor analysis (BFA). The representative government index is obtained by multiplying the contestation index by the fourth subattribute, inclusive suffrage.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152



Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 5754 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno

`http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/`
(Gerring et al., 2005)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-15)

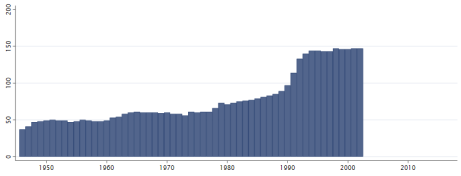
Centripetal Democratic Governance Data used in the book A Centripetal Theory of Democratic Governance (Gerring, John and Thacker, Strom C,2008).

4.50.1 gtm_parl Parliamentarism

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimensions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parliamentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

0. Presidential
1. Semi-presidential
2. Parliamentary

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



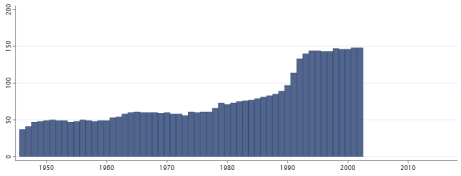
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 167 **n**: 4428 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.50.2 gtm_pr Proportional Representation

The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by M>1, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows:

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote
1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.
2. Closed-list-PR

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



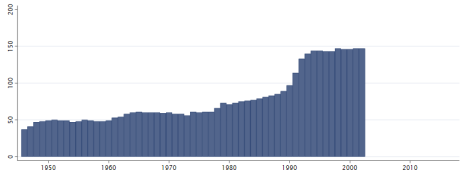
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 168 **n**: 4431 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.50.3 gtm_unit Unitarism

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 167 **n**: 4428 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.51 Geddes, Wright & Frantz

`http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/`
(Geddes et al., 2014a)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-16)

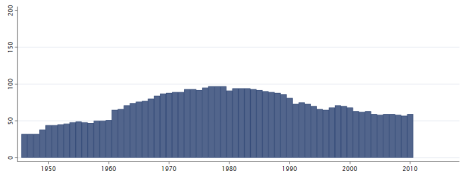
Autocratic Regime Data When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses 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.

4.51.1 gwf_duration Duration of Autocratic Regime

Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time t.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



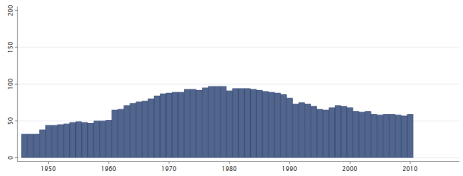
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.51.2 gwf_fail Regime Failure

Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



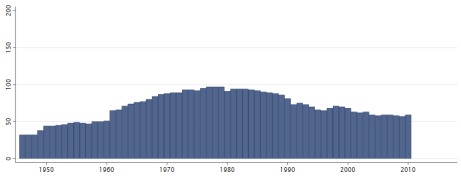
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.51.3 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



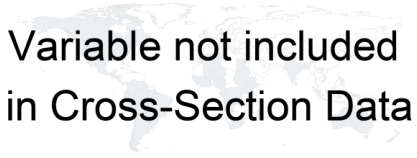
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

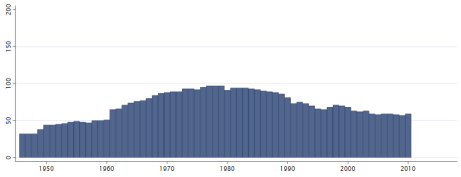
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.51.4 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





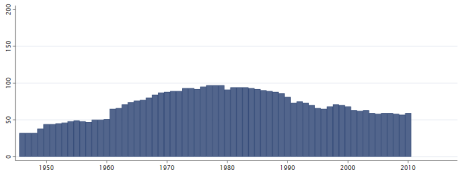
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.51.5 gwf_failviolent Regime Failure - Level of Violence

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



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

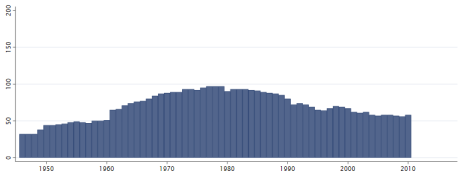
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.51.6 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

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

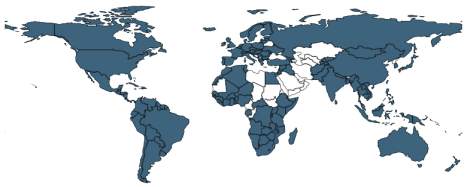
4.52 Henisz

`https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`
(Henisz, 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-25)

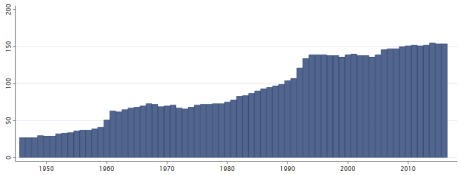
The Political Constraints Data Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

4.52.1 h_alignl1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.



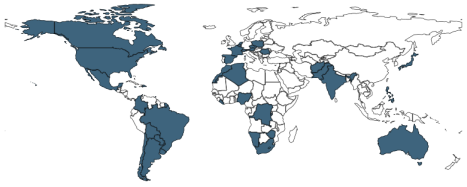
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



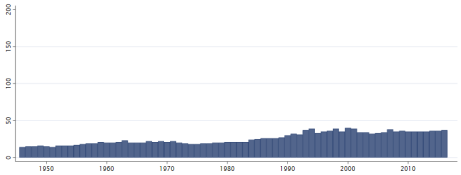
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 6486 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.52.2 h_alignl1l2 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.



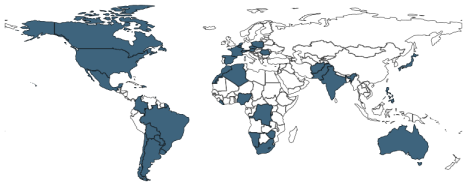
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37



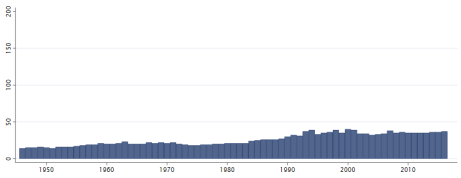
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 66 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.52.3 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.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37

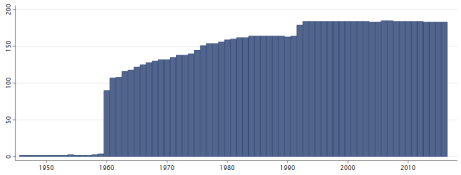


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 66 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.52.4 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**: 2014
N: 184

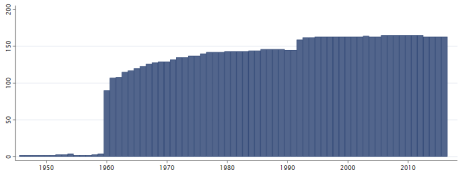


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 9196 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.52.5 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**: 2014
N: 165

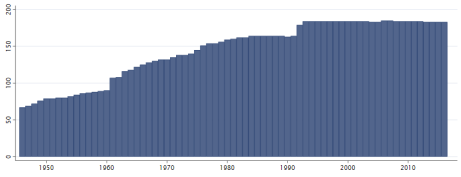


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 8387 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.52.6 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**: 2014
N: 184

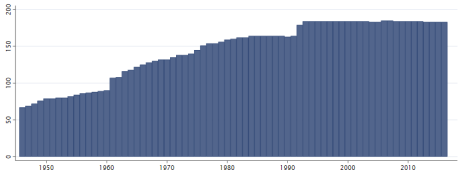


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 10282 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.52.7 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.

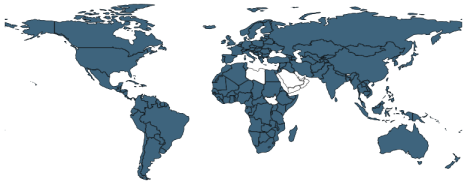
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184



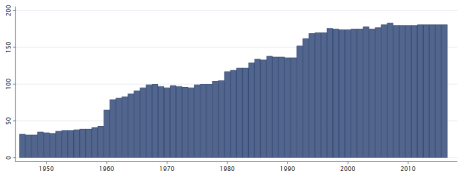
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 10282 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.52.8 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.



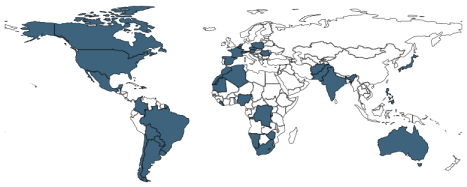
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182



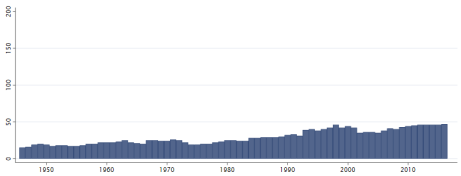
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 8323 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.52.9 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 47



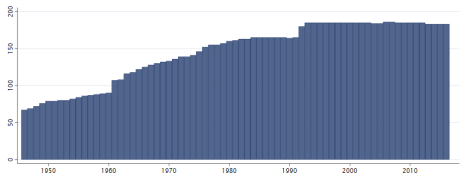
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 75 **n**: 2069 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.52.10 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**: 2014
N: 185

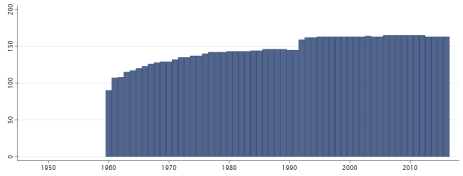


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 201 **n**: 10325 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.52.11 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**: 2014
N: 165



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 8352 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.53 Heritage Foundation

`http://www.heritage.org/index/explore`
(The Heritage Foundation, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-17)

Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.

Note: For the 2015, most data covers the second half of 2013 through the first half of 2014. To the extent possible, the information considered for each factor was current as of June 30, 2014. It is important to understand that some factors are based on historical information. For example, the monetary policy factor is a 3-year weighted average rate of inflation from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2013.

4.53.1 hf_business Business Freedom

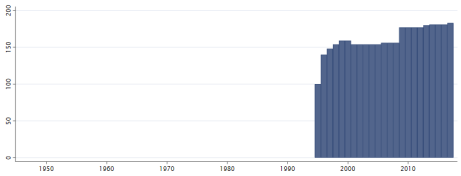
The business freedom score encompasses 10 components, all weighted equally, based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study (in 2005-2006; previously other data sources were being used):

- Starting a business - procedures (number)
- Starting a business - time (days)
- Starting a business - cost (% of income per capita)
- Starting a business - minimum capital (% of income per capita)
- Obtaining a license - procedures (number)
- Obtaining a license - time (days)
- Obtaining a license - cost (% of income per capita)
- Closing a business - time (years)
- Closing a business - cost (% of estate)

- Closing a business - recovery rate (cents on the dollar)

Each of these raw components is converted into a scale graded from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of business freedom.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 184 **n**: 3712 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

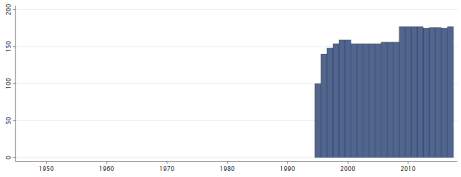
4.53.2 hf_efiscore Economic Freedom Index

The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components:

- Business freedom (hf_business)
- Trade freedom (hf_trade)
- Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal)
- Freedom from government (hf_govt)
- Monetary freedom (hf_monetary)
- Investment freedom (hf_invest)
- Financial freedom (hf_financ)
- Property rights (hf_prights)
- Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt)
- Labor freedom (hf_labor).

Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 180

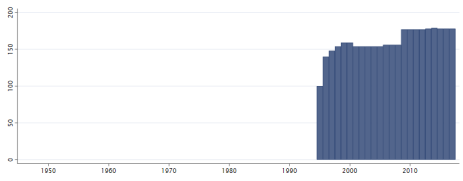


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 182 **n**: 3685 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.3 hf_financ Financial Freedom

The financial freedom factor measures the relative openness of each country's banking and financial system by determining: the extent of government regulation of financial services; the extent of state intervention in banks and other financial services; the difficulty of opening and operating financial services firms (for both domestic and foreign individuals); and government influence on the allocation of credit. The country's financial climate is measured as an overall score between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of financial freedom.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 181

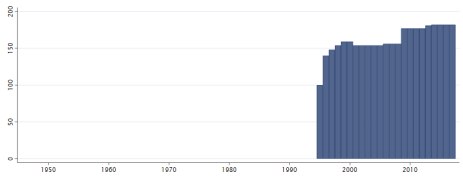


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183 **n**: 3697 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.4 hf_govint Government Integrity

Scale from 0 to 100, where 100 indicates very little corruption.
Corruption erodes economic freedom by introducing insecurity and uncertainty into economic relationships. The score for this component is derived primarily from Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2011, which measures the level of corruption in 183 countries.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

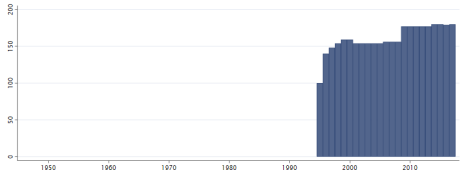


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183 **n**: 3715 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.5 hf_govt Freedom from Government

Scoring of the freedom from government factor is based on two components: Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP, Revenues generated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and property as a percentage of total government revenue. Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is weighted as two-thirds of the freedom from government factor score, and revenue from SOEs is weighted as one-third. In cases where SOE data does not exist, the data is excluded from the factor score. The country's freedom from government ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of freedom from government.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

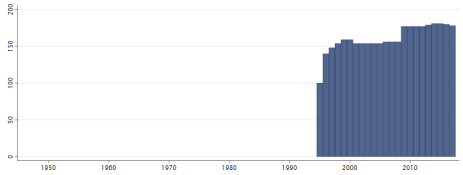


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 182 **n**: 3702 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.6 hf_invest Investment Freedom

This factor scrutinizes each country's policies toward foreign investment, as well as its policies toward capital flows internally, in order to determine its overall investment climate. The country's investment freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of investment freedom.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183 **n**: 3705 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.7 hf_labor Labor Freedom

The new labor freedom factor is a quantitative factor based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study. It provides reliable cross-country data on regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours, and so on. Specifically, four quantitative components are equally weighted as 25 percent of the labor freedom factor: Minimum wage, Rigidity of hours, Difficulty of firing redundant employees, Cost of firing redundant employees. The country's labor freedom score ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of labor freedom.

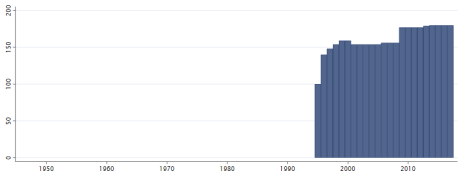
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183 **n**: 2235 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.53.8 hf_monetary Monetary Freedom

The score for the monetary freedom factor is based on two components: The weighted average inflation rate for the three most recent years, Price controls. The weighted average inflation (WAI) rate for the three most recent years serves as the primary input into an equation that generates the base score for monetary freedom (MF). The extent of price controls is then assessed as a penalty of up to 20 percent subtracted from the base score. The country's monetary freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of monetary freedom.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

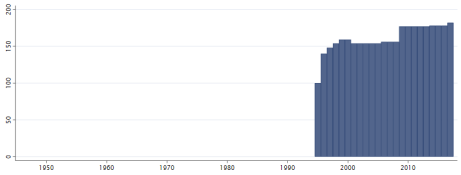


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 182 **n**: 3705 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.9 hf_prights Property Rights

This factor scores the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws. It also accounts for the possibility that private property will be expropriated. In addition, it analyzes the independence of the judiciary, the existence of corruption within the judiciary, and the ability of individuals and businesses to enforce contracts. The less certain the legal protection of property is and the greater the chances of government expropriation of property are, the higher a country's score is. The country's property rights score ranges from 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of protection of property rights.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 182



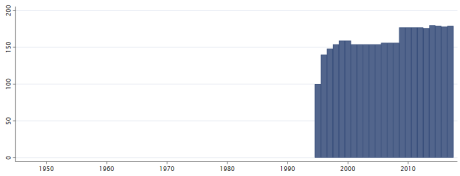
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183 **n**: 3699 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.10 hf_taxbur Tax Burden

Tax burden is a composite measure that reflects marginal tax rates on both personal and corporate income and the overall level of taxation (including direct and indirect taxes imposed by all levels of

government) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).
With an equal weighting system, it allows a country to achieve a score as high as 67 percent based on two of the components even if it receives a score of 0 percent on the third. The country's fiscal freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of fiscal freedom.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 182

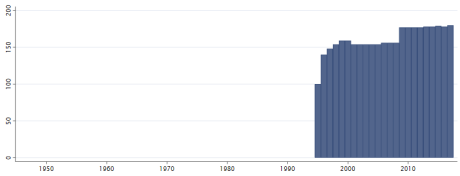


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183 **n**: 3698 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.53.11 hf_trade Trade Freedom

The trade freedom score is based on two inputs: The trade-weighted average tariff rate, Non-tariff barriers (NTBs). Weighted average tariffs is a purely quantitative measure and accounts for the basic calculation of the score. The presence of NTBs in a country affects its trade freedom score by incurring a penalty of up to 20 percentage points, or one-fifth of the maximum score. The country's trade freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of trade freedom.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 181



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183 **n**: 3699 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.54 Hollyer, Rosendorff & Vreeland

`http://hrvtransparency.org/`
(Hollyer et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-20)

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.)

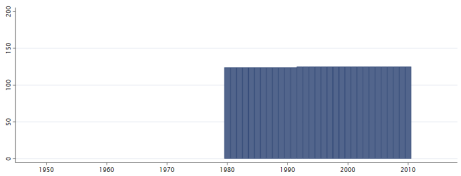
Our model analyzes 240 measures of the economy consistently collected by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Since the World Bank obtains its data from other international agencies that, in turn, obtain their data from national statistical offices, our measure is a valid indicator of governments' 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 2000 dollars, 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.

4.54.1 hrv_index HRV Index

The point estimate of the HRV index.

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



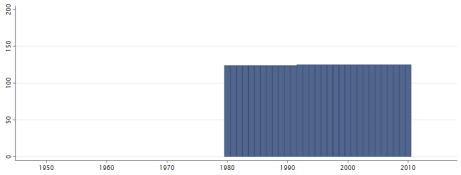
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.54.2 hrv_lb HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



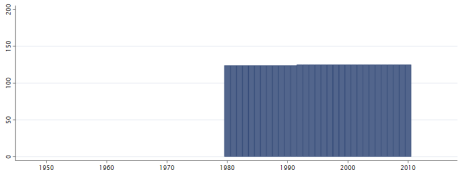
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.54.3 hrv_sd HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate

The standard deviation of "HRV index".

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



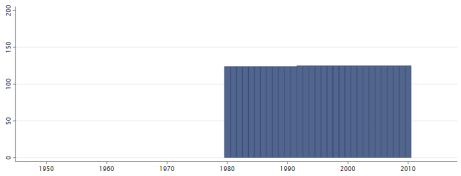
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.54.4 hrv_ub HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate

The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.55 Hadenius & Teorell

`https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/data`
(Wahman et al., 2013) (Hadenius & Teorell, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

The Authoritarian Regime Dataset The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset is a comprehensive dataset on authoritarian regimes in the world between 1972-2010. The dataset enables researchers and practitioners to distinguish between different authoritarian regime types, follow global trends in authoritarianism and study the specific institutional trajectories of a particular country or set of countries.

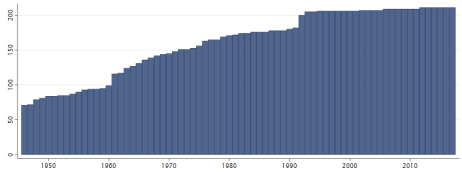
4.55.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zeeland), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power

1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

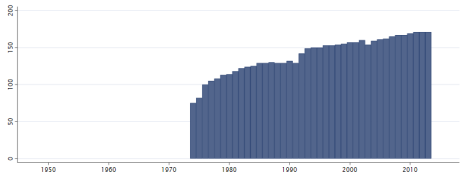


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 211 **n**: 11550 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.55.2 ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173

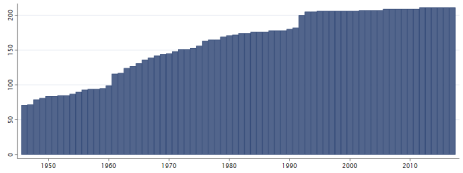


Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184 **n**: 5590 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.55.3 ht_region The Region of the Country

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

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194



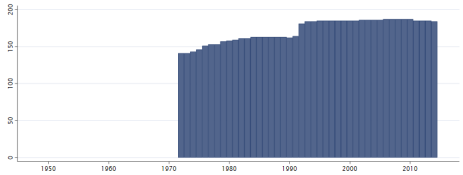
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 211 **n**: 11550 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.55.4 ht_regtype Regime Type

This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

1. Limited Multiparty
2. Partyless
3. No-Party
4. Military
5. Military No-Party
6. Military Multiparty
7. Military One-party
8. One-Party
9. Other
16. One-Party Monarchy
17. Monarchy
18. Rebel Regime
19. Civil War
20. Occupation
21. Theocracy
22. Transitional Regime
23. No-Party Monarchy
24. Multiparty Monarchy
25.Multiparty-Occupied
100. Democracy

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185



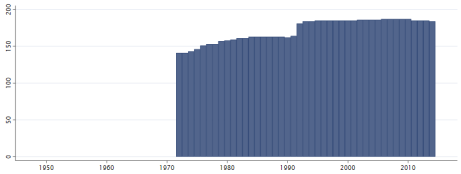
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 7390 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.55.5 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simplified)

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 7390 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56 Institutions and Elections Project

`https://havardhegre.net/iaep/`
(Wig et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

Institutions and Elections Project Data Institutions and Elections Project Data (version 2.0). The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According to the documentation of the data many of the cases "have more than one executive; [...] the executive referred to may be any one of the executives established in a country." We urge users to refer to the documentation at the IAEP web site for information about which executive each particular case refers to.

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In QoG data logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

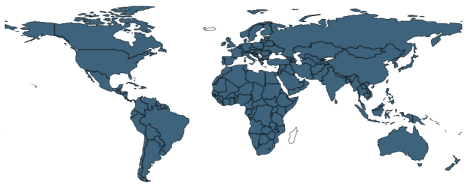
Find the article at http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120

4.56.1 iaep_ae Appointment of Executive

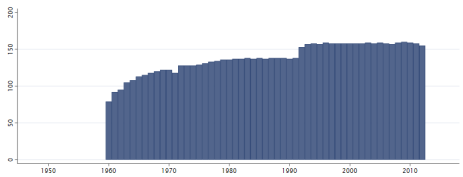
Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159



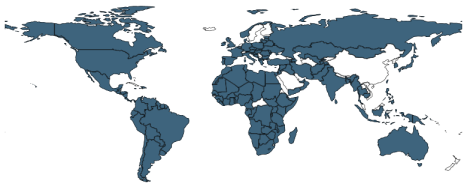
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7317 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.56.2 iaep_aecc Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court

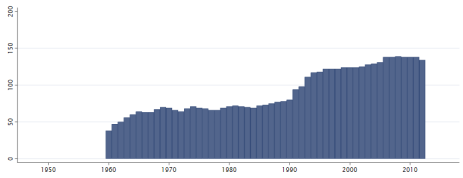
Are members of this court (see iaep_cc) appointed or elected? "Elected" here refers to a popular election. Elections by legislative bodies are considered appointments.

1. Appointed
2. Elected

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 139



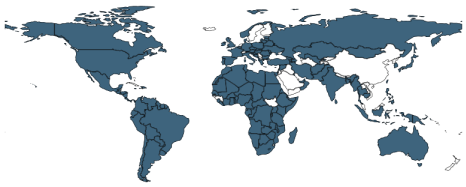
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156 **n**: 4814 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.56.3 iaep_alcc Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court

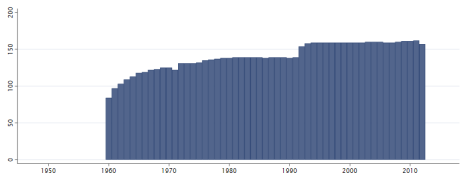
Are members of the court are appointed for life?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 134



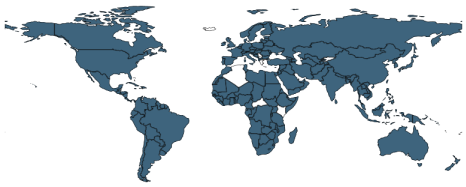
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149 **n**: 4309 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.56.4 iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives

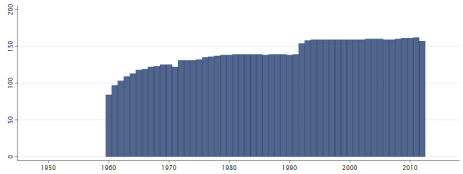
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government
2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government
3. No regional/provincial governments

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156



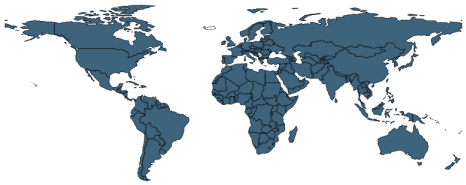
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7039 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.5 iaep_basp Banning of Anti-System Parties

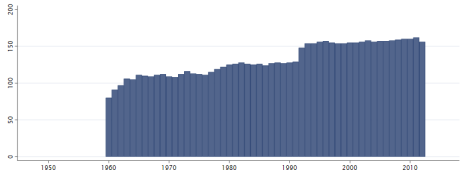
Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



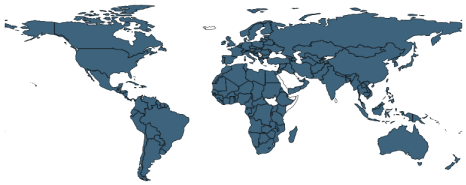
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.6 iaep_bp Banned Parties

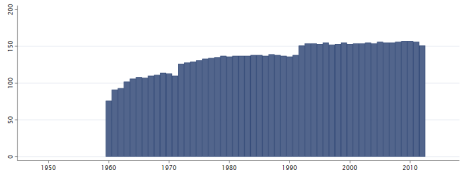
Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156



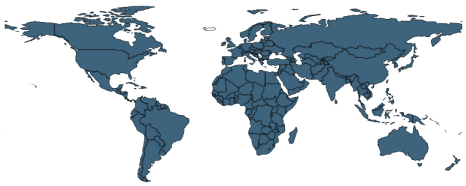
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 7182 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.56.7 iaep_callo Some other executive have the power to call elections

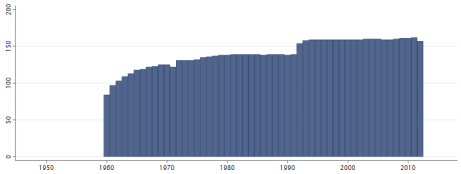
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



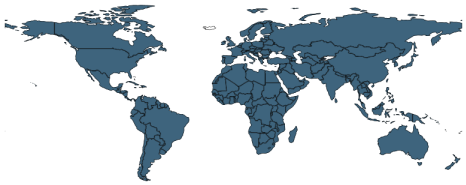
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7438 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.56.8 iaep_cc Constitutional Court

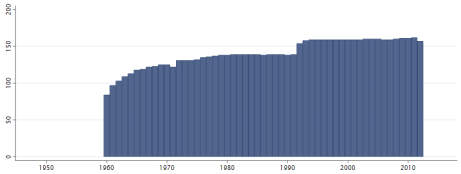
According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



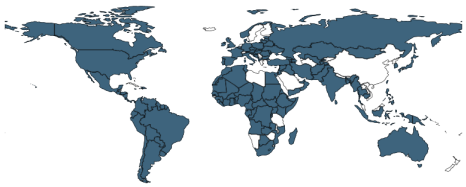
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7031 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.9 iaep_ccrea Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions

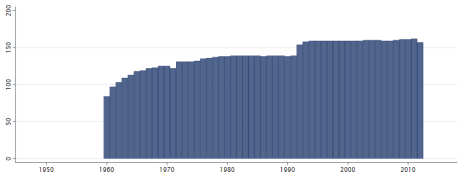
Can the court can rule on executive actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 136



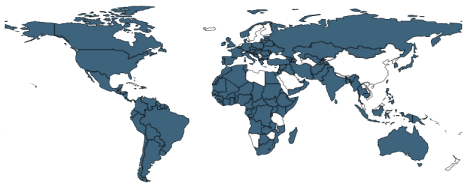
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 151 **n**: 4584 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.56.10 iaep_ccrla Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions

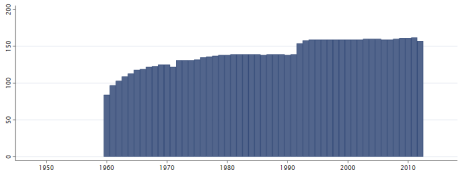
Can the court can rule on legislative actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137

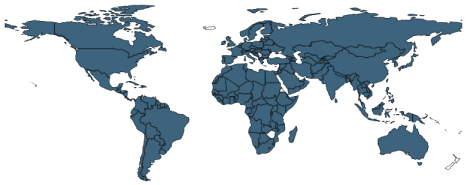


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153 **n**: 4608 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 30

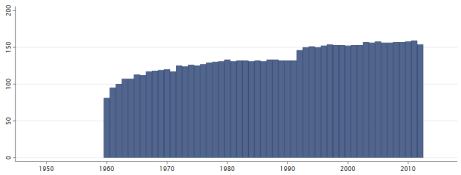
4.56.11 iaep_const The Age of the Constitution (years)

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159

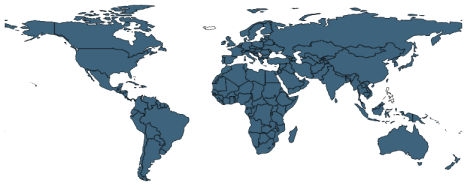


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6839 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 40

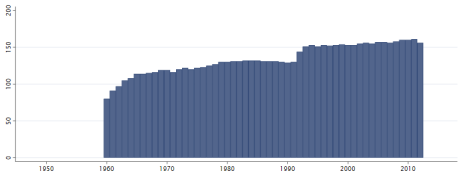
4.56.12 iaep_constin The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years)

How long has the current constitution been in effect (years counting ineffect== 1)?

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

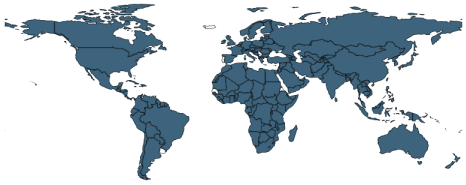


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7101 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 41

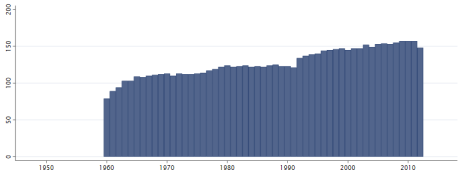
4.56.13 iaep_constlam The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years)

How many years since the last amendment (years since amyear== 1)?

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6745 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 39

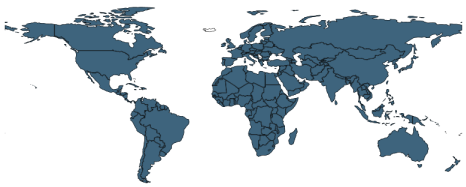
4.56.14 iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

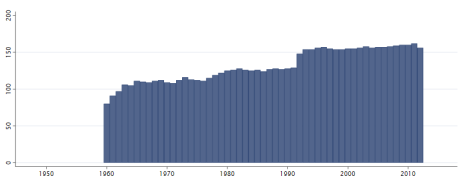
0. No

1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



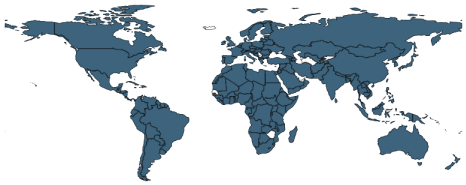
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.15 iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

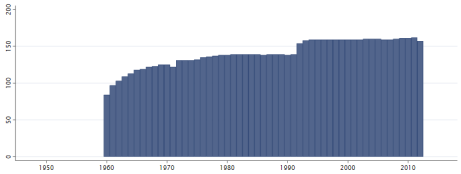
Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156



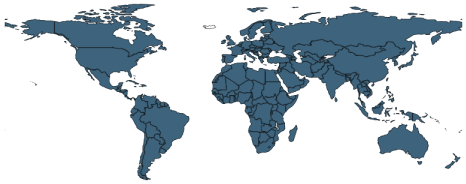
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6342 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.56.16 iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

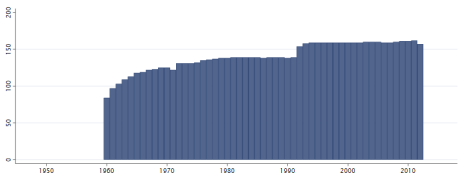
According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6551 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

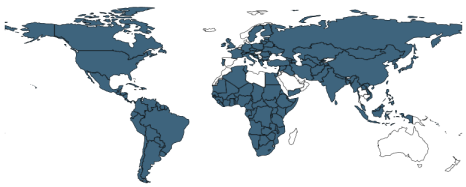
4.56.17 iaep_ee Election of the Executive

Is the executive elected by:

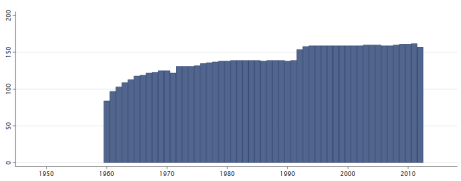
1. Directly elected by public vote
2. Elected through legislative action by members of the legislature
3. Chosen through party process strictly by a party
4. Indirect public vote

5. Appointed

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 136



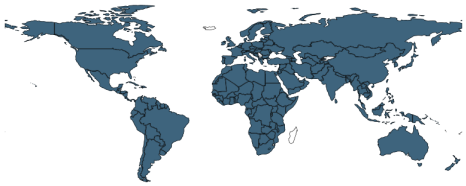
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 5466 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.56.18 iaep_eml Executive is Member of Legislature

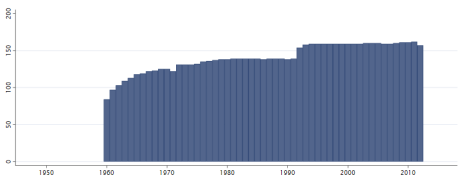
Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159



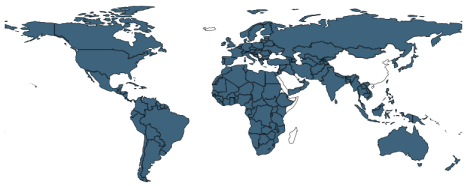
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6455 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.19 iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

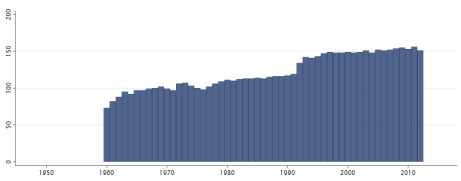
Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



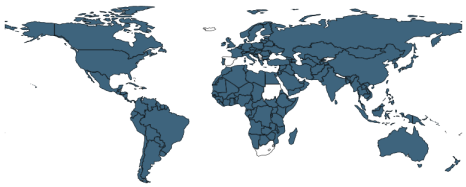
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.20 iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force

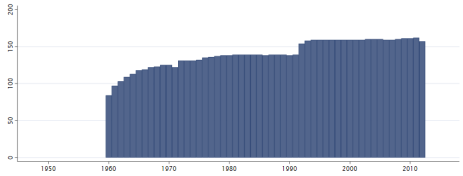
Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 151



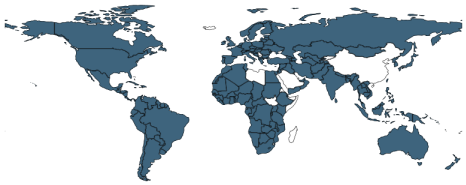
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6397 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.21 iaep_es Electoral System

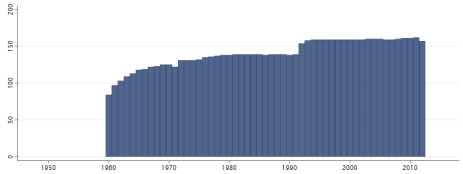
What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation
4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152



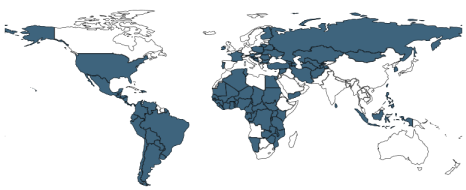
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 5990 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.56.22 iaep_ese Electoral System for the Executive

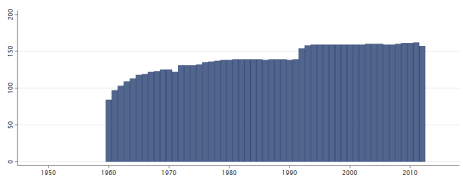
Election rules governing the determination of electoral outcomes for the executive: we record data on the electoral requirements for winning executive elections, specifically, the sorts of vote thresholds required for winners. If the executive is appointed or otherwise comes to power via non-electoral 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

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 98



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 111 **n**: 3138 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 28

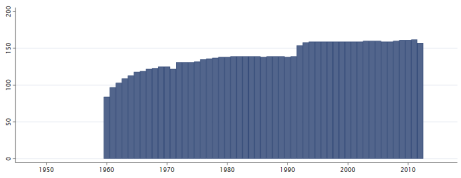
4.56.23 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



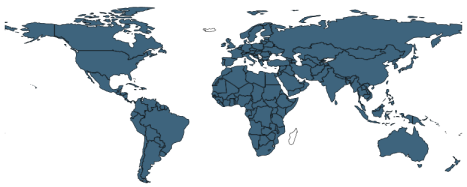
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6560 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.24 iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive

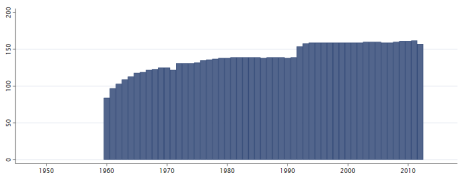
Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive is distinct from that which selects the legislature, then we consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159



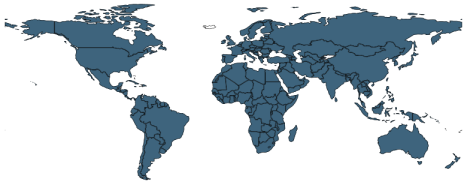
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6915 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.25 iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget

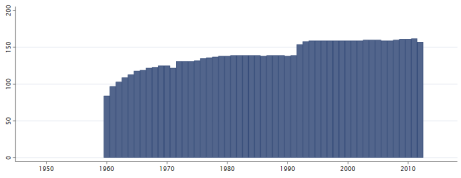
Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160



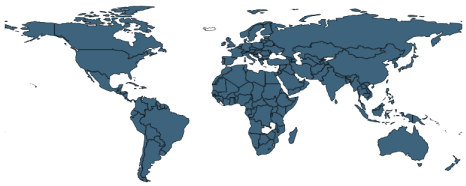
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6551 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.26 iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive

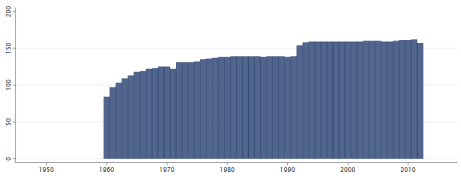
According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



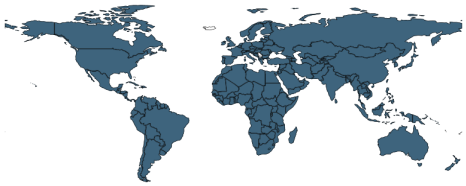
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6594 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.27 iaep_lego Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation

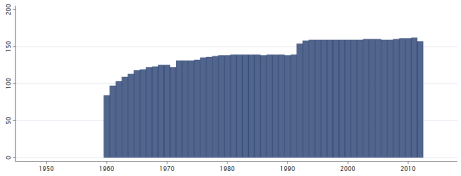
Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



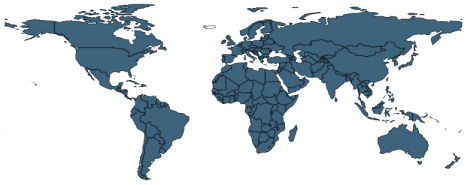
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7438 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.56.28 iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

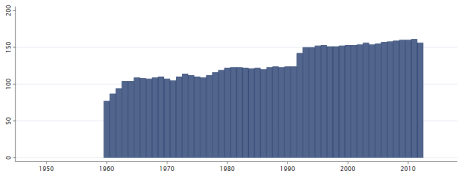
Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority
1. One chamber approval necessary
2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



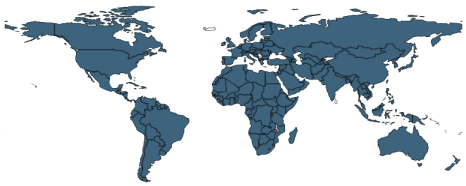
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6831 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.56.29 iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

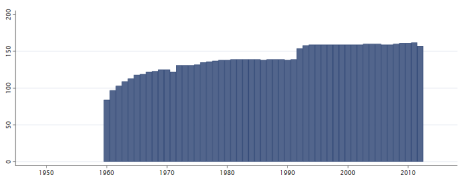
Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158



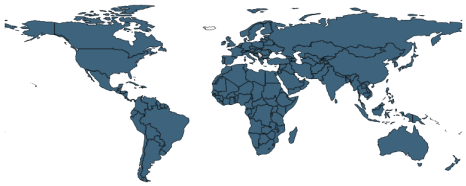
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6447 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.30 iaep_milo Some other executive have the power to use force abroad

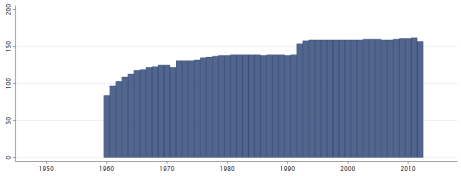
Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



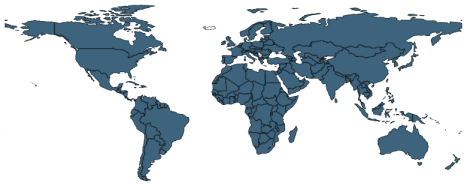
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7438 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.56.31 iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive

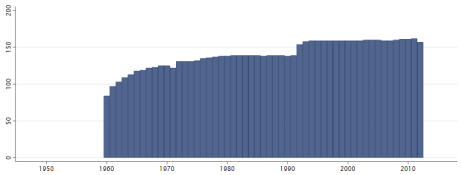
Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160



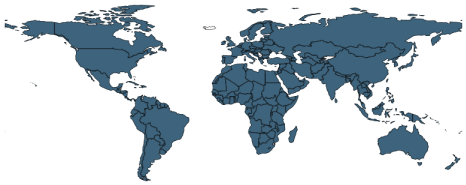
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7379 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.56.32 iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature

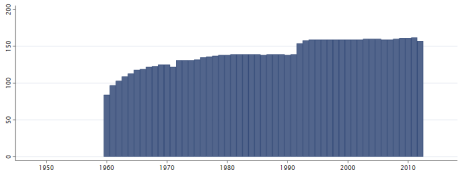
Does the country hold national elections for the legislature We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160



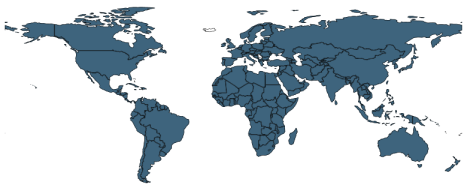
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6929 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.33 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

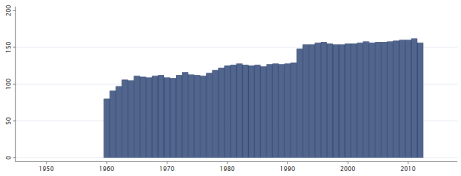
Are no parties allowed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



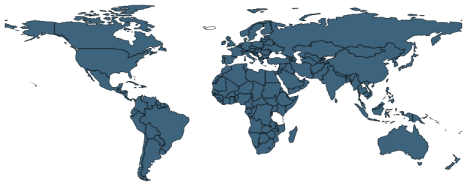
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.34 iaep_nr National Referendums

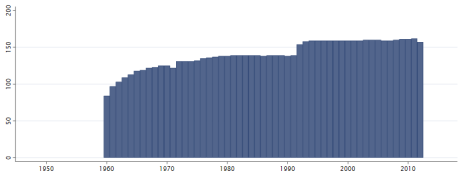
Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7080 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 40

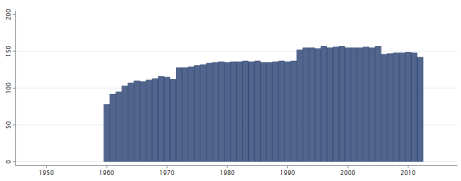
4.56.35 iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149



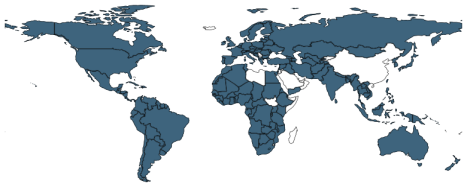
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 7149 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.56.36 iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent

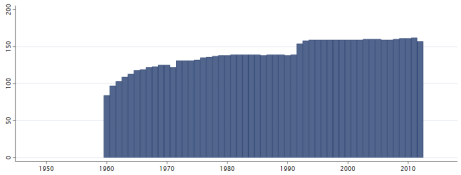
How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One
2. Two
3. More than two

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149



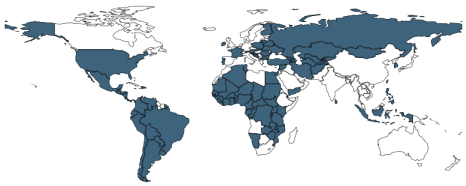
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167 **n**: 6021 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.56.37 iaep_pnec Party Nomination of Executive Candidates

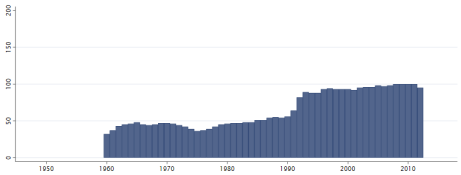
Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 100



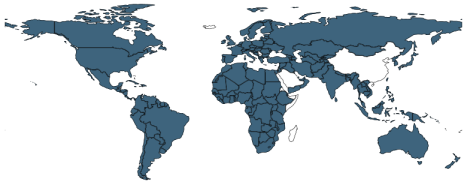
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.56.38 iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

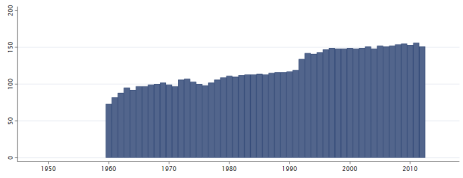
Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



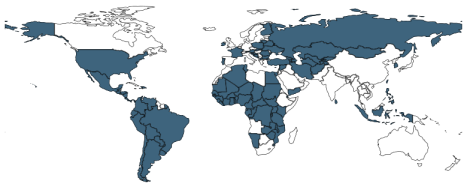
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.39 iaep_pseec Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates

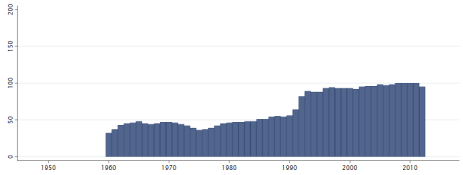
Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 100



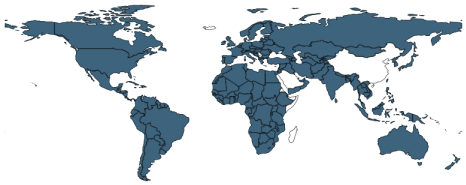
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.56.40 iaep_pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

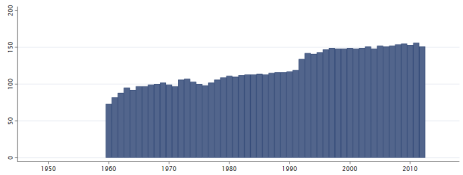
Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



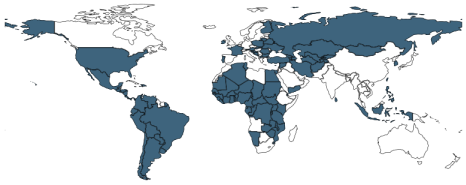
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.41 iaep_pveec Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates

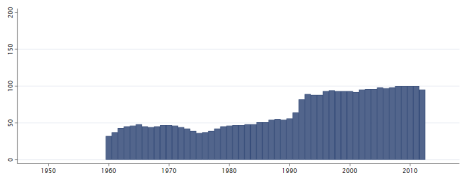
Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 100



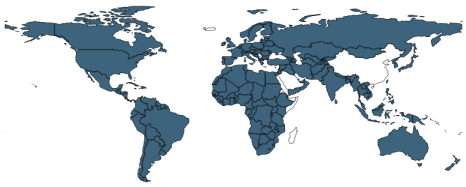
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.56.42 iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

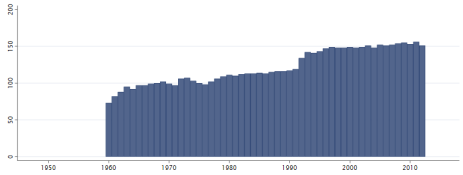
Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



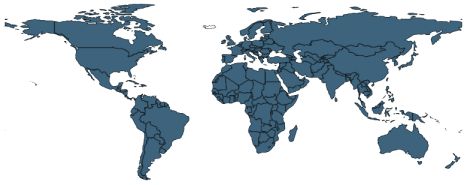
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.43 iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties

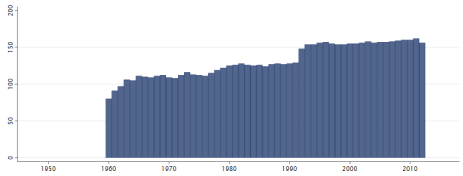
Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



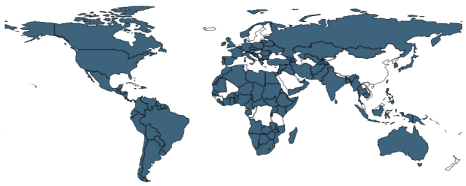
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.56.44 iaep_rmcc Removal of Members of Constitutional Court

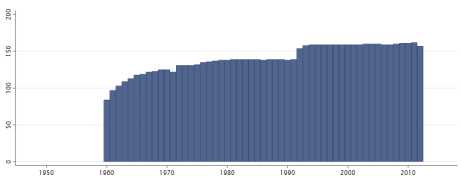
Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 132



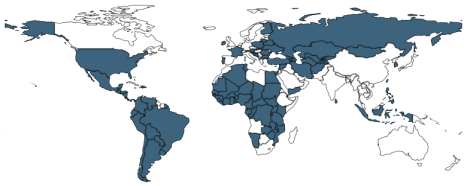
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 4364 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.56.45 iaep_snec Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates

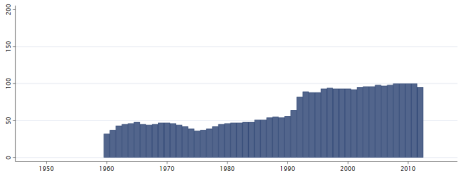
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 100



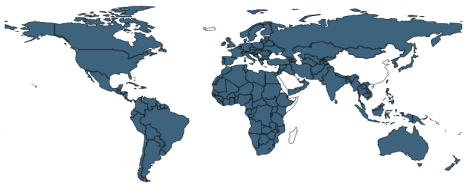
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.56.46 iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

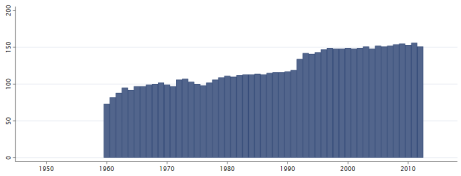
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



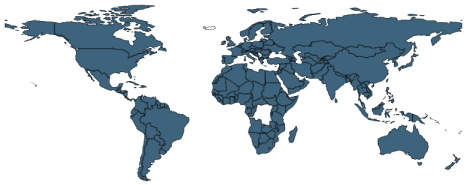
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56.47 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

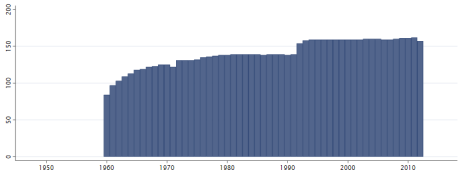
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1.Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159



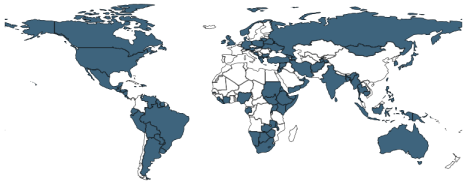
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7323 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.56.48 iaep_wrmcc Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court

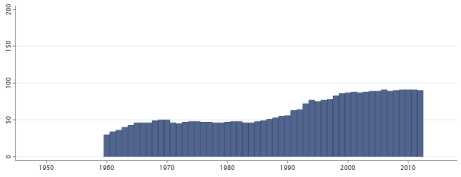
If members of the court can be removed, by whom? Here, the term "court itself" may refer to another court in the judiciary, not necessarily the constitutional court itself.

1. Legislature
2. Executive
3. Requires both legislature and executive action
4. Vote of general public
5. Court itself

Source: Source: IAEP (Wig et al 2015)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 92



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 132 **n**: 3273 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 25

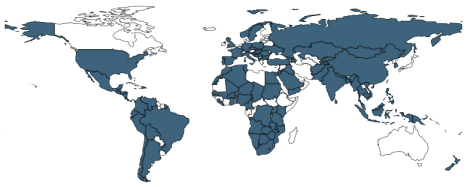
4.57 International Budget Partnership

`https://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-survey/`
(International Budget Partnership, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-08)

Open Budget Survey Data The Open Budget Survey is a comprehensive analysis and survey that evaluates whether governments give the public access to budget information and opportunities to participate in the budget process at the national level. The Survey also assess the capacity and independence of formal oversight institutions. The IBP works with civil society partners in 100 countries to collect the data for the survey.
ŞThese materials were developed by the International Budget Partnership. IBP has given us permission to use the materials solely for noncommercial, educational purposes.Ť

4.57.1 ibp_obi Open Budget Index

The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 of the 140 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides the public with timely access to comprehensive information contained in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 102

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 103 **n**: 440 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.58 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

`https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg`
(PRS Group and others, 2018)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-03)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.58.1 icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

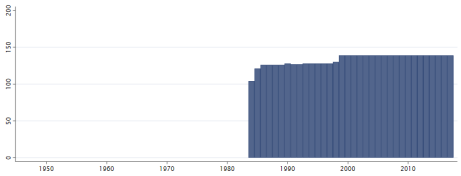
Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system . Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 147 **n**: 4522 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.59 International Centre for Tax and Development

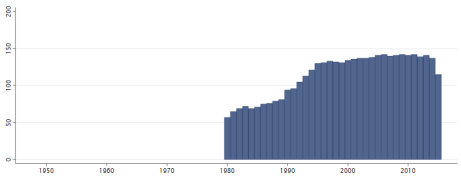
`https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`
(ICTD/UNU-WIDER, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-31)

ICTD UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset A major obstacle to cross-country research on the role of revenue and taxation in development has been the weakness of available data. This paper presents a new Government Revenue Dataset (GRD), developed through the International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD). The dataset meticulously combines data from several major international databases, as well as drawing on data compiled from all available International Monetary Fund (IMF) Article IV reports.

4.59.1 ictd_grants Grants

Total grants received by the government

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 147

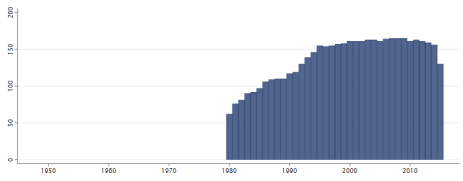


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 162 **n**: 4103 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.59.2 ictd_nontax Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue

Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 167

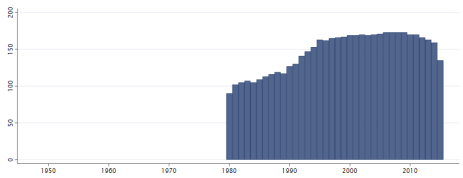


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 184 **n**: 4922 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.59.3 ictd_rev Total Revenue

Total Revenue excluding social contributions and grants

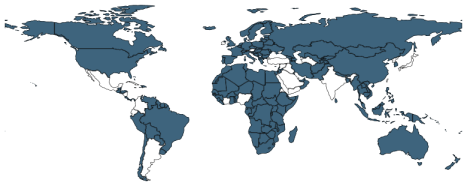
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172



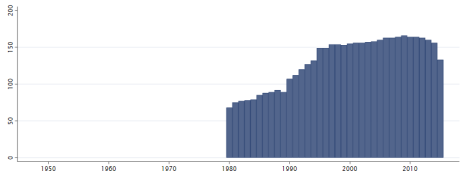
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 5277 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.59.4 ictd_revexsc Revenue (excluding social contributions)

Total government revenue, excluding social contributions



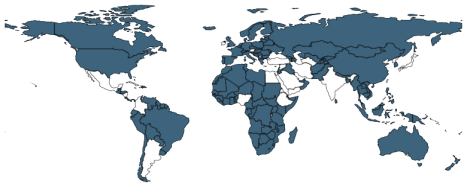
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 167



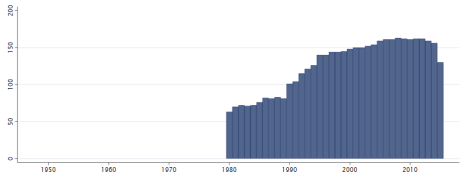
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 177 **n**: 4715 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.59.5 ictd_revinsc Revenue (including social contributions)

Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions



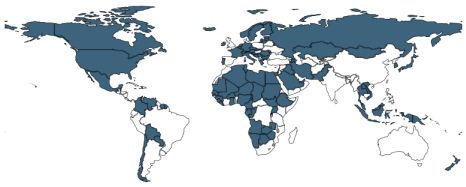
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165



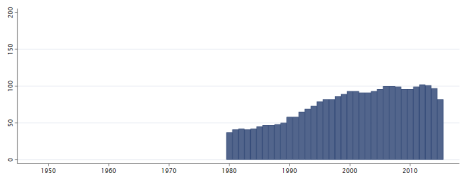
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174 **n**: 4521 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.59.6 ictd_revres Total Resource Revenue

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as ”tax revenue” or ”non-tax revenue”. Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.



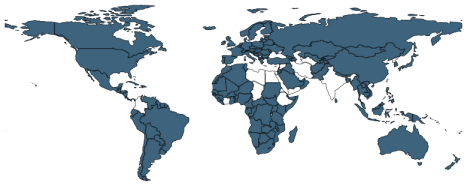
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



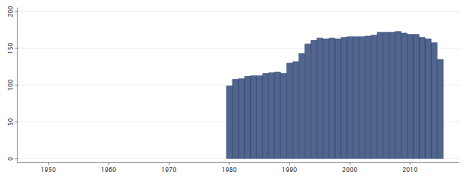
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 118 **n**: 2710 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.59.7 ictd_soccon Social Contributions

Total social contributions.



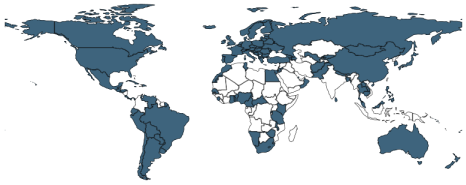
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172



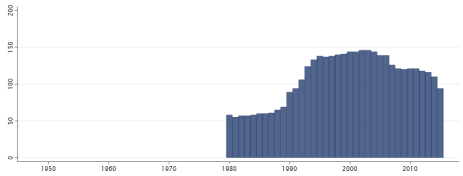
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 5314 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.59.8 ictd_taxcorp Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

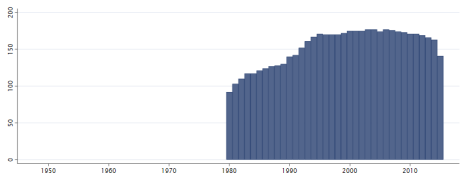


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 171 **n**: 3889 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.59.9 ictd_taxexsc Taxes (excluding social contributions)

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions

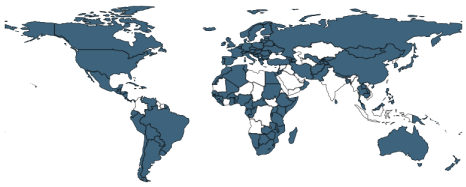
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174



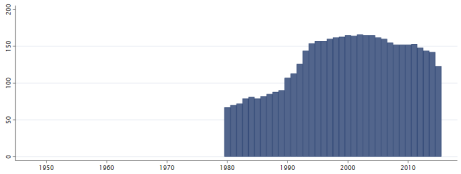
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 5518 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.59.10 ictd_taxgs Taxes on Goods and Services

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.



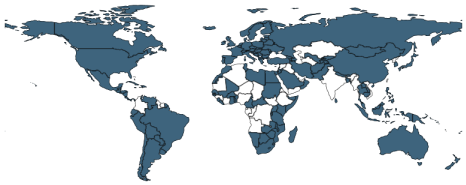
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 157



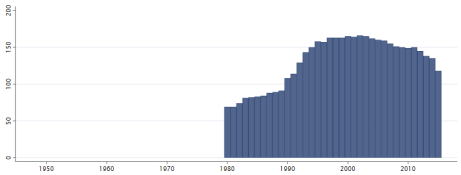
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 4704 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.59.11 ictd_taxinc Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.



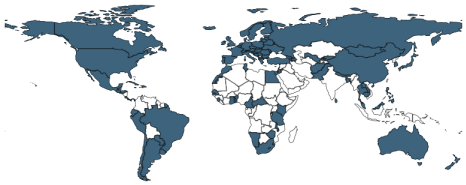
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 154



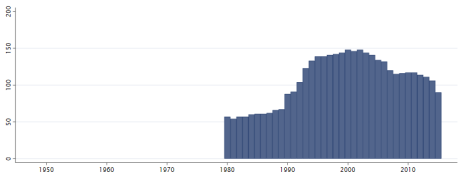
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 4690 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.59.12 ictd_taxind Taxes on Individuals

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.



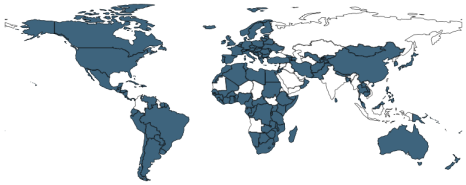
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 123



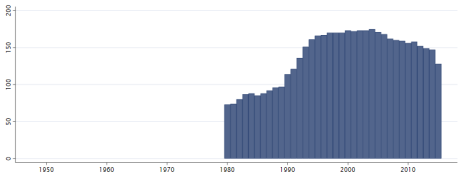
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173 **n**: 3845 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.59.13 ictd_taxindirect Indirect Taxes

Total Indirect Taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161

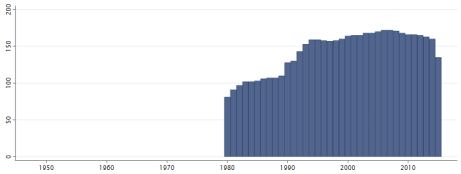


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 4962 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.59.14 ictd_taxinsc Taxes (including social contributions)

Total tax revenue, including social contributions

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

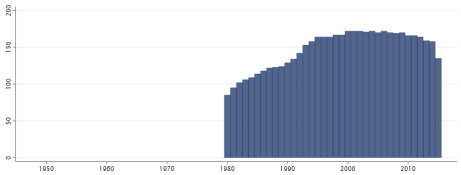


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 5149 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.15 ictd_taxnresexsc Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions)

Total non-resource tax revenue,excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

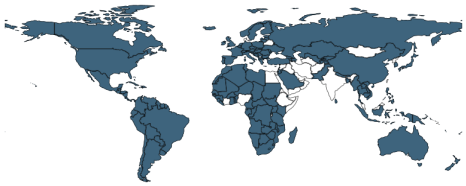
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170



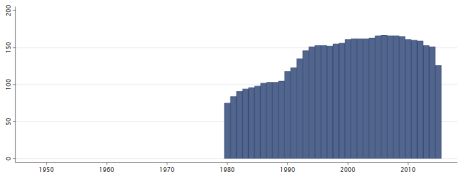
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 186 **n**: 5298 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.16 ictd_taxnresinsc Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions)

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".



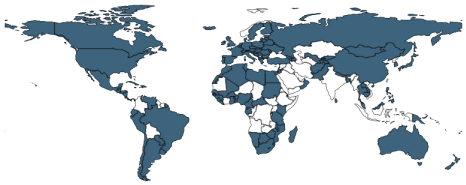
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164



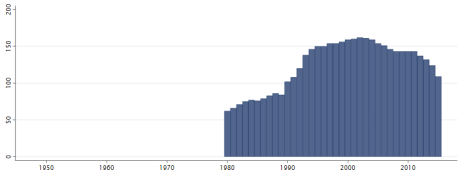
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 4943 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.59.17 ictd_taxother Other Taxes

Total other taxes



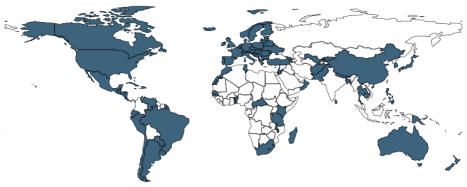
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 147



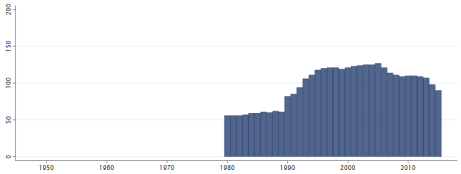
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 4463 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.59.18 ictd_taxpaywf Taxes on Payroll and Workforce

Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.



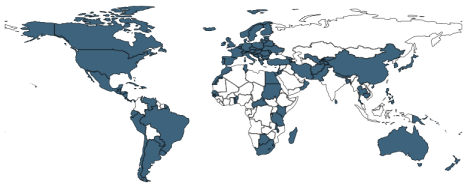
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



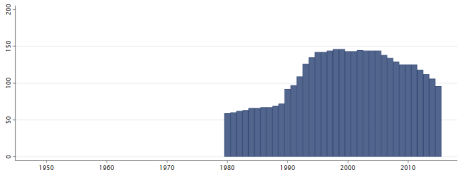
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 153 **n**: 3488 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.59.19 ictd_taxprop Taxes on Property

Total taxes on property.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 125

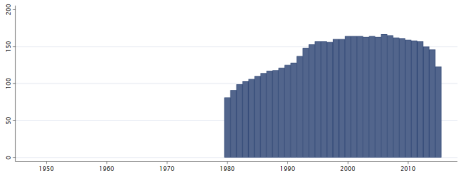


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 169 **n**: 4001 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.59.20 ictd_taxres Resource Taxes

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162

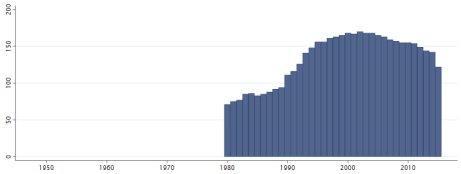


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 5071 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.21 ictd_taxtrade Taxes on International Trade and Transactions

Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 157



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 4785 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.60 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

`https://www.idea.int/data-tools`
(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2017a) (The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2017c)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-01)

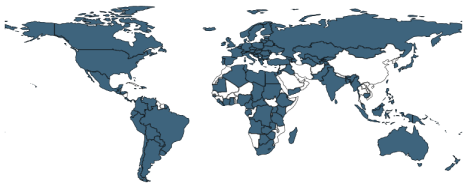
International IDEA Unified Database International IDEA has been collecting comparative data on electoral processes and democracy related topics since its establishment in 1995. Global Database on Elections and Democracy. The database provides both quantitative and qualitative data for the latest election process. Quantitative data are given in the form of usual statistics, such as voter turnout and voting age population statistics, or in the form of multiple choices, such as types of electoral systems and models of electoral management. International IDEA's database on Political Finance is a leading source of comparative information on political finance regulations. It includes laws and regulations from 180 individual countries.

4.60.1 idea_bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates

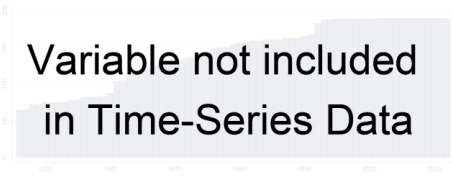
Is there a ban on anonymous donations to candidates? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to candidates are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

Anonymous donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates where the identity of the donor or contributor is not disclosed.

0. No
1. Yes
2. No, but specific limit



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 144



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

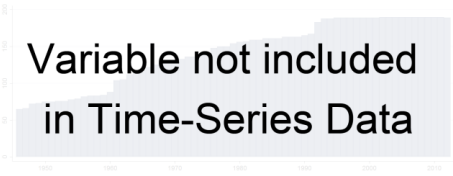
4.60.2 idea_bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on anonymous donations to political parties? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to political parties are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

Anonymous donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates where the identity of the donor or contributor is not disclosed.

0. No
1. Yes
2. No, but specific limit

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



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

4.60.3 idea_bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates

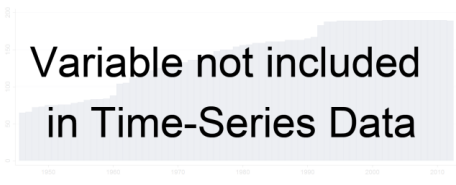
Is there a ban on corporate donations to candidates? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to candidates, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech,

those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.

Corporate donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates from entities such as corporations, companies and/or business enterprises.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163



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

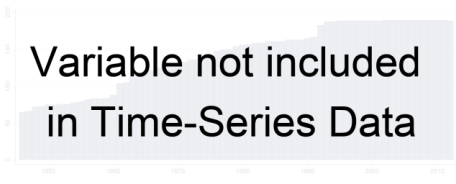
4.60.4 idea_bdcp Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties

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.

Corporate donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates from entities such as corporations, companies and/or business enterprises.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169



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

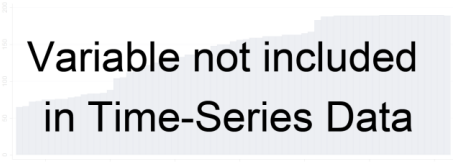
4.60.5 idea_bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to candidates? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.

In order to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country, it is quite common to ban foreign interests from making donations to political parties. Among the entities prohibited to contribute directly or indirectly are governments, corporations, organizations or individuals who are not citizens; that do not reside in the country or have a large share of foreign ownership.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163



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

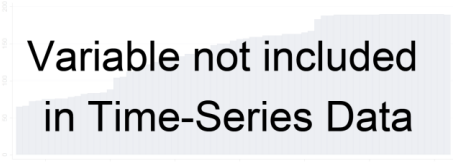
4.60.6 idea_bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties

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.

In order to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country, it is quite common to ban foreign interests from making donations to political parties. Among the entities prohibited to contribute directly or indirectly are governments, corporations, organizations or individuals who are not citizens; that do not reside in the country or have a large share of foreign ownership.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168



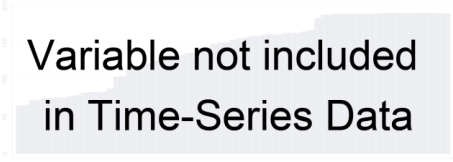
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.7 idea_bdgcc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from corporations with government contracts or partial government ownership to candidates? A ban on donations from corporations with partial government ownership to candidates is often intended to stop indirect abuse of state resources, whereas banning contributions from companies with government contracts often seek to reduce the risk for quid-pro-quo donations.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



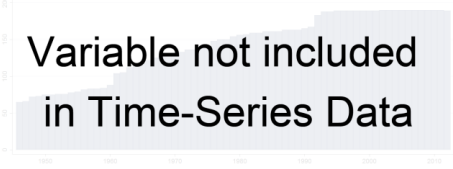
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.8 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167

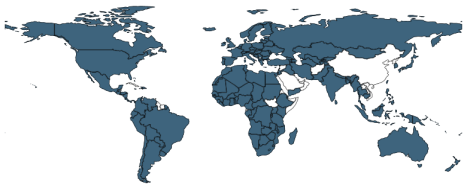


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

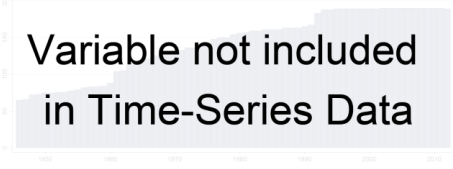
4.60.9 idea_bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation

Is there a ban on any other form of donation? Some countries ban contributions from actors others than those included in the above questions - any such other bans are covered by this question.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167



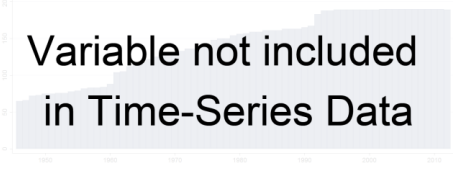
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.10 idea_bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to candidates? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different candidates, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



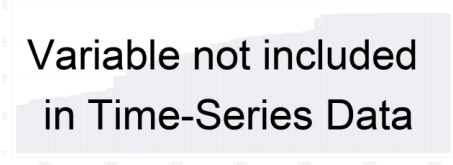
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.11 idea_bdtp Ban on Trade Union Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to political parties? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different political parties, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 166

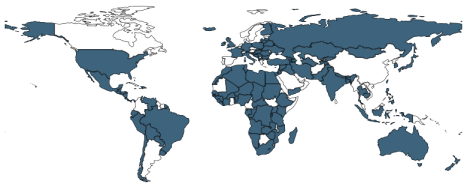


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

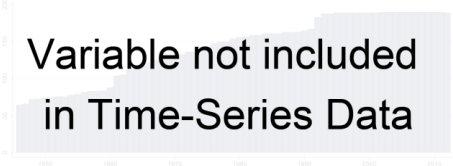
4.60.12 idea_bsr Ban on using State Resources in Favor/Against Political Party or Candidate

Are there bans on state resources being used in favour or against a political party or candidate? To reduce abuse of state (administrative) resources, some countries ban the use of public resources in favour of or against a particular political party or candidate (excluding regulated public funding). This can include an overall ban, but it can also include specific bans on bias in state controlled media; public officials campaigning while on duty or the use of government vehicles in election campaigns.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126

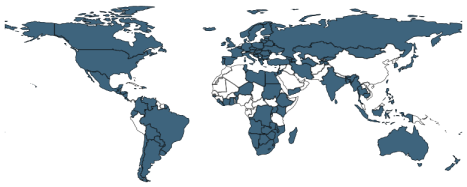


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

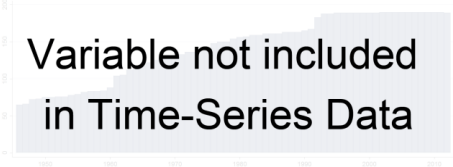
4.60.13 idea_bsrpc Ban on State Resources given to/recieved by Political Parties or Candidates

Is there a ban on state resources being given to or received by political parties or candidates (excluding regulated public funding)? To stop abuse of state (administrative) resources, some countries ban the giving of state resources to political parties or candidates, or banning political parties/candidates from receiving such funds.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 118



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

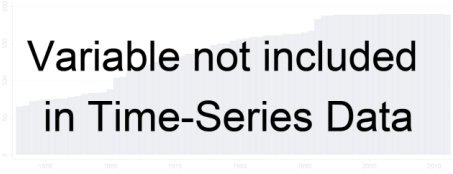
4.60.14 idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying

Is there a ban on vote buying? One type of campaign spending banned in many countries is the buying (and selling of votes), in other words to offer or provide financial or material incentives for voters to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting.

Vote buying is a form of political swindling that is intended to increase the number of votes a particular candidate or political party receives in an election by providing money or other benefits to constituents in exchange for their vote.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170



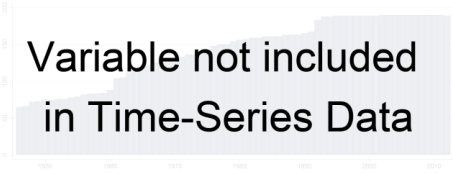
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.15 idea_esf Electoral System Family

Electoral System Family

1. Proportional Representation
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Plurality/Majority and Proportional Represent
4. Mixed
5. Transition
6. Other
6. Not Applicable

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 190



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

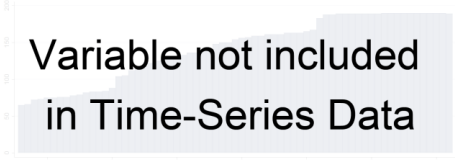
4.60.16 idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature

Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.
2. Block Vote (BV)
Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.
3. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
4. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second

round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.
5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.
6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.
7. Alternative Vote (AV)
The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
9. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote (TRS PBV)
Party Block Vote (PBV) is a plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centered vote for a party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.
10. Limited Vote (LV)
Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.
11. First Past The Post, Party Block Vote (FPTP PBV)
12. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTP List PR)
13. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTP BV)

14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTP PBV List PR)
15. Parallel
A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.
16. In transition
17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
Borda Count (BC) - A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multimember districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper and each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the highest total(s) is/are declared elected.
18. No direct elections.



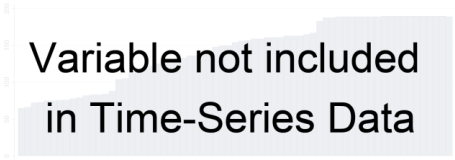
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 190

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.17 idea_esp Electoral System for the President

Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.
2. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
3. Supplementary Vote (SV)
Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.
4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.
5. In Transition
6. Other
7. Not applicable



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 190

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

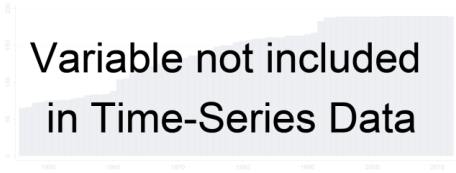
4.60.18 idea_frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns)

Do candidates have to report on their campaigns finances? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that candidates submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.

Campaign finance is financial transactions, to political parties or candidates, related to an electoral campaign which could include formal, financial, or in-kind donations or expenditures.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170



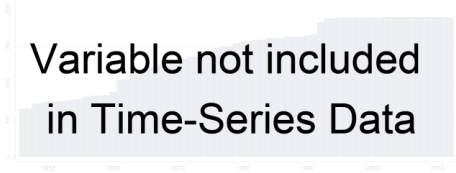
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.19 idea_frpe Political Parties have to Report their Finances (elections)

Do political parties have to report on their finances in relation to election campaigns? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that political parties submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171



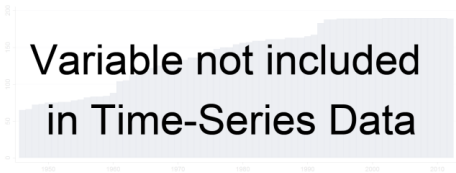
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.20 idea_frpr Political Parties have to Report their Finances (regularly)

Do political parties have to report regularly on their finances? To ensure transparency in political party finance, some countries require that political parties submit regular financial reports (such as quarterly or annually), whether or not an election has taken place during this period.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171



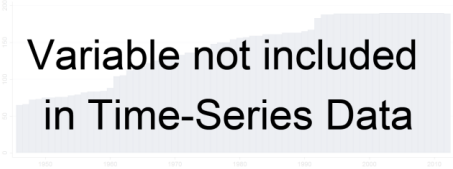
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.21 idea_ldc Limit on the Donation to Candidate

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a candidate? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors in relation to the campaigns by candidates, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171



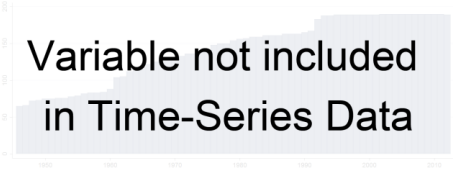
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.22 idea_ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period)

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party over a time period (not election specific)? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors over party politics, some countries limit the maximum size of donations. This can also help to reduce the risk of donors trying to avoid campaign contribution limits by making large donations well ahead of elections.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173



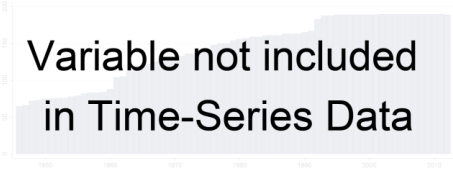
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.23 idea_ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election)

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party in relation to an election? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors particularly in relation to election campaigns, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Regular Limits Applies

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173

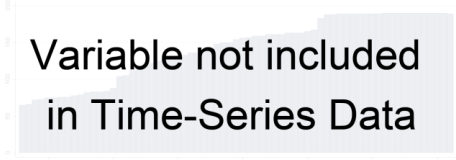


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.24 idea_lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a candidate can spend? To limit the advantage of candidates with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that candidates are allowed to spend.

0. No
1. Yes



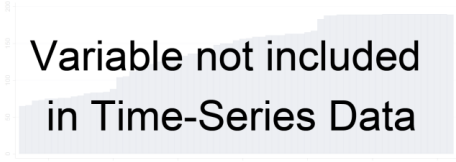
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.25 idea_lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a political party can spend? To limit the advantage of political parties with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on political party activities and election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that political parties are allowed to spend.

0. No
1. Yes



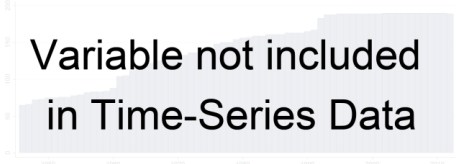
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.26 idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for candidates? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible candidates to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible candidates to make their message heard.

0. No
1. Yes



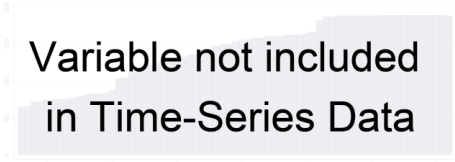
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.27 idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for political parties? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible political parties to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible political parties to make their message heard.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170

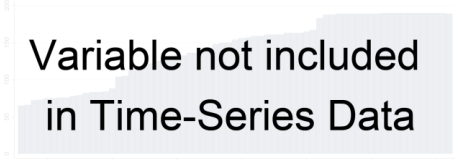
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.28 idea_ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Political Parties

Are there provisions for other financial advantages to encourage gender equality in political parties? Some countries use other types of financial measures to encourage gender equality within political parties. This can include earmarking of public funding to women's wings or for gender-related activities, or to reduce the nomination deposit for women candidates.

0. No
1. Yes

Note: Different types of "Yes" coded as 1. Yes : Yes, funding to women's wings; Yes, reduced nomination fee; Yes, other; Yes, reduced nomination fee No; Yes, funding to women's wings Yes, increased media access Yes, funds earmarked for gender activities; Yes, funds earmarked for gender activities Yes, other; Yes, funds earmarked for gender activities. Original datasource provides codes for all types.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.29 idea_pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties

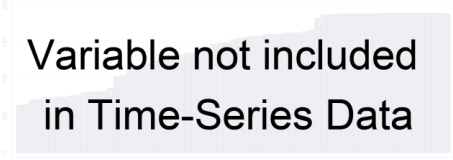
Are there provisions for direct public funding to political parties? A key question in many countries is whether monetary assistance is provided from the State to political parties (public funding). It is argued that such support can help smaller parties make their voice heard, strengthen the capacity of political parties and to level the electoral playing field.

Direct Public Funding is government provision of money or subsidies to political parties or candidates during election campaigns or for regular party financing.

0. No
1. Yes

Note: Different types of "Yes" coded as 1. Yes : Yes, in relation to campaigns; Yes, regularly provided funding; Yes, both regularly provided funding and in relation to campaigns. Original datasource provides codes for all types.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

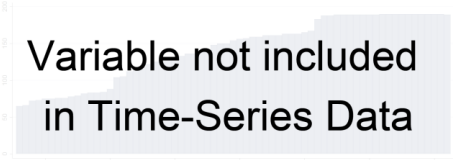
4.60.30 idea_pfpg Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality

Is the provision of direct public funding to political parties related to gender equality among candidates? Some countries reduce the funding provided to political parties if they do not meet certain criteria regarding gender equality among their candidates, or provide additional state funding to political parties that meet such criteria.

Direct Public Funding is government provision of money or subsidies to political parties or candidates during election campaigns or for regular party financing.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173



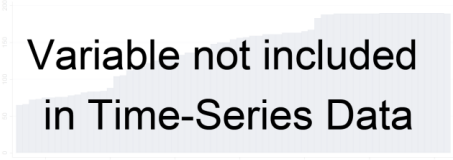
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.31 idea_rdid Political Parties/Candidates have to reveal identity of donors

Must reports from political parties and/or candidates reveal the identity of donors? Some argue that in the interest of transparency the identity or all those making donations must be revealed in financial transports, whereas see this as an invasion of privacy. In some cases a compromise is reached by demanding that the identity of donors is revealed if the donations exceed a certain value.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable
3. Sometimes

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169



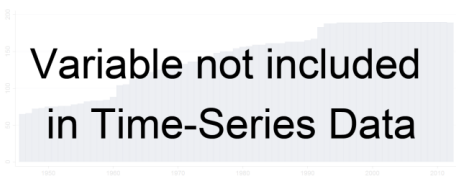
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60.32 idea_rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public

Is information in reports from political parties and/or candidates to be made public? Even if political parties and/or candidates have to submit financial reports, full transparency is not achieved unless these reports (or the information therein) is made available to the public.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

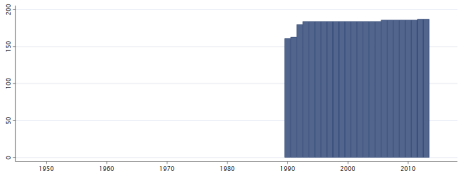
`http://www.healthdata.org/gbd`
(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (GBD 2013) Data IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.61.1 ihme_drbs Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

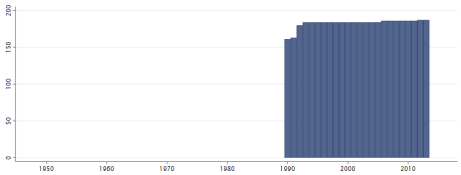


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 4386 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.61.2 ihme_drf Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

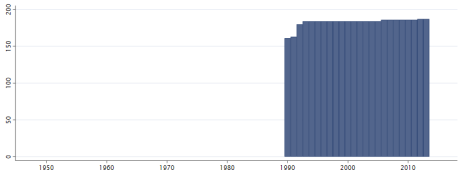


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 4386 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.61.3 ihme_drm Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

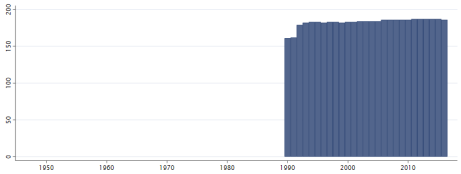


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 4386 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.61.4 ihme_lebs0001 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

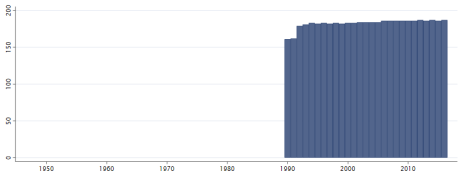


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.5 ihme_lebs0104 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

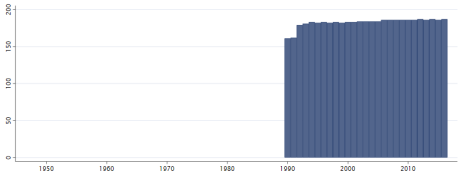


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4929 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.6 ihme_lebs0509 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

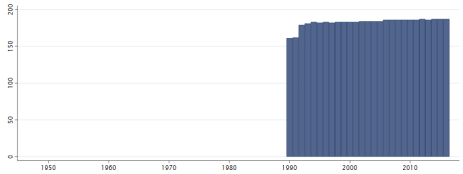


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4929 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.7 ihme_lebs1014 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

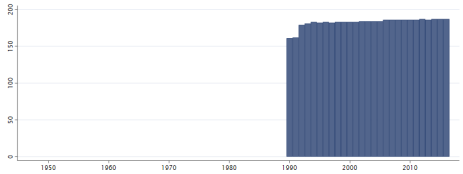


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.8 ihme_lebs1519 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

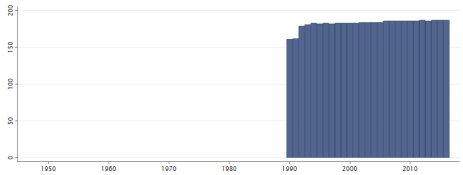


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.9 ihme_lebs2024 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

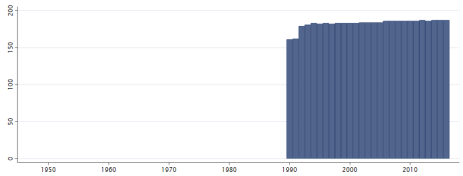


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.10 ihme_lebs2529 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

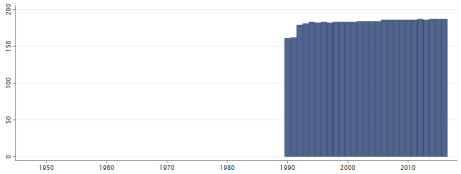


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.11 ihme_lebs3034 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

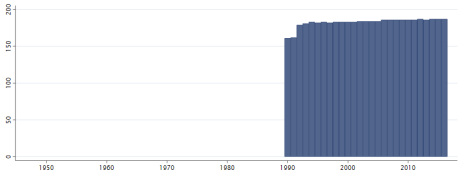


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.12 ihme_lebs3539 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

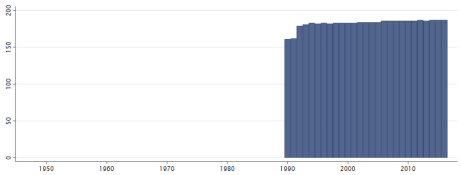


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.13 ihme_lebs4044 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

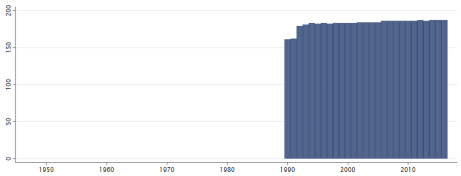


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.14 ihme_lebs4549 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

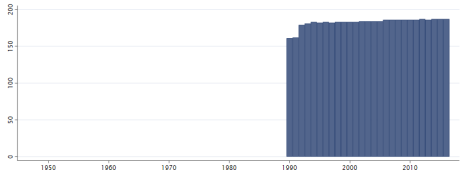


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.15 ihme_lebs5054 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

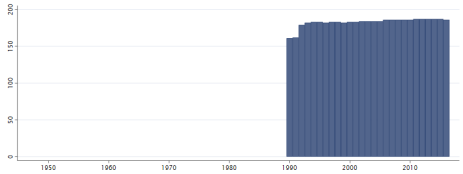


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.16 ihme_lebs5559 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

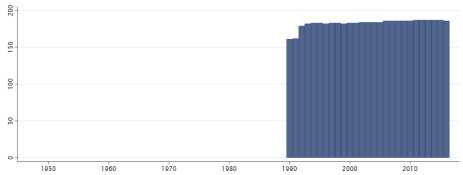


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.17 ihme_lebs6064 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

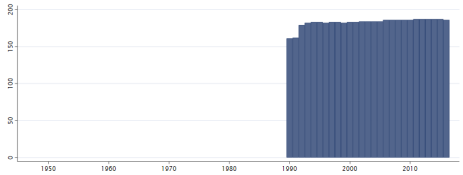


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.18 ihme_lebs6569 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

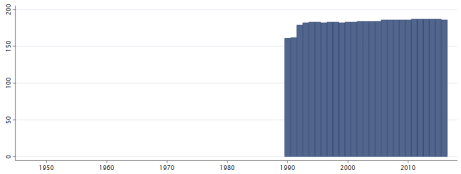


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.19 ihme_lebs7074 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

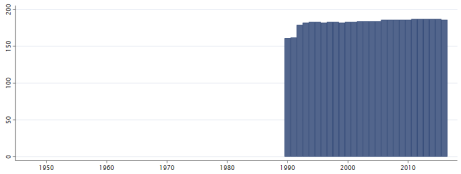


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.20 ihme_lebs7579 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

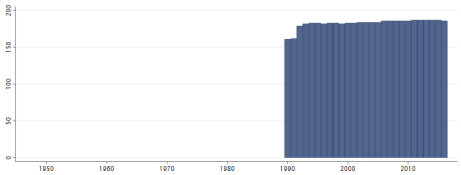


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.21 ihme_lebs8084 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

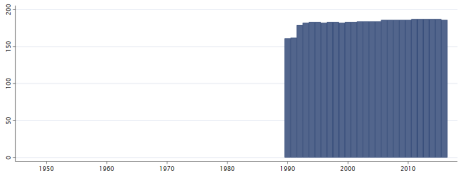


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.22 ihme_lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

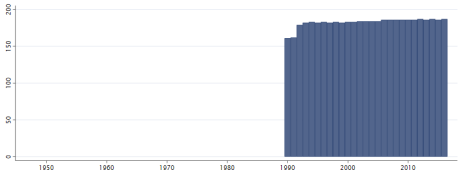


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.23 ihme_lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

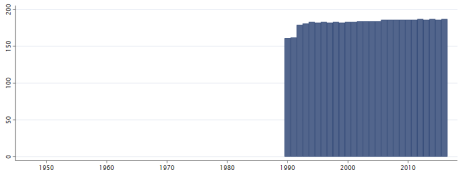


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4930 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.24 ihme_lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

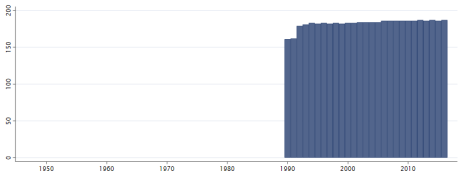


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4929 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.25 ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

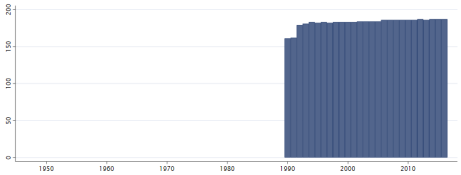


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4929 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.26 ihme_lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

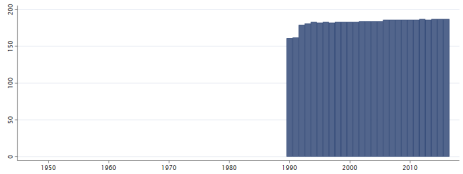


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.27 ihme_lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

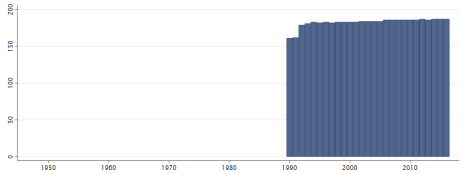


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.28 ihme_lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

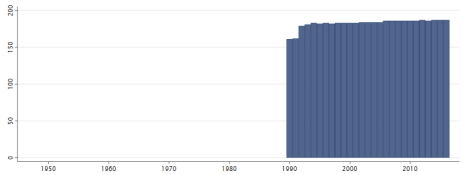


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.29 ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

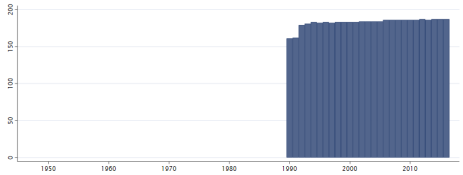


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.30 ihme_lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

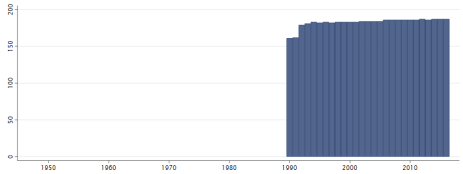


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.31 ihme_lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

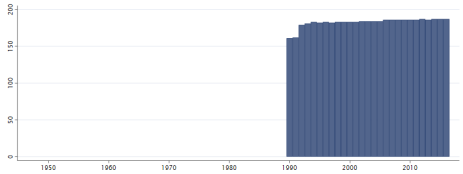


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.32 ihme_lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

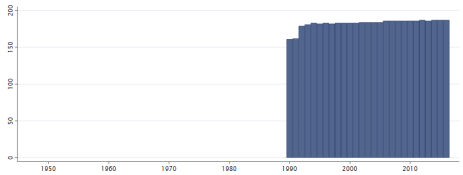


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.33 ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

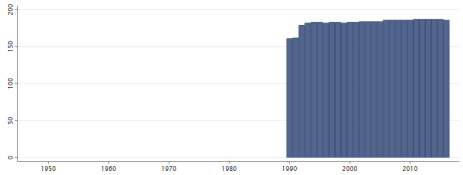


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.34 ihme_lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

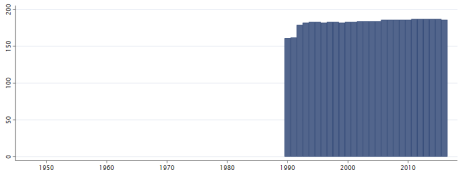


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.35 ihme_lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

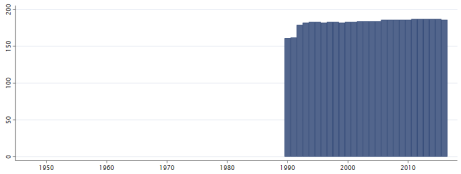


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.36 ihme_lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

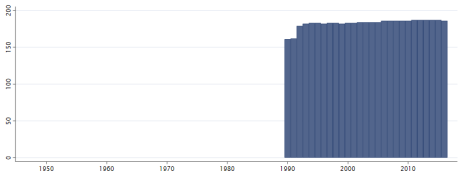


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.37 ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

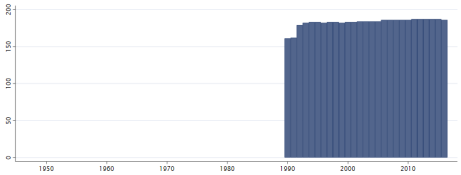


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.38 ihme_lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

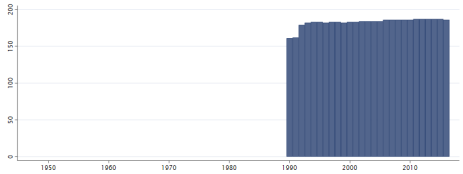


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.39 ihme_lef8084 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

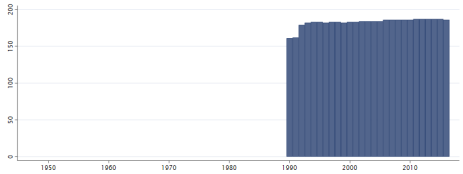


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.40 ihme_lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

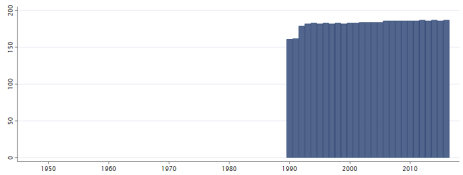


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.41 ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

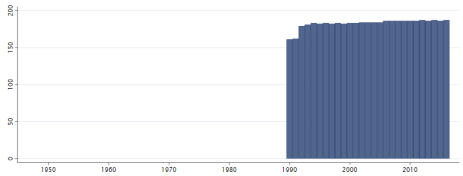


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4930 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.42 ihme_lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

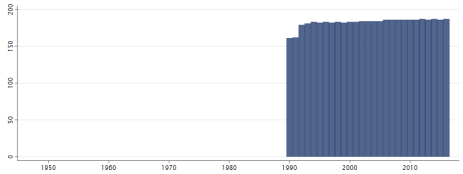


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4929 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.43 ihme_lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

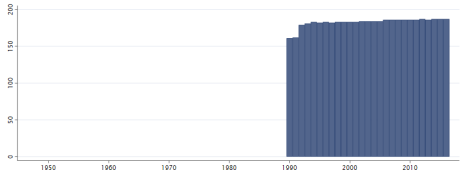


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4929 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.44 ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

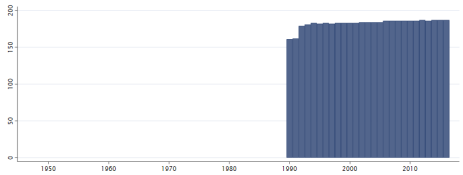


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.45 ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

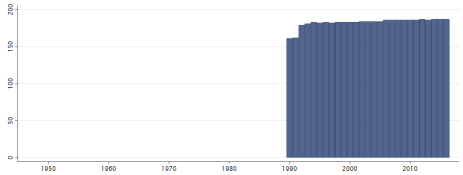


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.46 ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

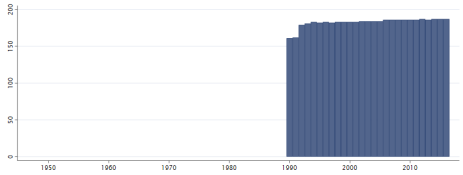


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.47 ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

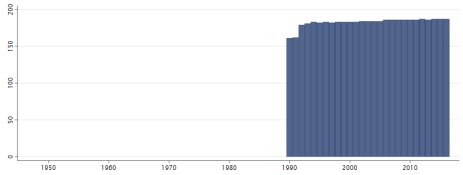


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.48 ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

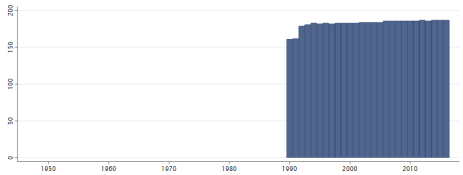


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.49 ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

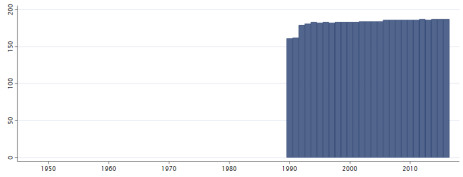


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.50 ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years.

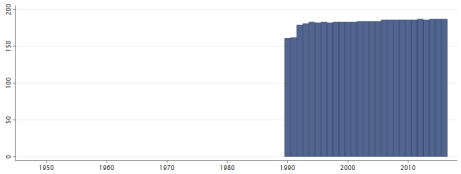
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.51 ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years.

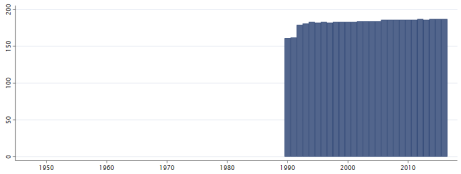


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.52 ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years.

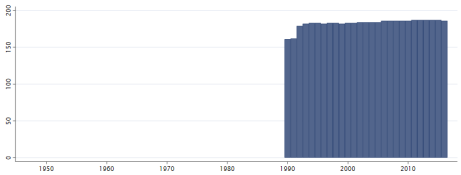


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.53 ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years.

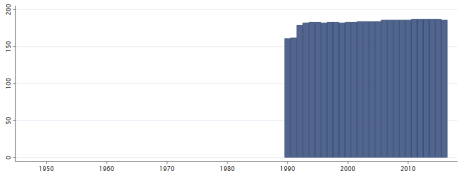


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.54 ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years.



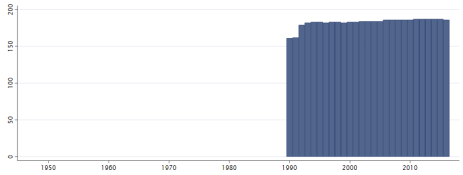
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.55 ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

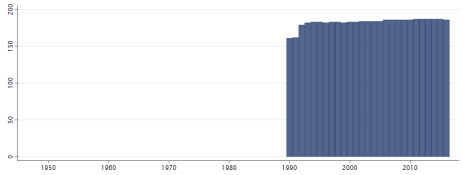


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.56 ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

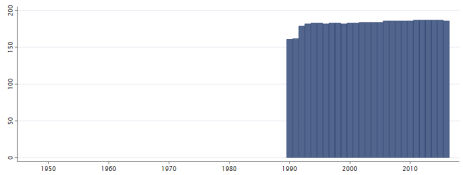


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.61.57 ihme_lem8084 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4933 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.62 Mo Ibrahim Foundation

`http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/`
(Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-29)

Ibrahim Index of African Governance The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a tool that measures and monitors governance performance in African countries. The IIAG governance framework comprises four categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 100 indicators. The IIAG is refined on an annual basis. Refinements may be methodological, or based on the inclusion or exclusion of indicators. When new historical data are made available, or the structure of the IIAG is strengthened, the entire data set is updated back to 2000. Users of the Index should therefore always reference the most recent version of the IIAG data set.

4.62.1 iiag_acc Accountability

Accountability is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Safety & Rule of Law category score. It consists of eight indicators from nine data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.2 iiag_be Business Environment

Business Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Sustainable Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of seven indicators from eight data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.3 iiag_edu Education

Education is one of the three sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of eight indicators from five data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.4 iiag_gen Gender

Gender is one of the three sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation & Human Rights category score. It consists of eight indicators from seven data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.5 iiag_gov Overall Governance

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 100 indicators, from 36 data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.6 iiag_hd Human Development

Human Development is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of three sub-categories, made up of 26 indicators, from 12 data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.7 iiag_he Health

Health is one of the three sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of nine indicators from eight data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.8 iiag_inf Infrastructure

Infrastructure is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Sustainable Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from seven data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.9 iiag_ns National Security

National Security is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Safety & Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from five data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.10 iiag_par Participation

Participation is one of the three sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation & Human Rights category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.11 iiag_phr Participation and Human Rights

Participation & Human Rights is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of three sub-categories, made up of 19 indicators, from 14 data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.12 iiag_pm Public Management

Public Management is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Sustainable Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of nine indicators from nine data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.13 iiag_ps Personal Safety

Personal Safety is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Safety & Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from seven data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.14 iiag_rig Rights

Rights is one of the three sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation & Human Rights category score. It consists of six indicators from eight data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.15 iiag_rol Rule of Law

Rule of Law is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Safety & Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from nine data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.16 iiag_rs Rural Sector

Rural Sector is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Sustainable Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of eight indicators from two data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 54 **n**: 890 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.17 iiag_seo Sustainable Economic Opportunity

Sustainable Economic Opportunity is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 29 indicators, from 18 data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.18 iiag_srol Safety and Rule of Law

Safety & Rule of Law is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 26 indicators, from 17 data sources.

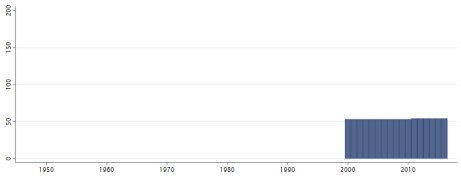
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.62.19 iiag_wel Welfare

Welfare is one of the three sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of nine indicators from four data sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 55 **n**: 907 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.63 International Monetary Fund

`https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2017/01/weodata/index.aspx`
(International Monetary Fund, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-05)

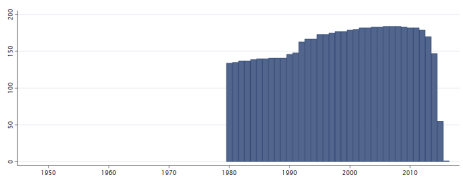
World Economic Outlook Database The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook report, which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The WEO is released in April and September/October each year. Use this database to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), and commodity prices whose data are reported by the IMF. Data are available from 1980 to the present, and projections are given for the next two years. Additionally, medium-term projections are available for selected indicators. For some countries, data are incomplete or unavailable for certain years.

4.63.1 imf_ab Current account balance (Percent of GDP)

Current account balance (% of GDP). Current account is all transactions other than those in financial and capital items. The major classifications are goods and services, income and current transfers.

The focus of the BOP is on transactions (between an economy and the rest of the world) in goods, services, and income. Note: only real data is added to QoG dataset, estimated values coded as missing.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

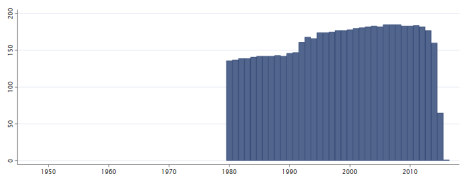


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 189 **n**: 5791 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.2 imf_abd Current account balance (Billions, US dollar)

Current account balance (Billions, US dollar). Current account is all transactions other than those in financial and capital items. The major classifications are goods and services, income and current transfers. The focus of the BOP is on transactions (between an economy and the rest of the world) in goods, services, and income.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184



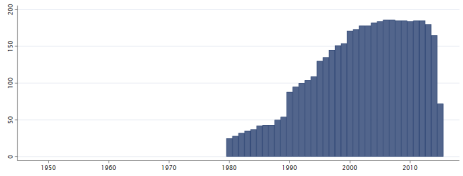
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 5844 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.3 imf_exp Government expenditure (Percent of GDP)

Government expenditure (% of GDP). Total expenditure consists of total expense and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

Note: Apart from being on an accrual basis, total expenditure differs from the GFSM 1986 definition of total expenditure in the sense that it also takes the disposals of nonfinancial assets into account.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

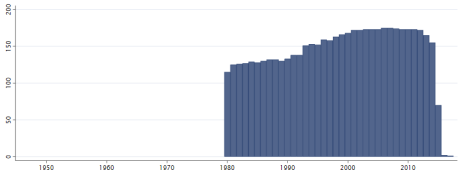


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 4379 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.63.4 imf_expg Volume of exports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of exports of goods (% change). Percent change of volume of exports of goods refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of exports of goods whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173

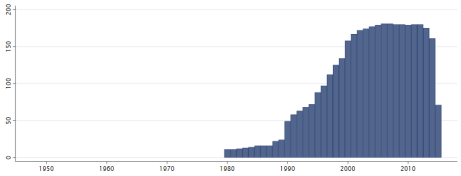


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 178 **n**: 5424 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.5 imf_gd Government gross debt (Percent of GDP)

Government gross debt (% of GDP). Gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Thus, all liabilities in the GFSM 2001 system are debt, except for equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options. Debt can be valued at current market, nominal, or face values.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

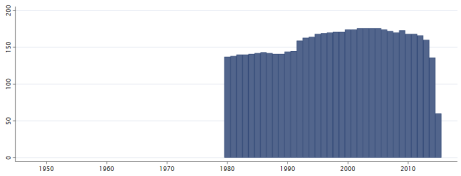


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 3716 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.63.6 imf_gdp GDP (Billions, US dollar)

GDP (Billions, US dollar). Values are based upon GDP in national currency converted to U.S. dollars using market exchange rates (yearly average). Exchange rate projections are provided by country economists for the group of other emerging market and developing countries. Exchanges rates for advanced economies are established in the WEO assumptions for each WEO exercise. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers? prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168

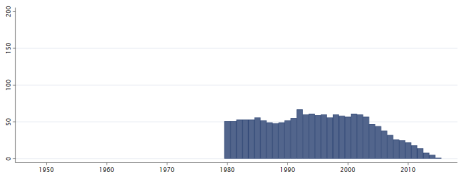


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187 **n**: 5628 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.7 imf_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

GDP per capita (US dollar). GDP is expressed in current U.S. dollars per person. Data are derived by first converting GDP in national currency to U.S. dollars and then dividing it by total population.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 18

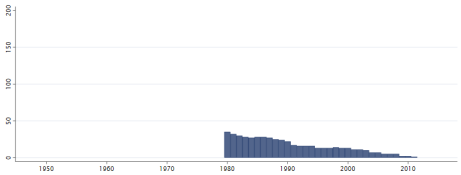


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 94 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.63.8 imf_gdpcppp GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar)

GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar, Units). Expressed in GDP in PPP dollars per person. Data are derived by dividing GDP in PPP dollars by total population.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

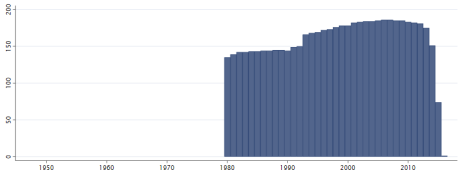


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 43 **n**: 516 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.63.9 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

GDP Growth (%). Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183

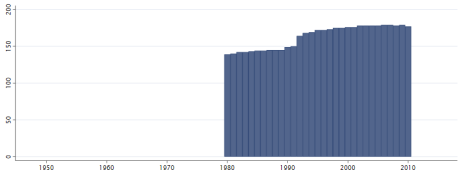


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 5852 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.10 imf_gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%)

GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%). Expressed in percent of world GDP in PPP dollars.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

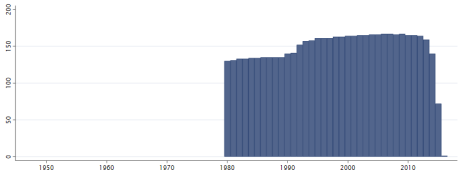


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184 **n**: 5052 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.63.11 imf_gns Gross national savings (Percent of GDP)

Gross national savings (% of GDP). Expressed as a ratio of gross national savings in current local currency and GDP in current local currency. Gross national saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds. [SNA 1993] For many countries, the estimates of national saving are built up from national accounts data on gross domestic investment and from balance of payments-based data on net foreign investment.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165

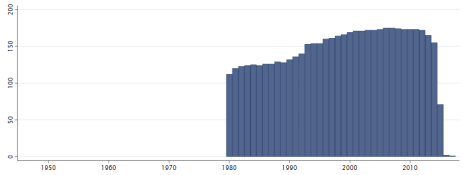


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 172 **n**: 5415 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.12 imf_imp Volume of imports of goods and services (Percent change)

Volume of imports of goods and services (% change). Percent change of volume of imports refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of total imports whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and services and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173

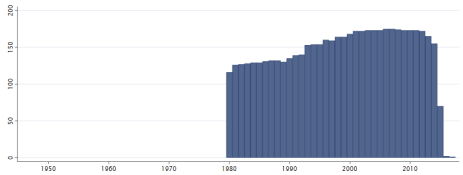


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 178 **n**: 5394 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.13 imf_impg Volume of Imports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of Imports of goods (% change). Percent change of volume of imports of goods refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of imports of goods whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173

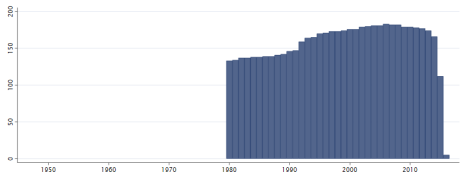


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 178 **n**: 5441 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.14 imf_infl Inflation (Index)

Inflation (Index). Expressed in averages for the year, not end-of-period data. A consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services do not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movement. A price index is typically assigned a value of unity, or 100, in some reference period and the values of the index for other periods of time are intended to indicate the average proportionate, or percentage, change in prices from this price reference period. Price indices can also be used to measure differences in price levels between different cities, regions or countries at the same point in time. [CPI Manual 2004, Introduction] For euro countries, consumer prices are calculated based on harmonized prices.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178

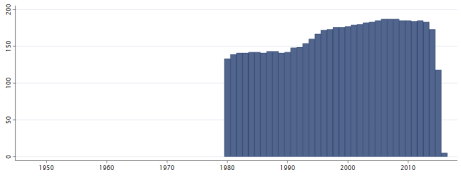


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 5810 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.15 imf_inflch Inflation (Percent change)

Inflation (% change). Annual percentages of average consumer prices are year-on-year changes.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

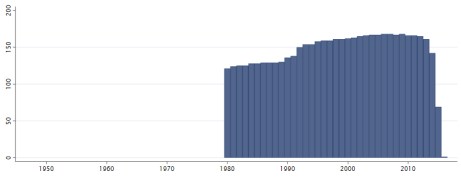


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 191 **n**: 5888 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.16 imf_inv Total investment (Percent of GDP)

Total investment (% of GDP). Expressed as a ratio of total investment in current local currency and GDP in current local currency. Investment or gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.

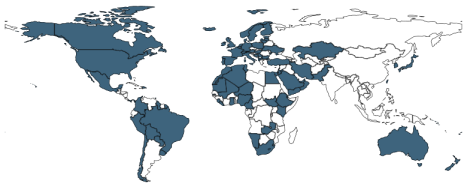
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



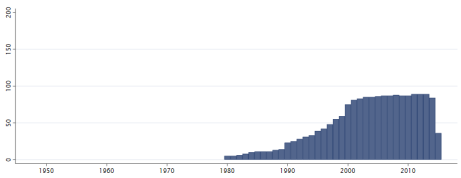
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 173 **n**: 5329 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.17 imf_nd Government net debt (Percent of GDP)

Government net debt (% of GDP). Net debt is calculated as gross debt minus financial assets corresponding to debt instruments. These financial assets are: monetary gold and SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts receivable.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 90



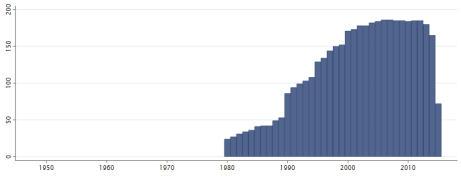
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 92 **n**: 1795 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.63.18 imf_nlb Government net lending/borrowing (Percent of GDP)

Government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP). Net lending / borrowing is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure. This is a core GFS balance that measures the extent to which general government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy and nonresidents (net lending), or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and nonresidents (net borrowing). This balance may be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of general government activity on the rest of the economy and nonresidents (GFSM 2001, paragraph 4.17).

Note: Net lending/borrowing is also equal to net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of liabilities.

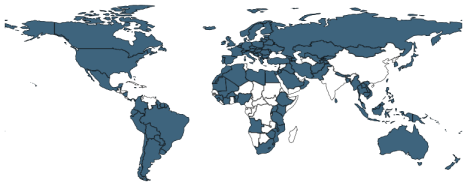
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185



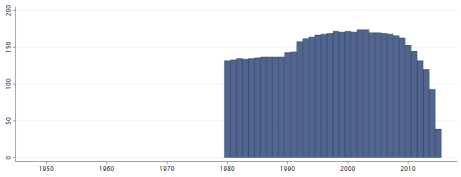
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 4357 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.63.19 imf_pop Population (Persons, Millions)

Population (Persons, Millions). For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census.



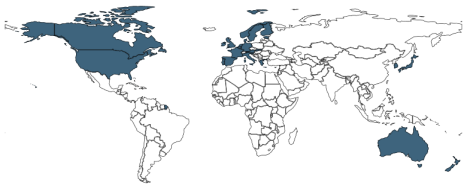
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145



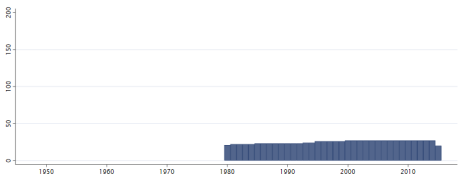
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 5350 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.63.20 imf_ppgdp GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP)

GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP). Output gaps for advanced economies are calculated as actual GDP less potential GDP as a percent of potential GDP. Estimates of output gaps are subject to a significant margin of uncertainty.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27



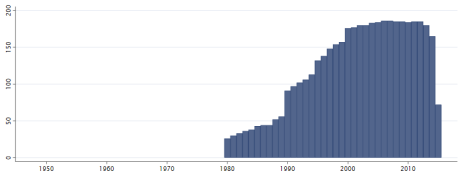
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 896 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.63.21 imf_rev Government revenue (Percent of GDP)

Government revenue (% of GDP). Revenue consists of taxes, social contributions, grants receivable, and other revenue. Revenue increases government's net worth, which is the difference between its assets and liabilities (GFSM 2001, paragraph 4.20).

Note: Transactions that merely change the composition of the balance sheet do not change the net worth position, for example, proceeds from sales of nonfinancial and financial assets or incurrence of liabilities.

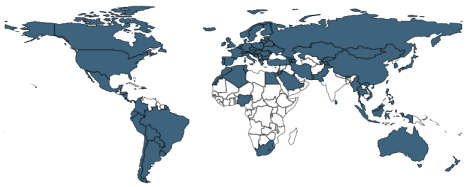
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185



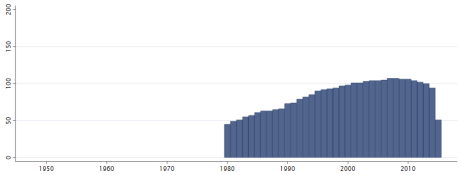
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 4433 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.63.22 imf_ue Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force)

Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force). Unemployment rate can be defined by either the national definition, the ILO harmonized definition, or the OECD harmonized definition. The OECD harmonized unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force (the total number of people employed plus unemployed). As defined by the International Labour Organization, unemployed workers are those who are currently not working but are willing and able to work for pay, currently available to work, and have actively searched for work.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 110 **n**: 3027 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.64 ERCAS European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building

`http://integrity-index.org/`
(Mungiu-Pippidi et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-09)

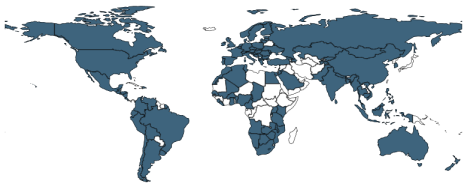
Index of Public Integrity This dataset contains all data used in the construction of the Index of Public Integrity (IPI). The overall IPI score is the arithmetic average of the following six components scores: Judicial Independence, Administrative Burden, Trade Openness, Budget Transparency, E-Citizenship, and Freedom of the Press.

Several indices currently show that corruption remains a key issue not only in developing countries but also in many modern societies. How to control it better has thus become a major question of international development. Yet, the common corruption indices tell us mainly about how citizens and experts perceive the state of corruption in their society. They do not tell us anything about the causes of corruption nor about how the situation could be improved. The Index of Public Integrity ipi-toolbar takes a different approach. It assesses a society's capacity to control corruption and ensure that public resources are spent without corrupt practices. It is based on years of research and the evaluation of the efforts of different societies to make advances in the control of corruption.

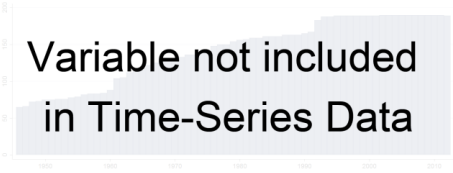
Evidence from comparisons across countries shows that establishing effective control of corruption requires much more than the mere adoption of specific tools and strict legal regulations. It relies on a balance between a state calibrated to reduce the possibility of the abuse of influence and a society's capacity to hold its government accountable. The IPI highlights the most important dimensions of that mechanism. It correlates with the World Bank's and Transparency International's measures of control of corruption, but in contrast to them it is more objective and transparent.

4.64.1 ipi_ab Administrative Burden (index)

Administrative Burden measures the extent of domestic bureaucratic regulation. Am excessive administrative burden and too many regulations open doors for discretion and red tape, thereby resulting in a high risk of corruption. Consists of the simple mean of standardized values of: number of procedures required to start up a business; time needed to start up a business; number of tax payments per year; time to pay taxes. The indicators are taken from the World Bank Doing Business Data 2016. This mean value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the lowest administrative burden.



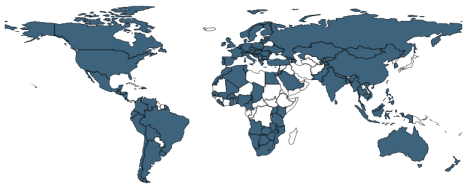
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 109



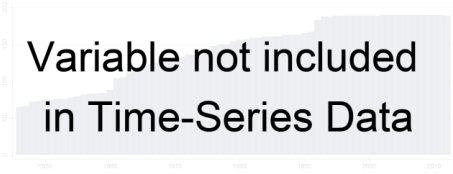
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.2 ipi_e E-Citizenship (index)

E-Citizenship captures the ability of citizens to use online tools and social media and thus exercise social accountability. Internet media in general and social networks in particular are indispensable components of citizen empowerment. Simple mean of standardized values of the: Fixed broadband subscriptions (% population); Internet users (% population); Facebook users (% population). The first two variables were taken from International Telecommunication Union's ICT Dataset 2015, the latter from the Internet World Stats 2015 The value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest score for E-Citizenship.



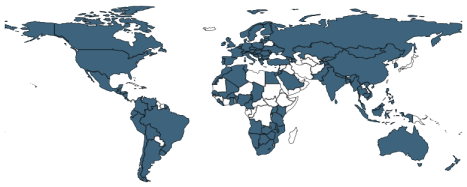
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 109



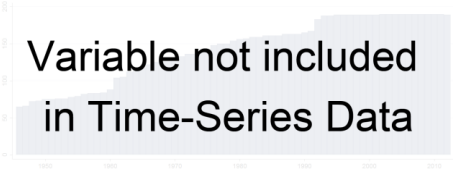
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.3 ipi_ipi Index of Public Integrity (overall)

The overall IPI score is the arithmetic average of the following six components scores: Judicial Independence, Administrative Burden, Trade Openness, Budget Transparency, E-Citizenship, Freedom of the Press.



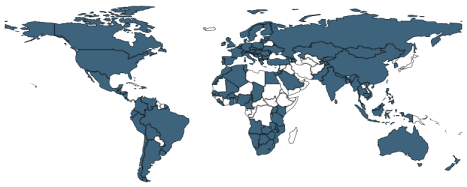
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 109



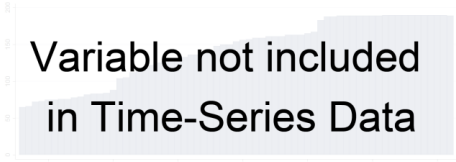
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.4 ipi_tradeopen Trade Openness (index)

Trade Openness measures the extent of regulation concerning a country's external economic activity. Open countries can control corruption better by removing room for discretion at the level of administrative trade barriers and thus allowing free competition. Made up from the simple mean of standardized values of: average number of documents required to export and import; time for exporting and importing. The indicators stem from the World Bank Doing Business Data 2015. Their value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest trade openness.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 109



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.65 Inter-Parliamentary Union

`http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm`
(Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-31)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data for January each year.

4.65.1 ipu_l_s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House).

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 193

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 195 **n**: 3876 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.65.2 ipu_l_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 191 **n**: 1881 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.65.3 ipu_l_w Number of Women (Lower House)

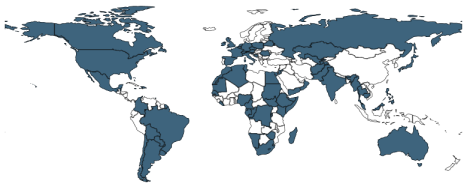
Number of Women (Lower House).

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 193

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 195 **n**: 3769 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.65.4 ipu_u_s Number of Seats (Upper House)

Number of Seats (Upper House).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 82

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 90 **n**: 1490 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.65.5 ipu_u_sw Share of Women (Upper House)

Share of Women (Upper House).

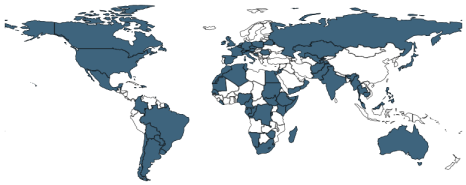
Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 82 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.65.6 ipu_u_w Number of Women (Upper House)

Number of Women (Upper House).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 82

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 90 **n**: 1437 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.66 Johnson & Wallack

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901`
(Wallack, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

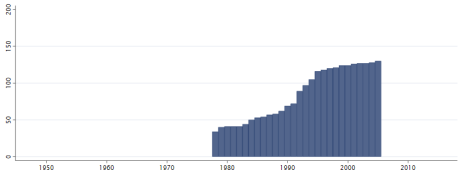
Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al's (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral

institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria el al. (2003) - including the amount of vote pooling among co-partisan candidates, the amount of parties' control over ballot access, and whether voters cast their votes for candidates or parties. The database also contains several variables that rank-order electoral systems by tier, distinguish mixed-member and other multi-tier electoral systems, capture district magnitude (in two ways), and record election years. Database created 2007. Database last updated 2010.

4.66.1 jw_avgballot Party Control over Ballot(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

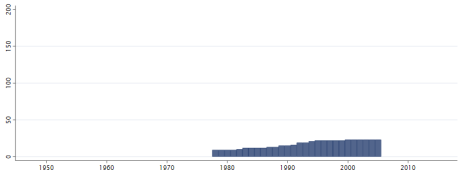


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 133 **n**: 2368 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.2 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

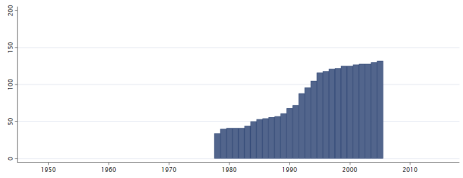


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 473 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.3 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 all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

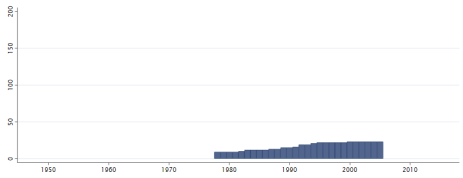


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 135 **n**: 2373 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.4 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, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



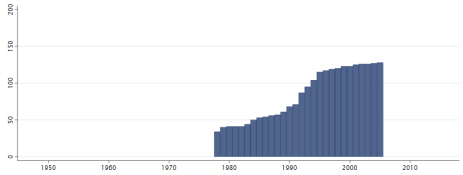
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 473 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.5 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 votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



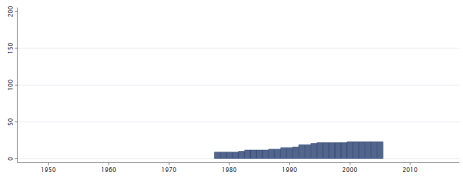
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 131 **n**: 2346 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.6 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 votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



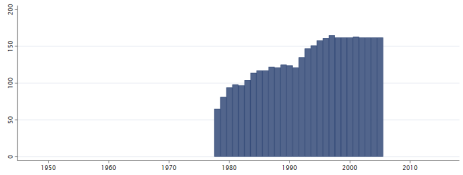
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 473 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.7 jw_bicameral Bicameral System

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



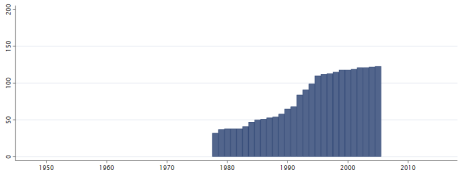
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 171 **n**: 3714 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.66.8 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



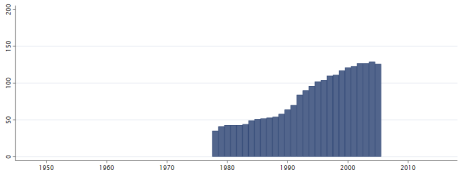
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 126 **n**: 2236 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.9 jw_election Year of Election(lower/only house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



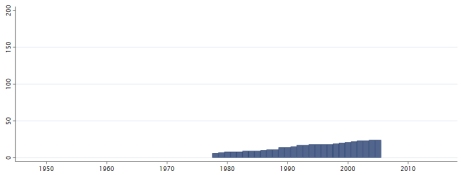
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 152 **n**: 2267 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.66.10 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



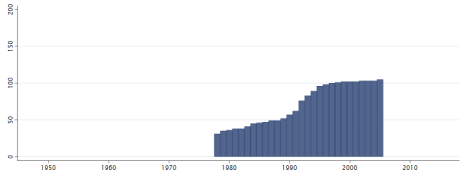
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 421 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.66.11 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



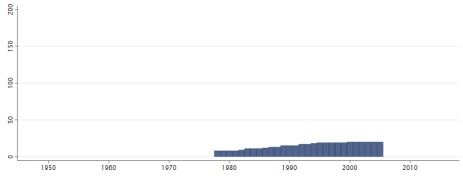
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 106 **n**: 1989 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.66.12 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



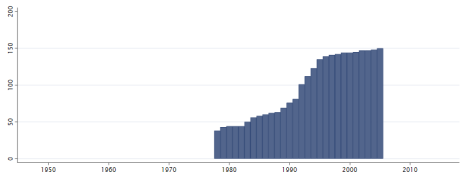
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 424 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.13 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



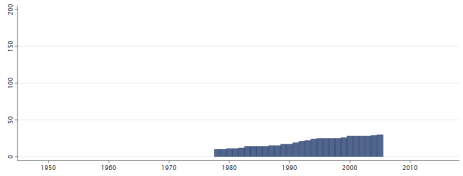
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2706 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.14 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

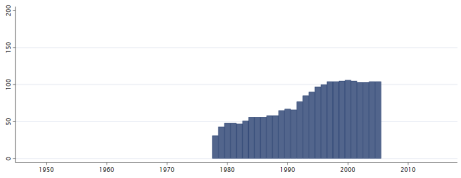


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 557 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.15 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



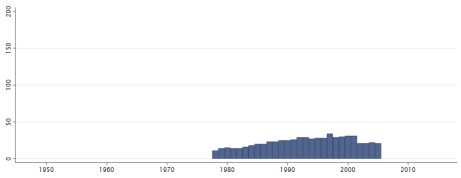
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 124 **n**: 2137 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.16 jw_mcand2 District Magnitude of Average Legislator(upper house)

This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



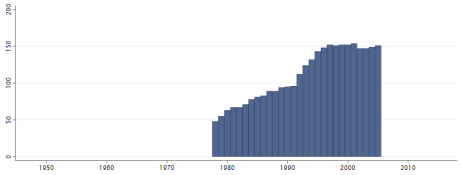
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 42 **n**: 645 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.66.17 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



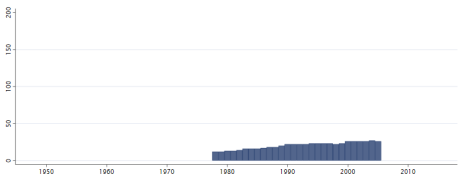
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 160 **n**: 3090 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.66.18 jw_mdist2 Average District Magnitude(upper house)

This is the average district magnitude in the upper house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



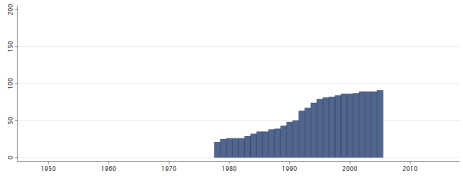
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 29 **n**: 567 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.19 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

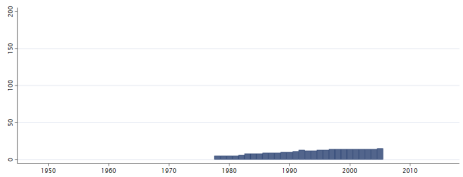


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.20 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



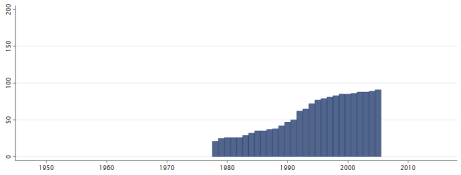
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 298 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.66.21 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



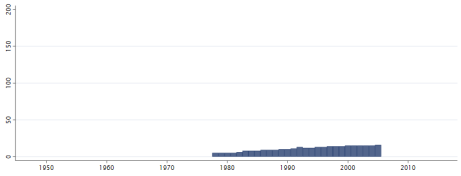
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.22 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



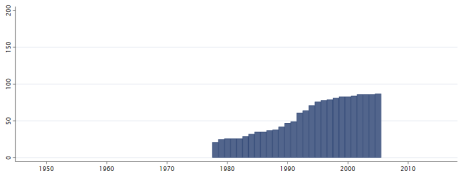
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 17 **n**: 304 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.23 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



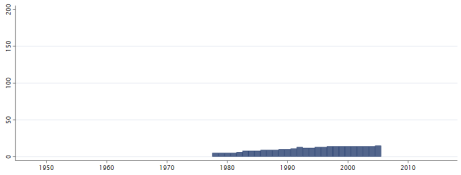
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1573 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.24 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



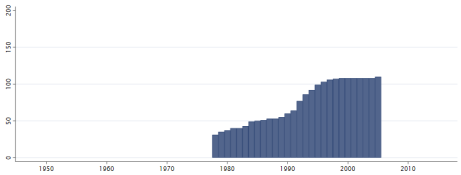
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 298 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.66.25 jw_multiround Runoff Elections

The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



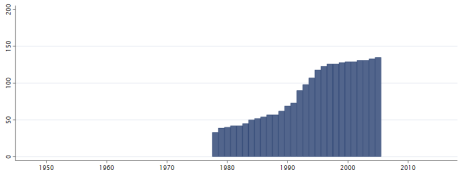
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2089 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.66.26 jw_multitier Multi Tier(lower/only house)

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



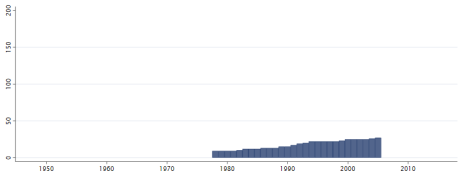
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 138 **n**: 2419 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.27 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

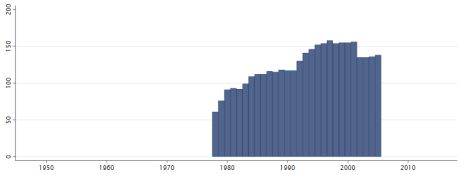


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 28 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.28 jw_oneparty Single Party System

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

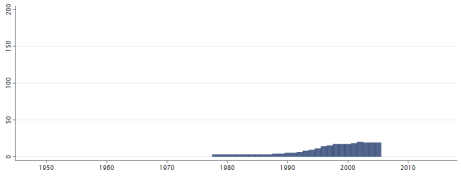


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 169 **n**: 3473 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.66.29 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

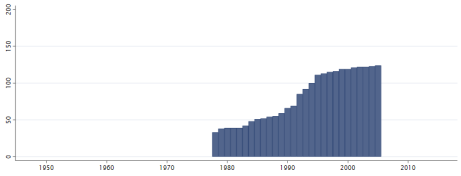


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 257 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.66.30 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

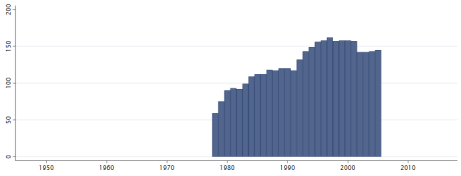


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 127 **n**: 2266 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.31 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



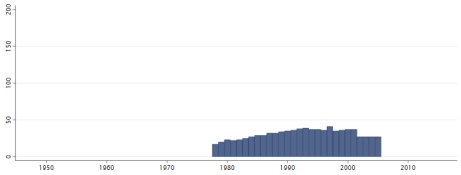
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.66.32 jw_propcoded2 Proportion Coded Legislators(upper house)

This is the proportion of the total number of legislators (elected and non-elected) that are coded.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



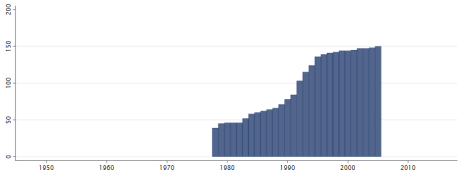
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 51 **n**: 865 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.33 jw_propmmd Seats from Multi-Member Districts(lower/only house)

Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



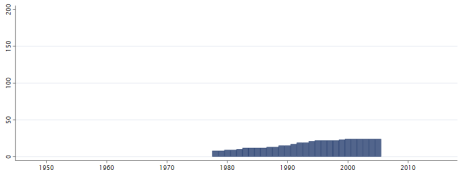
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2742 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.34 jw_propmmd2 Seats from Multi-Member Districts(upper house)

This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in multi-member districts.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



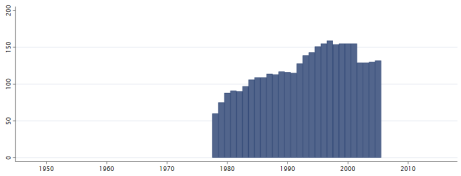
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 479 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.35 jw_propn Seats from a National District(lower/only house)

The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



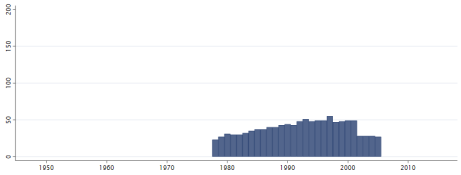
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 169 **n**: 3414 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.36 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



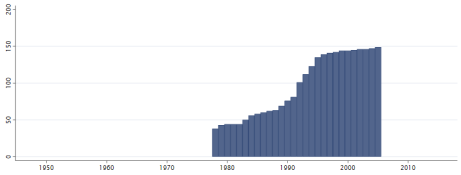
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 66 **n**: 1096 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.37 jw_propsmd Seats from Single-Member Districts(lower/only house)

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



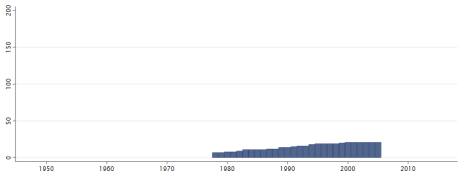
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2702 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.38 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.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



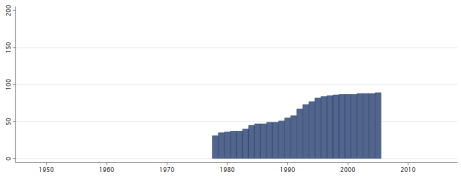
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 23 **n**: 422 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.66.39 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

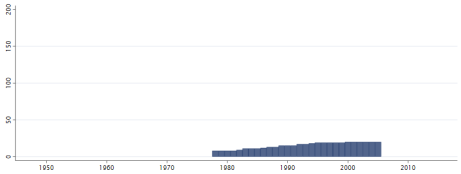
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1785 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.40 jw_rank2 Rank Vote (upper house)

Same as jw_rank, but for upper house elections.

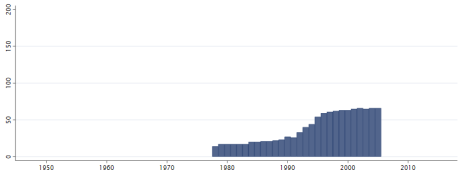


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 424 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.66.41 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).

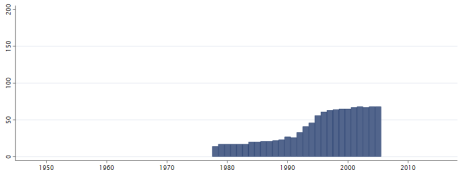


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 71 **n**: 1086 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.66.42 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: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

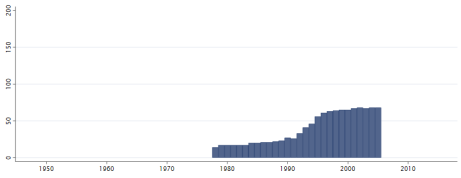
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1111 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.66.43 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.

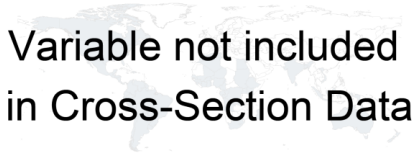
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



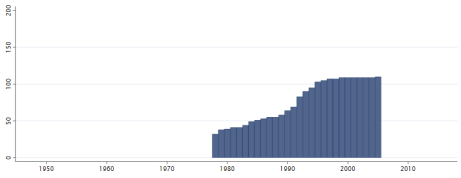
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1111 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.66.44 jw_tiervote Tiervote (lower/only 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

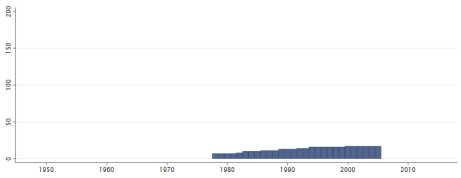


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2143 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.66.45 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**: 364 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.67 Kunčič

`https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research`
(Kunčič, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

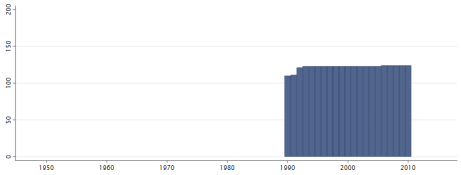
Institutional Quality Dataset More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions for every country in the world and for every year are calculated. On this basis, a legal, political and economic World Institutional Quality Ranking are proposed, through which one can follow whether a country is improving or worsening its relative institutional environment. The calculated latent institutional quality measures can be useful in further panel data applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

4.67.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



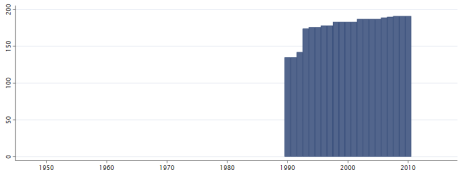
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 2561 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.67.2 kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



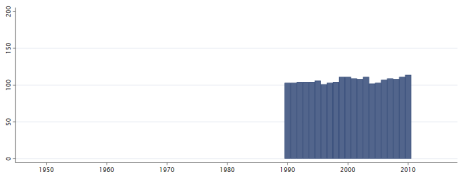
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 194 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.67.3 kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



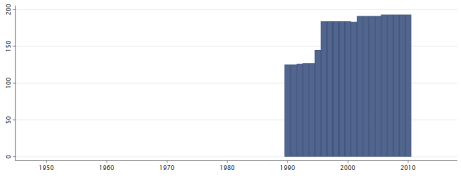
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 2236 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.67.4 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



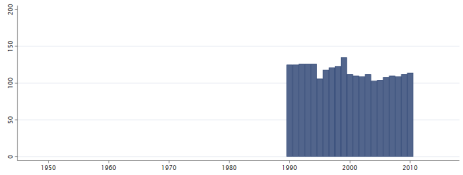
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 3607 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.67.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



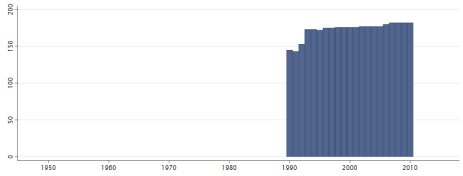
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142 **n**: 2434 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.67.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



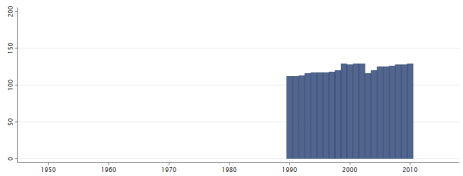
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 185 **n**: 3629 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.67.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



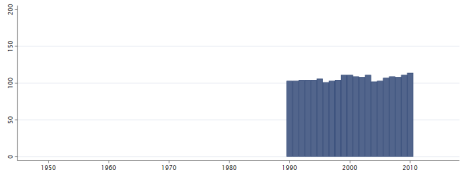
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134 **n**: 2554 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.67.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



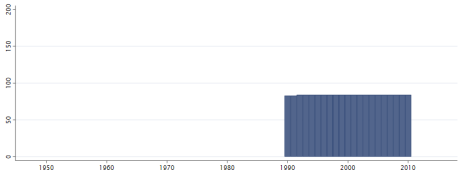
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 2236 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.67.9 kun_wiqreco_full Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



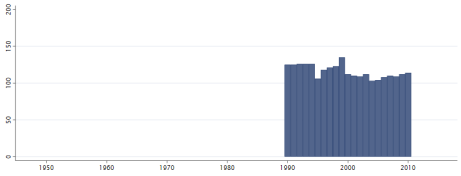
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 85 **n**: 1762 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.10 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



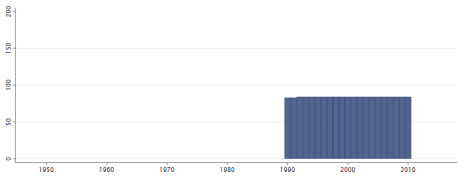
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142 **n**: 2434 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.67.11 kun_wiqrleg_full Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



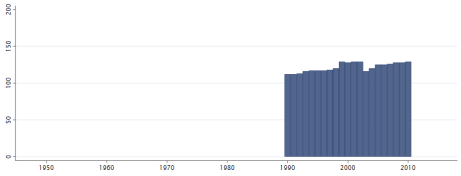
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 85 **n**: 1762 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.67.12 kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

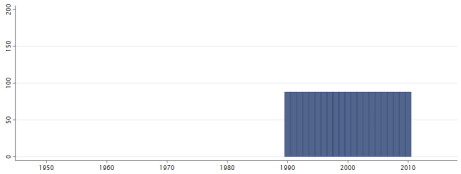


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134 **n**: 2554 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.67.13 kun_wiqrpol_full Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 90 **n**: 1848 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 21

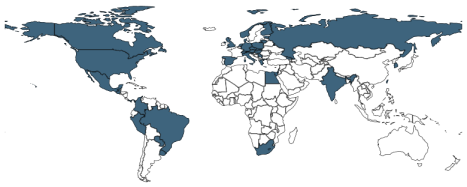
4.68 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

`http://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/download-key-figures/`
(LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

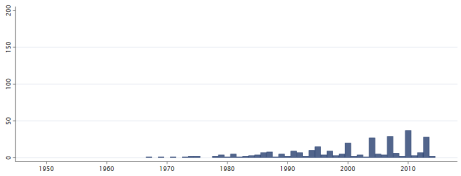
Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study 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.

4.68.1 lis_atk05 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

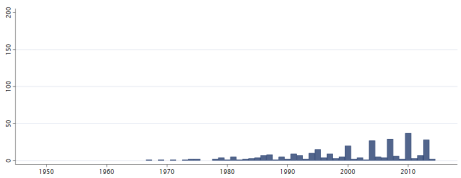


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.2 lis_atk1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

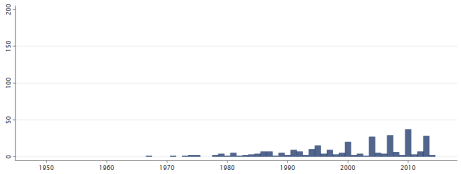


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.3 lis_clsmf Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%)

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

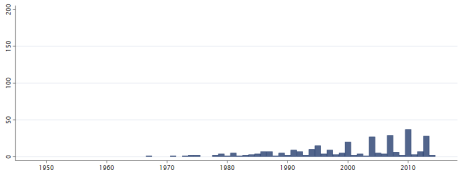


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 292 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.4 lis_cprsmf Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%)

Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

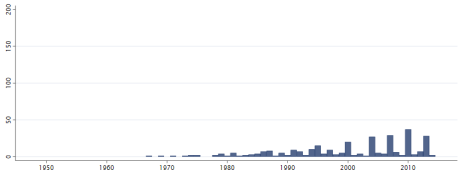


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 292 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.5 lis_cprtpf Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%)

Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

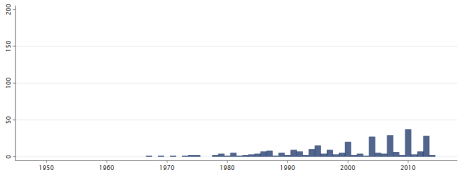


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.6 lis_dc150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

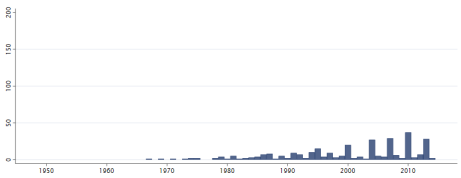


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.7 lis_dc5075 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

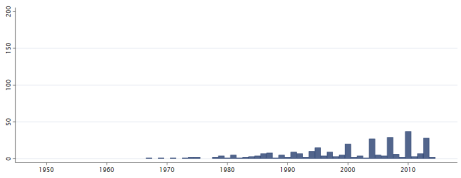


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.8 lis_dc75150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

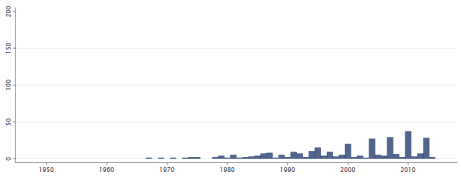


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.9 lis_gini Gini Coefficient

Gini Coefficient.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

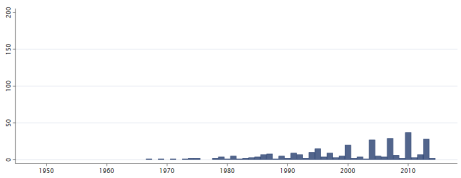


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.10 lis_meaneqi Mean Equivalized Income

Mean Equivalized Income.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

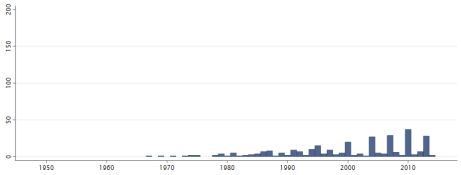


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.11 lis_medeqi Median Equivalized Income

Median Equivalized Income.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

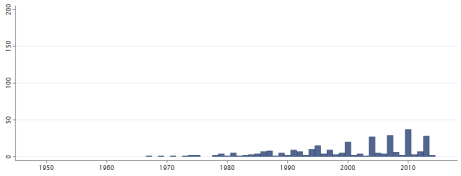


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.12 lis_pr8020 Percentile Ratio (80/20)

Percentile Ratio (80/20).

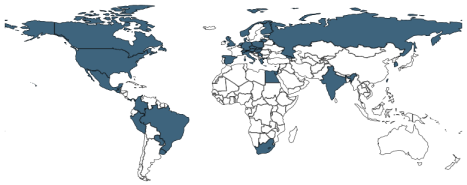
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



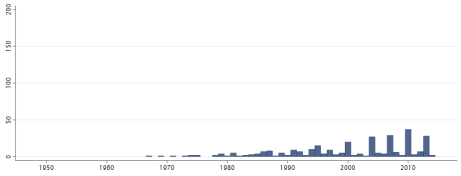
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.13 lis_pr9010 Percentile Ratio (90/10)

Percentile Ratio (90/10).



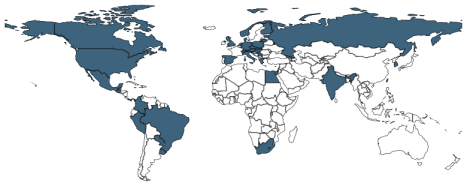
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



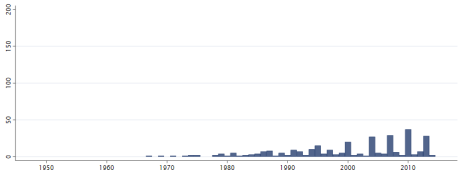
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.14 lis_pr9050 Percentile Ratio (90/50)

Percentile Ratio (90/50).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

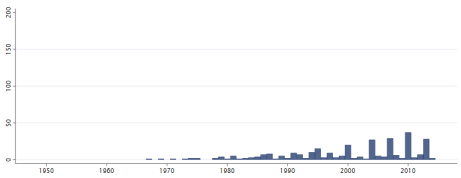


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.15 lis_rpr40 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

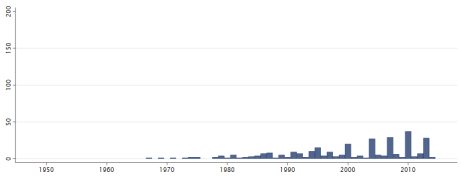


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.16 lis_rprc40 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%).

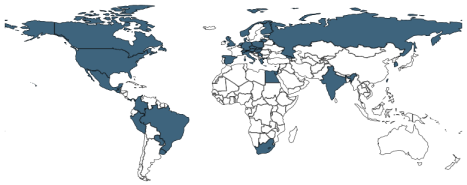
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



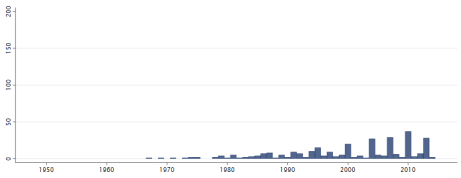
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.17 lis_rprc50 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%).



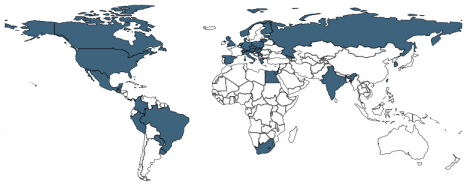
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



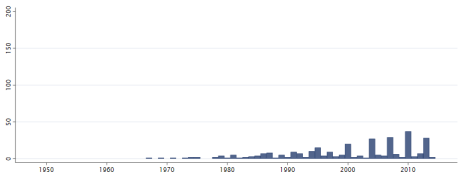
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.18 lis_rprc60 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

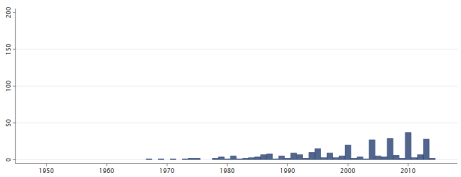


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.19 lis_rpre50 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

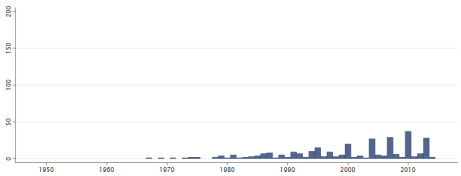


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.20 lis_rpre60 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%).

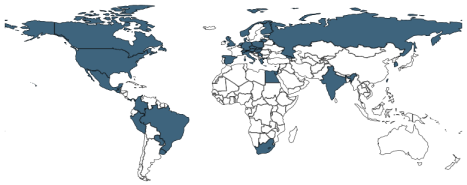
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



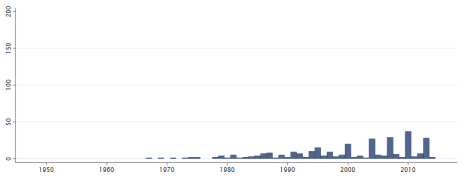
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.21 lis_rprt40 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%).



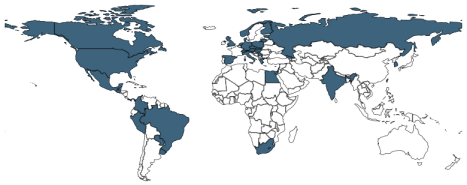
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



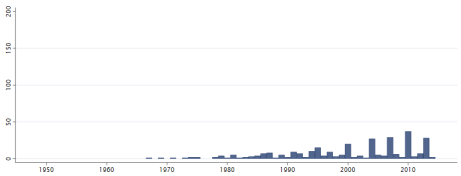
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.22 lis_rprt50 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

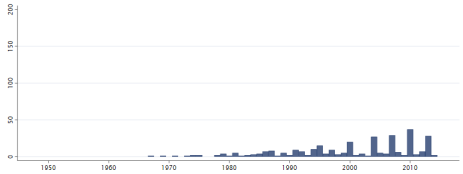


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.23 lis_rprt60 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

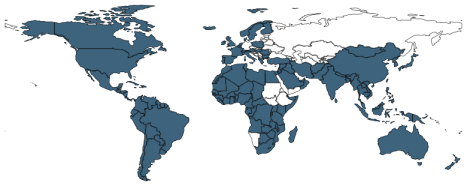
4.69 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

`http://faculty.tuck.dartmouth.edu/rafael-laporta/research-publications/`
(Porta et al., 1999)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

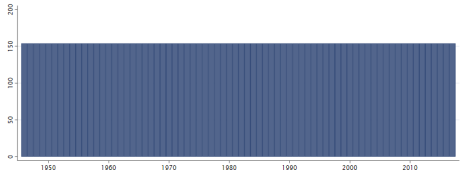
Data used in the article "The Quality of Government" Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Ab-stract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.69.1 lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.



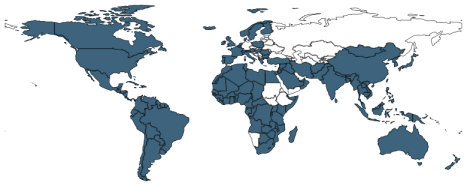
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150



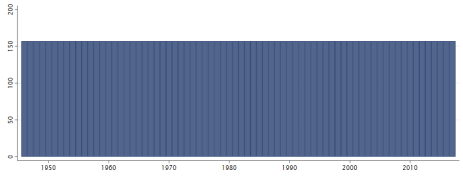
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 154 **n**: 11088 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.69.2 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).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 153

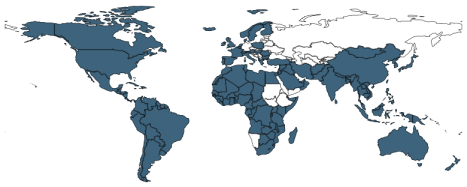


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 157 **n**: 11304 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 72

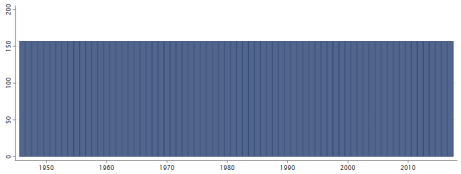
4.69.3 lp_legor Legal Origin

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



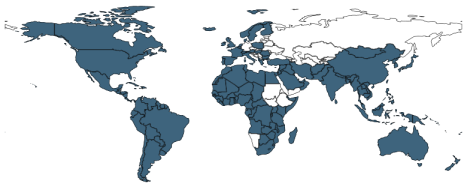
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 153



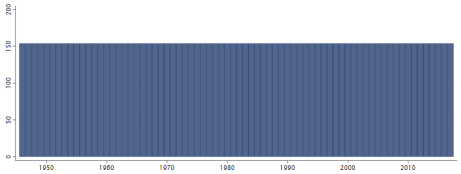
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 157 **n**: 11304 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.69.4 lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.



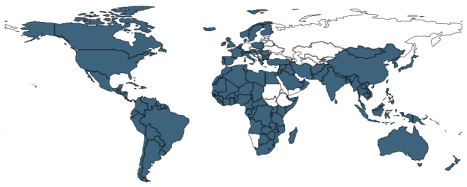
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150



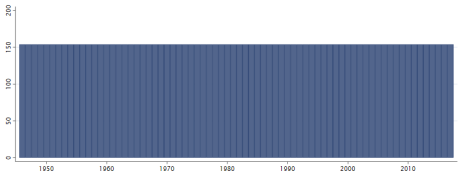
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 154 **n**: 11088 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.69.5 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.



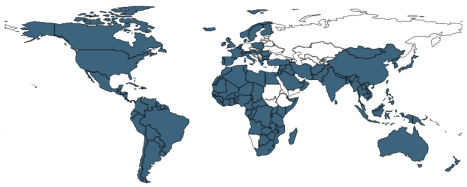
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150



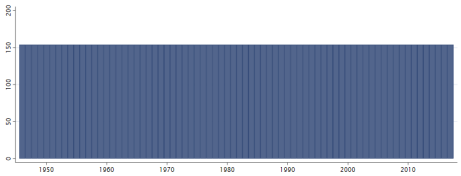
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 154 **n**: 11088 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.69.6 lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 154 **n**: 11088 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.70 Angus Maddison

`http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm`
("The Maddison Project", 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

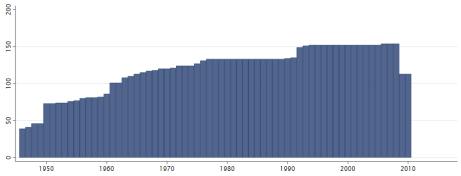
Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economy between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates are presented and discussed in Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2014). The Maddison Project: collaborative research on historical national accounts. The Economic History Review, 67 (3): 627-651.

4.70.1 mad_gdppc GDP per Capita

GDP per Capita in 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

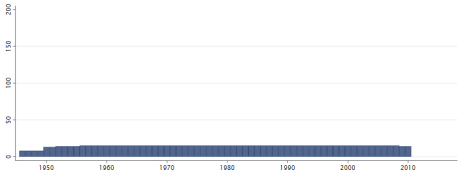


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 163 **n**: 7713 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.70.2 mad_gdppc1 GDP per Capita (year 1)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



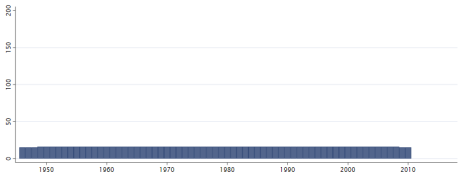
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 937 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.70.3 mad_gdppc1800 GDP per Capita (year 1800)

GDP per Capita year 1800.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



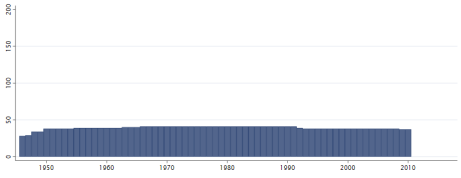
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 17 **n**: 1035 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.70.4 mad_gdppc1900 GDP per Capita (year 1900)

GDP per Capita year 1900.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 43 **n**: 2534 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 59

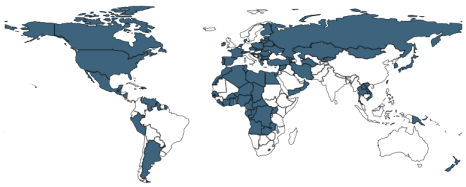
4.71 Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)

`http://www.nelda.co/#contact`
(Hyde & Marinov, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-26)

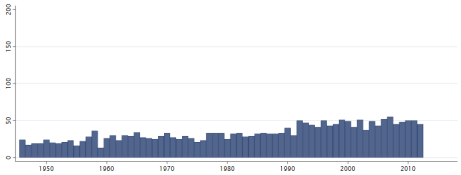
National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA)

4.71.1 nelda_fme First Multiparty Election

This indicates when a country is newly independent is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.



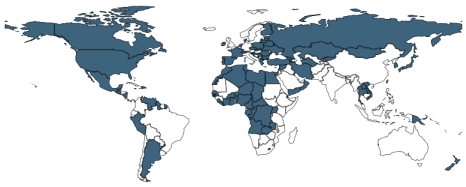
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



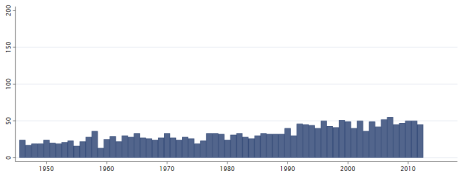
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2228 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.2 nelda_mbbe Media Bias before Election

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "yes." In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "yes." It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.



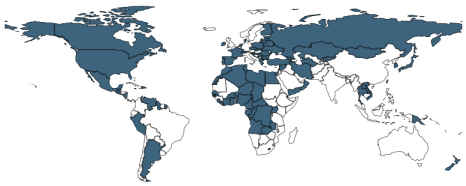
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



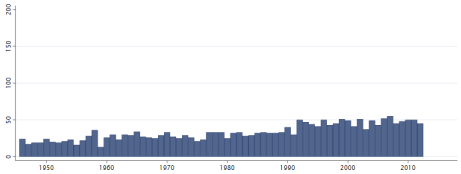
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2191 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.3 nelda_mtop Was More Than One Party Legal

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.



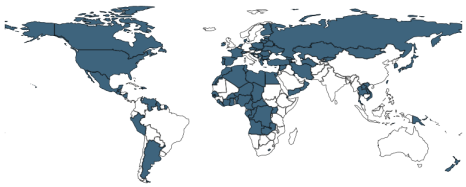
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



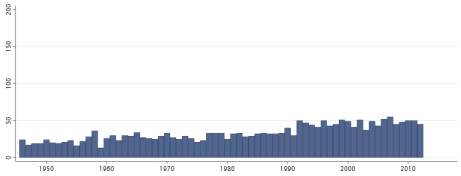
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2228 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.4 nelda_noe Number of Elections, Total

The number of Elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).



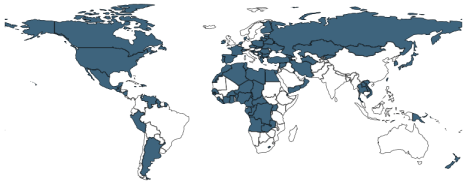
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



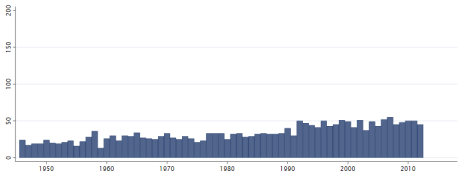
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2228 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.5 nelda_noea Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.



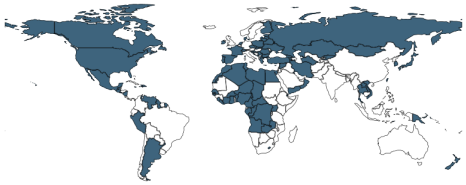
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



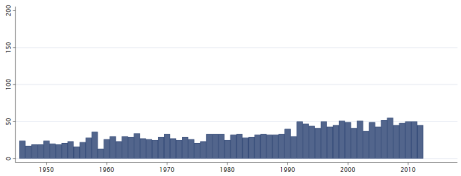
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2228 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.6 nelda_noee Number of Elections, Executive

Number of executive elections during the year.



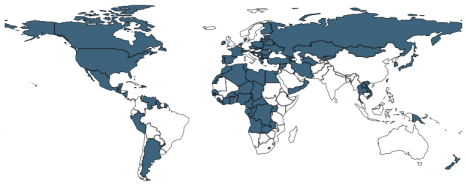
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



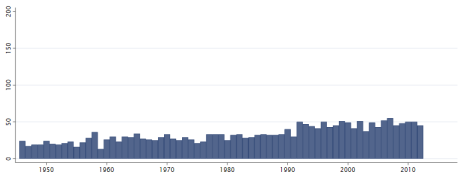
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2228 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.7 nelda_noel Number of Elections, Legislative

Number of legislative elections during the year.



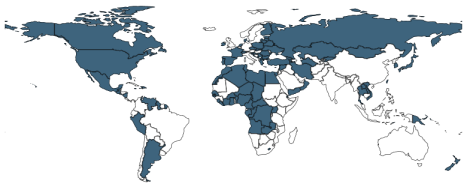
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



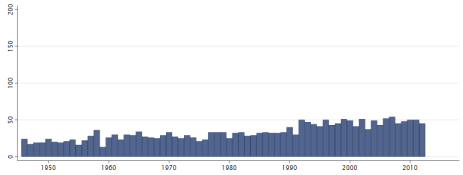
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2228 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.8 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.



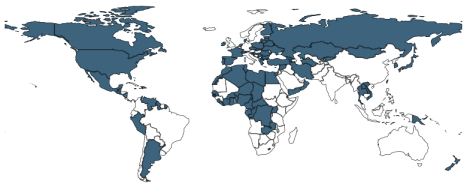
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



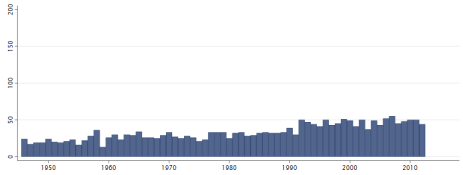
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2227 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.9 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.



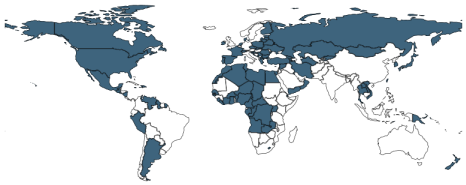
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88



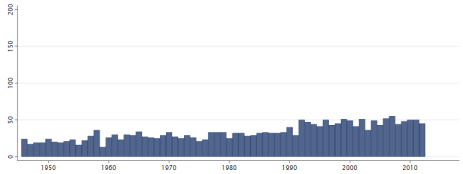
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2223 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.10 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 2224 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.72 Pippa Norris

`http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`
(Norris, 2009)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time-series Dataset This dataset is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original code-book for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication data-set used in the book, Driving Democracy.

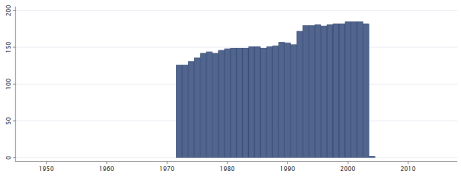
4.72.1 no_ce Classification of Executives

Classification of Executives:

1. Parliamentary Monarchy

2. Presidential Republic
3. Mixed Executive
4. Monarchy
5. Military State

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



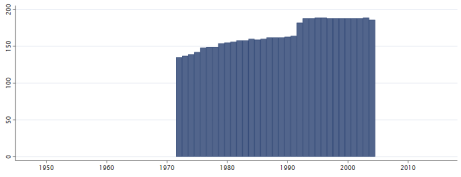
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 192 **n**: 5085 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.72.2 no_ef Electoral Family

Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



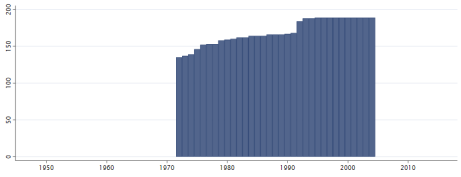
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 195 **n**: 5511 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.72.3 no_ufs Unitary or Federal State

Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 195 **n**: 5591 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.73 Natural Resource Management Index

`http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi`
(Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, 2011)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-31)

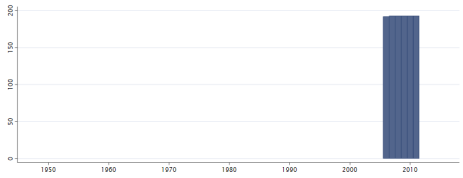
Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI), 2011 Release is a composite index for 174 countries derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under

protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality. The 2011 release of the NRMI includes a consistent time series of NRMIs for 2006 to 2011. In addition, the 2011 release includes two new indicators that will eventually supplant the NRMI: a Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) that is solely composed of the eco-region protection indicator, and a Child Health Indicator (CHI), which is an unweighted average of the proximtiy-to-target scores for access to water, access to sanitation, and child mortality.

4.73.1 nrmi_ecoprot Ecoregion protection

Eco-Region Protection assesses whether a country is protecting at least 10% of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 193 **n**: 1157 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.73.2 nrmi_nrmi Natural Resource Management Index

The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) is a composite index derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 170

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 175 **n**: 1004 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 6

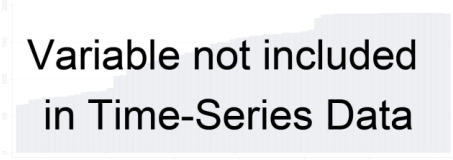
4.74 Nunn and Puga (2012)

`http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/`
(Nunn & Puga, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-17)

Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.74.1 nunn_desert % Desert

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

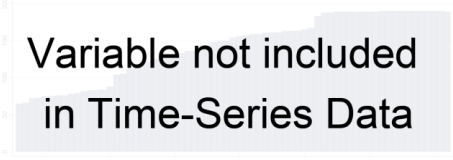


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.2 nunn_dist_coast Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km.)

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

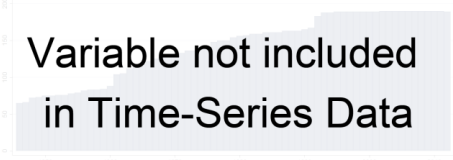


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.3 nunn_near_coast % Within 100 km. of ice-free coast

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to nearest ice-free coast, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that is within 100km of the nearest ice-free coast.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

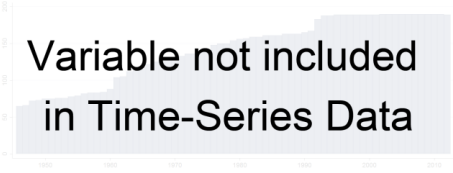
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.4 nunn_rugged Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m.)

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts.The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance betNunn and Pugaen two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness - or the average of any other variable - for each country, Nunn and Puga Nunn and Pugaigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries - for this and other variables - using digital boundary data based

on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which Nunn and Puga have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

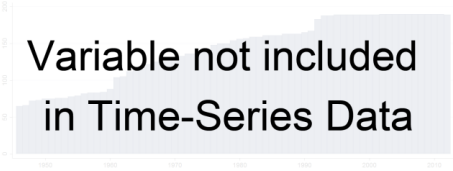


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74.5 nunn_tropical % Tropical climate

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190



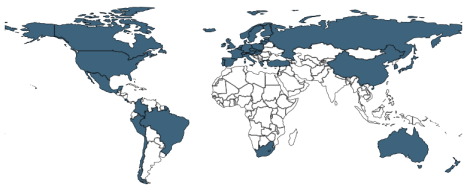
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75 OECD

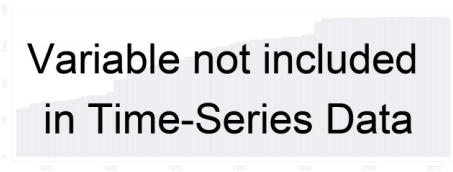
`http://stats.oecd.org/#`
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-30)

Country Statistical Profiles A selection of variables from Country Statistical Profiles.

4.75.1 oecd_agedpopgeo_g1 Elderly Population

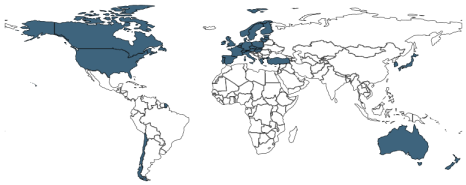


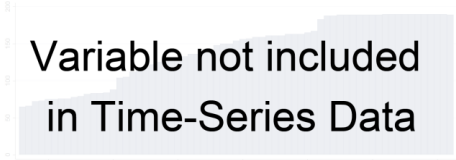
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 43



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.2 oecd_agedpopgeo_g3a Elderly Dependency Rate - Urban

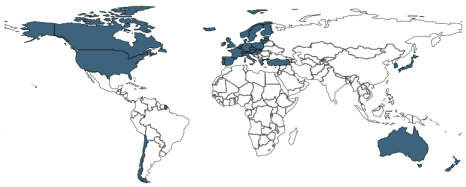


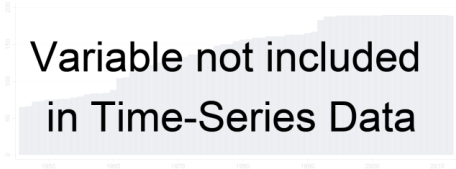


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.3 oecd_agedpopgeo_g3b Elderly Dependency Rate

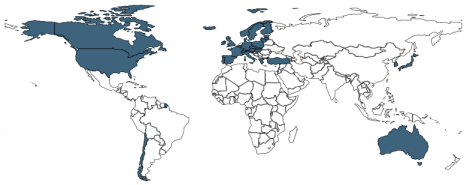


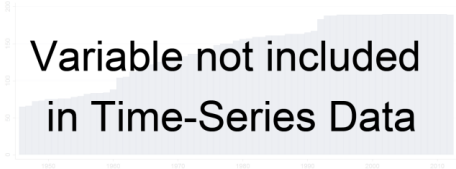


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.4 oecd_agedpopgeo_g3c Elderly Dependency Rate - Rural



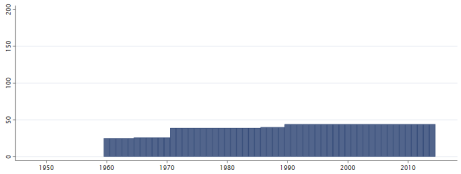


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.5 oecd_airqty_t1 CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.

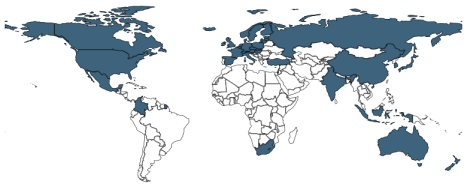


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 44

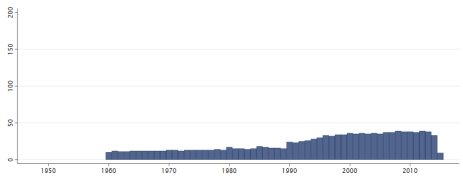
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 46 **n**: 2126 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.75.6 oecd_doctor_g1 Practising Physicians

Practising physicians.



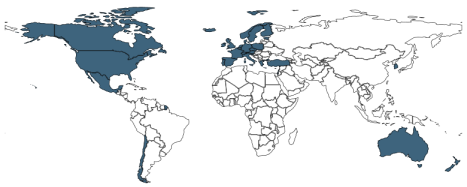
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 39



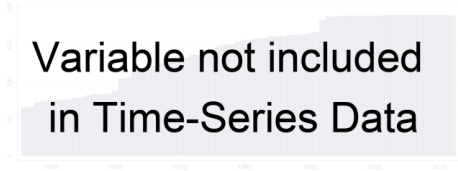
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 40 **n**: 1251 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.75.7 oecd_doctor_g2a General Practitioners (% of Total Physicians)

General practitioners as a percentage of total physicians.



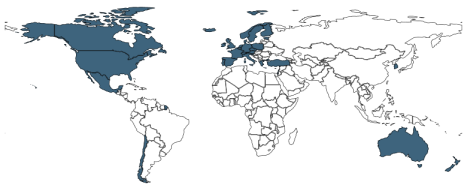
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



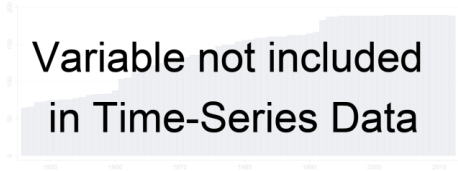
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.8 oecd_doctor_g2b Specialists (% of Total Physicians)

Specialists as a percentage of total physicians.



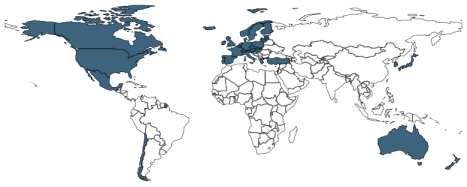
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31



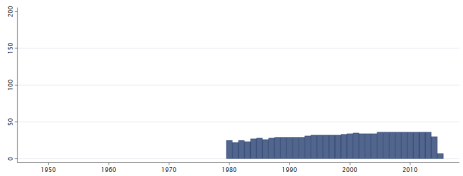
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.9 oecd_doctor_g3 Medical Graduates

Medical graduates.



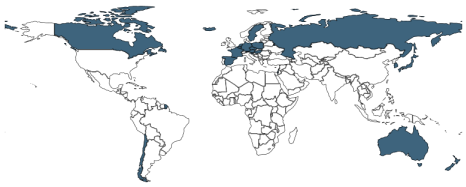
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



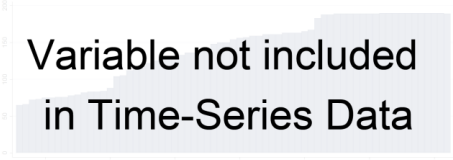
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 1105 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.75.10 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1a Expenditures on Tertiary Education Institutions, per Student

Expenditures on tertiary education institutions, spending per student.



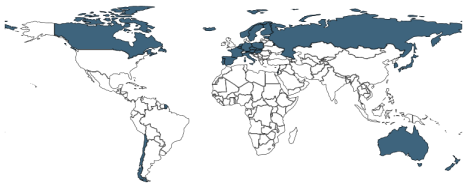
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 21



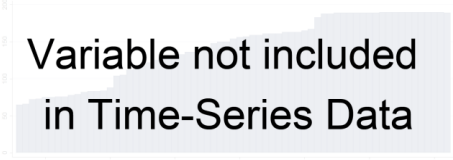
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.11 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1b Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, index.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 27

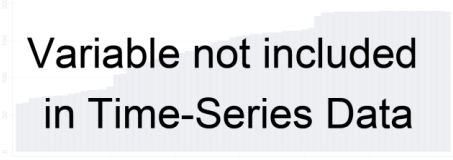


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.12 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1c Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions,number of students.

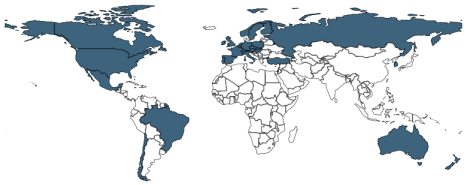
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36



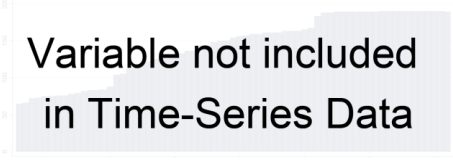
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.13 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1d Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Institutions

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, per student, index.



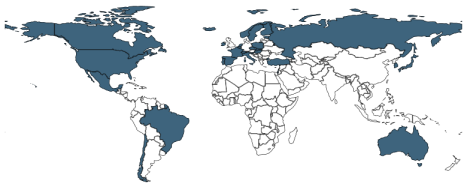
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32



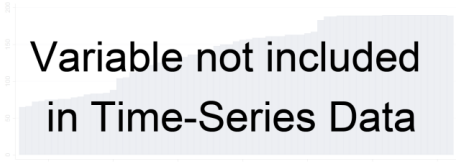
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.14 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1e Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Inst. (Share of Pub.Sources)

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, share of public sources.



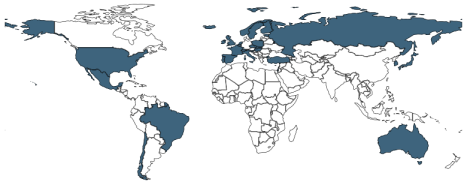
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29



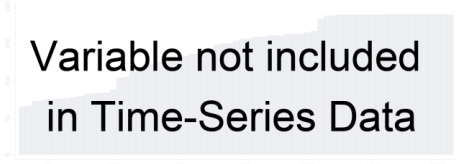
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.15 oecd_eduterexpnd_t1f Expenditure on Tertiary Educational Inst. (Share of Priv. Sources)

Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions, share of private sources.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29

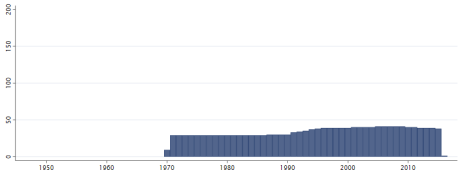


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.16 oecd_evogdp_t1 Real GDP Growth

Real GDP growth.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40

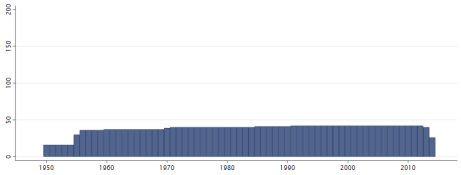


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 42 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.75.17 oecd_evopop_t1 Population

Population levels.

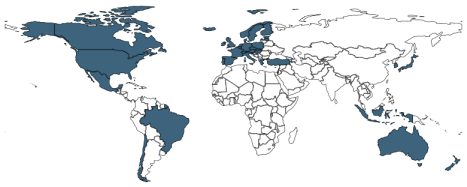
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 42



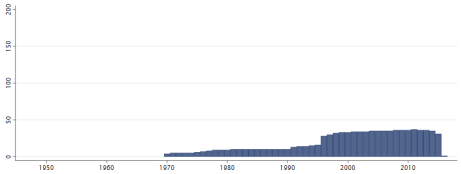
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 44 **n**: 2459 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.75.18 oecd_evova_t1a Real Value Added in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, Fishing

Real value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.



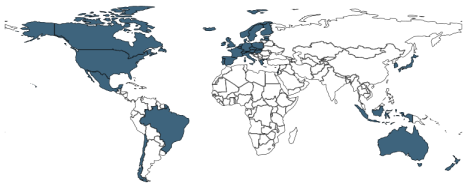
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 926 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.19 oecd_evova_t1b Real Value Added in Industry, Including Energy

Real value added in industry, including energy.

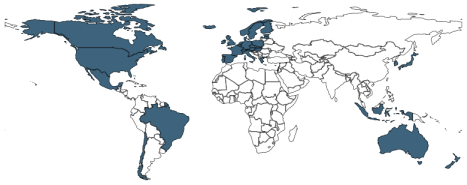


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36

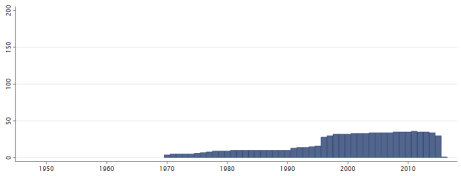
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 543 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.20 oecd_evova_t1d Real Value Added in Construction

Real value added in construction.



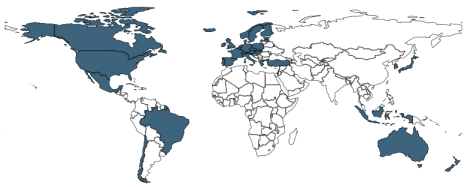
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



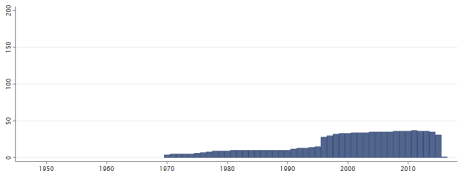
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 909 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.21 oecd_evova_t1e Real Value Added in Distributive Trade, Repairs, Transport and other

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and other.



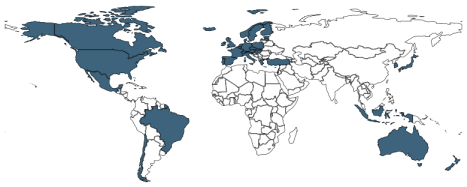
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37



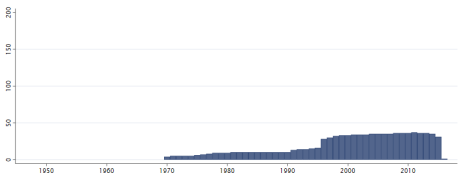
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 921 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.22 oecd_evova_t1f Real Value Added in Financial & Insurance Activ., Real Estate & other

Real value added in financial and insurance activities, real estate activities and other.



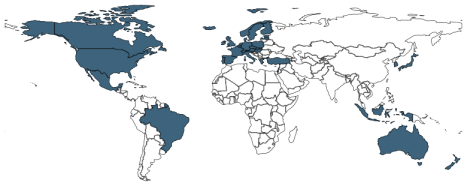
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37



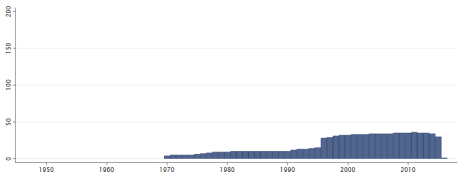
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 926 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.23 oecd_evova_t1g Real Value Added in Other Services Activities

Real value added in other services activities.

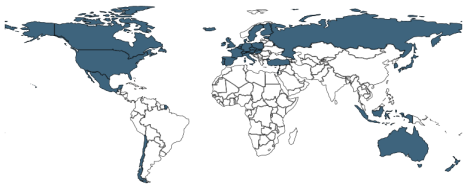


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36

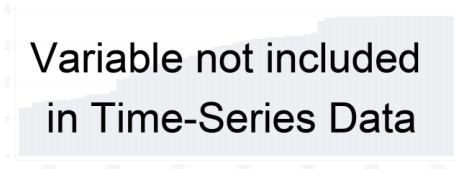


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36 **n**: 902 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.75.24 oecd_exedulv_t1h Share of Private Sources



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

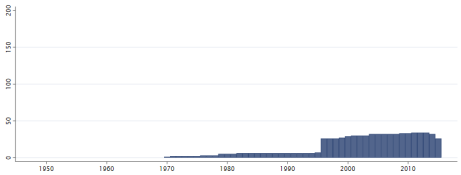


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.25 oecd_housinc_t1 Real Household Disposable Income

Real household disposable income.

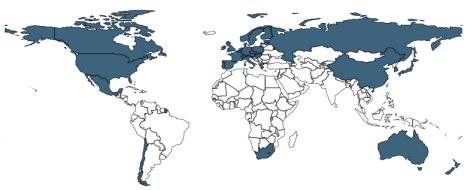
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35



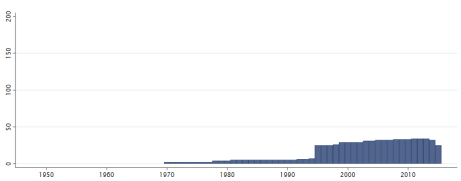
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 730 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.75.26 oecd_houssave_t1 Household Net Saving Rates

Household net saving rates.

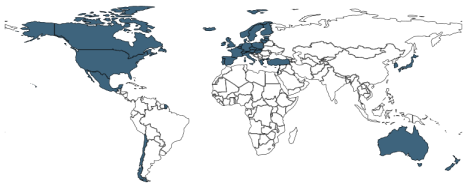


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.75.27 oecd_incinequal_t1a Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient (Late 2000s)

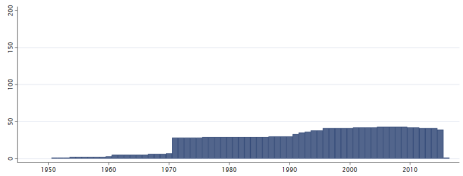


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36

Min. Year:1987 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36 **n**: 257 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.75.28 oecd_invrates_t1 Gross Fixed Capital Formation

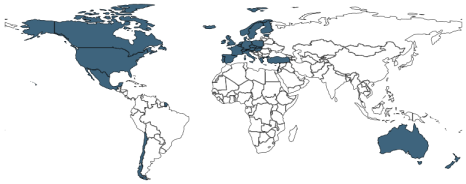
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 42



Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 45 **n**: 1667 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.75.29 oecd_migeduemp_t1c Employment Rates of Native-Born Population

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.

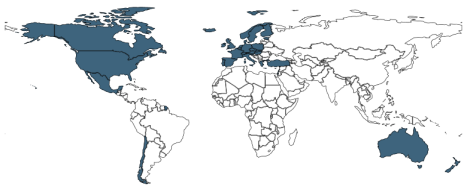


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.75.30 oecd_migeduemp_t1f Employment Rates of Foreign-Born Population

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.

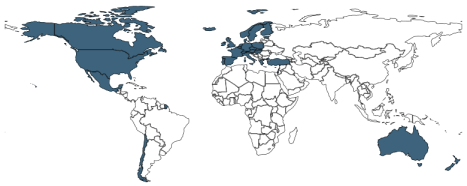


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32

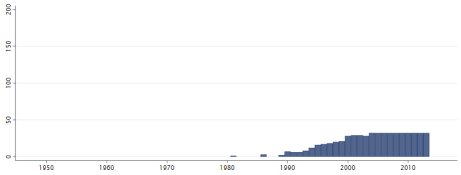
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 482 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.75.31 oecd_migforpop_t1a Foreign-born Population

Foreign-born population.



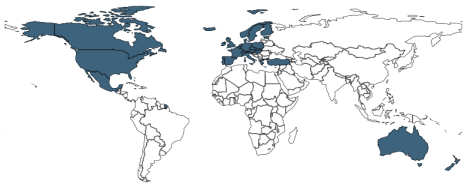
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 571 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.75.32 oecd_migunemp_t1a Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Men

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men.

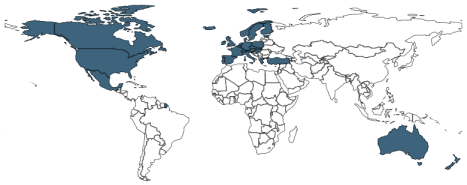


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.75.33 oecd_migunemp_t1b Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Men

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men.

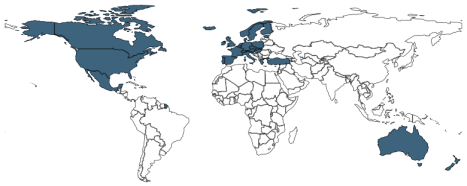


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.75.34 oecd_migunemp_t1c Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Women

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women.

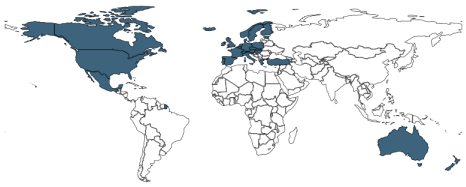


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.75.35 oecd_migunemp_t1d Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Women

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women.

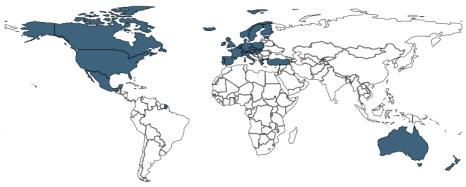


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.75.36 oecd_migunemp_t1e Unemployment Rates of Native-Born Population: Total

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total.

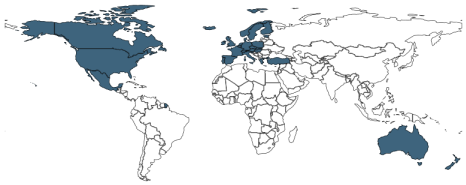


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.75.37 oecd_migunemp_t1f Unemployment Rates of Foreign-Born Population: Total

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total.

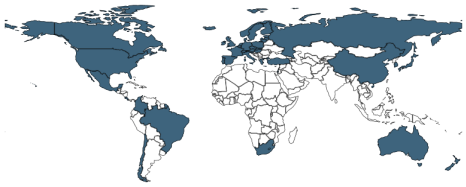


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

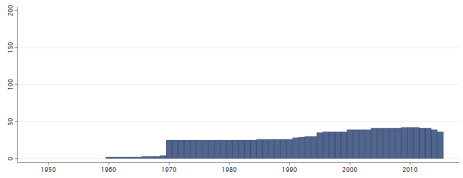
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.75.38 oecd_natinccap_t1 Gross National Income per Capita

Gross national income per capita.



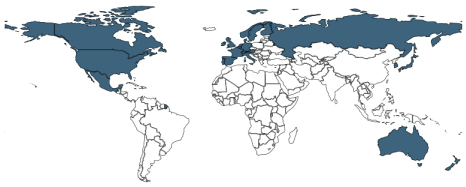
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 42



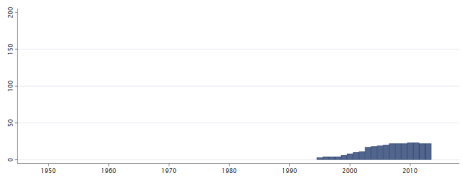
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 45 **n**: 1496 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.75.39 oecd_netmigr_t1a Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Work

Permanent inflows by category of entry: work.



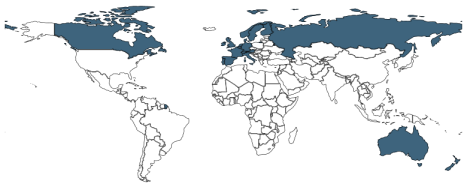
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23



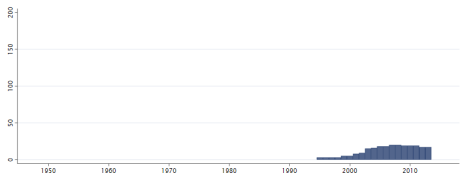
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.75.40 oecd_netmigr_t1b Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Free Movements

Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements.



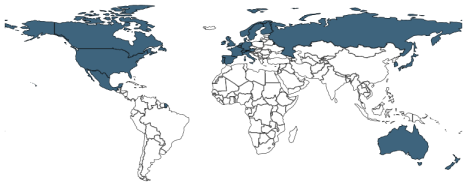
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 19



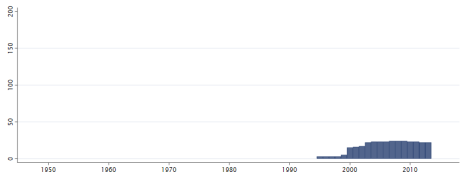
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20 **n**: 237 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.75.41 oecd_netmigr_t1c Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Accomp. Family of Workers

Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers.



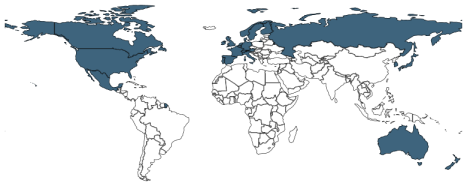
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 24 **n**: 318 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.75.42 oecd_netmigr_t1d Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Family

Permanent inflows by category of entry: family.

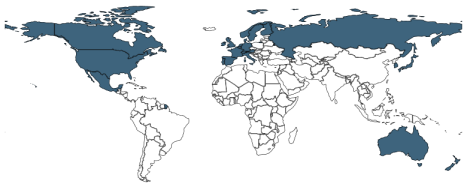


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23

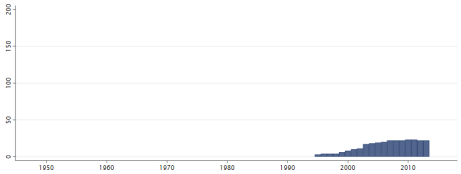
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 24 **n**: 290 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.75.43 oecd_netmigr_t1e Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Humanitarian

Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian.



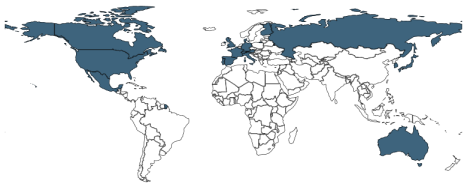
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23



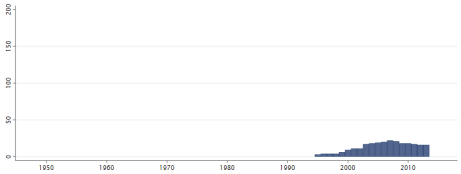
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.75.44 oecd_netmigr_t1f Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Other

Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other.



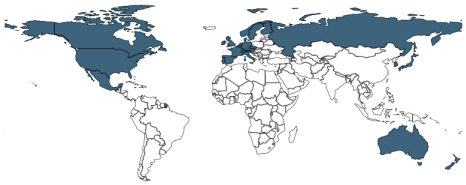
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 17



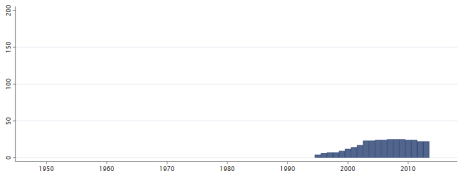
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 254 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.75.45 oecd_netmigr_t1g Permanent Inflows by Category of Entry: Total

Total permanent inflows.



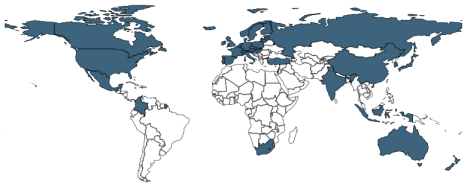
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 24



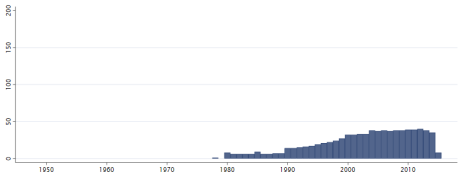
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25 **n**: 337 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.75.46 oecd_nurse_g1 Practising Nurses

Practising nurses.



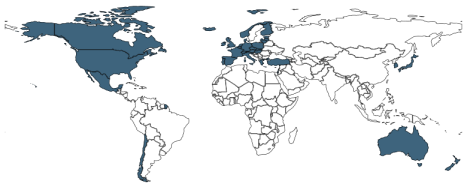
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40



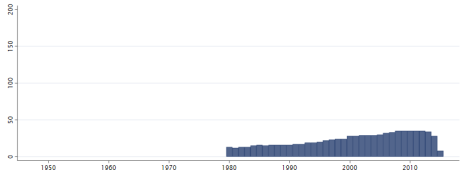
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 812 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.75.47 oecd_nurse_g3 Nursing Graduates

Nursing graduates.



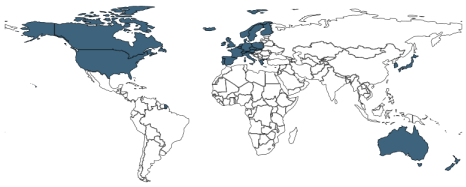
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 829 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.75.48 oecd_oda_t1b Net Official Development Assistance (Millions of USD)

Net official development assistance, millions of US dollars.



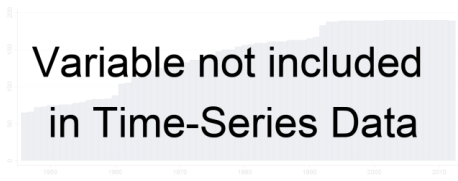
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 224 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.75.49 oecd_pisa_t1a Mean Scores on the Mathematics Scale in PISA 2012: Women

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37

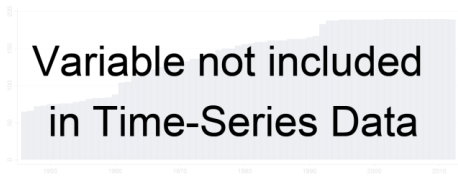


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.50 oecd_pisa_t1c Mean Scores on the Mathematics Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37

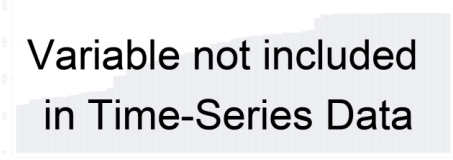


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.51 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

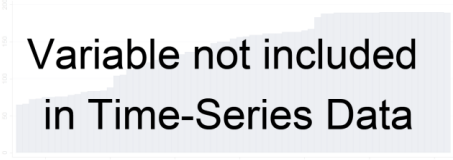


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.52 oecd_pisa_t1i Mean Scores on the Science Scale in PISA 2012: Women

Mean scores on the science scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: women.

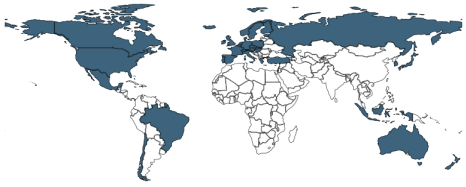
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37



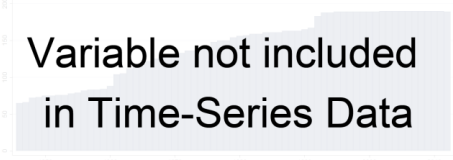
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.53 oecd_pisa_t1k Mean Scores on the Science Scale in PISA 2012: Men

Mean scores on the science scale in Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012: men.

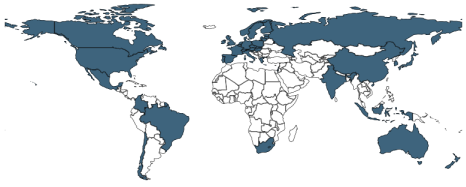


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37

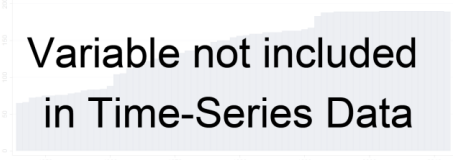


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.54 oecd_popgeo_g1 Share of Population in 10 percent with largest population

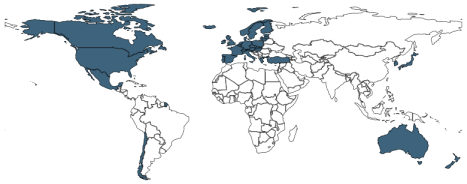


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40

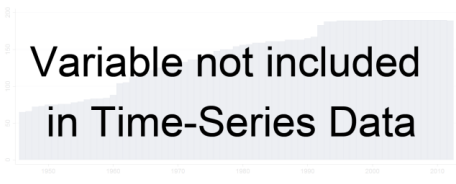


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.55 oecd_popgeo_g3a Distribution of the national population into urban regions

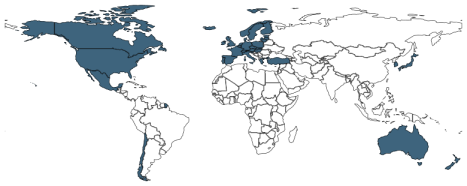


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

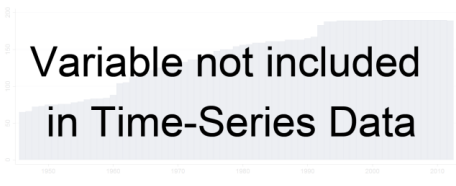


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.56 oecd_popgeo_g3b Distribution of the national population into intermediate regions

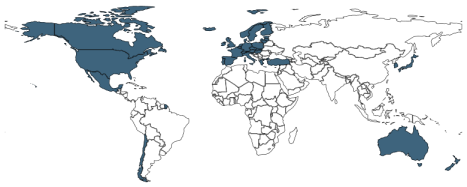


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

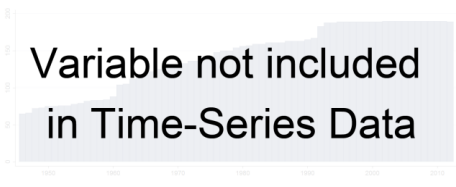


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.57 oecd_popgeo_g3c Distribution of the national population into rural regions

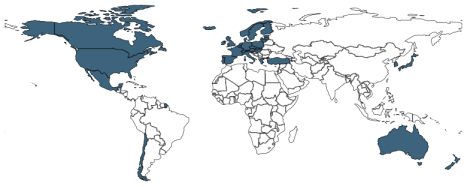


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

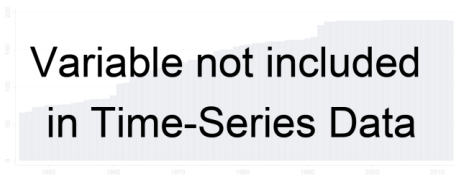


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.58 oecd_popgeo_g4a Distribution of the national area into urban regions

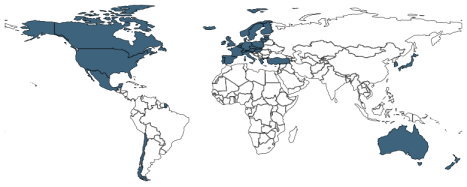


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

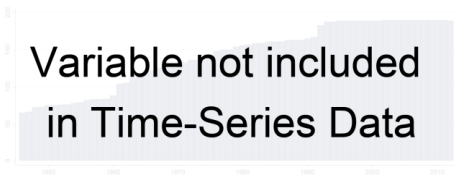


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.59 oecd_popgeo_g4b Distribution of the national area into intermediate regions

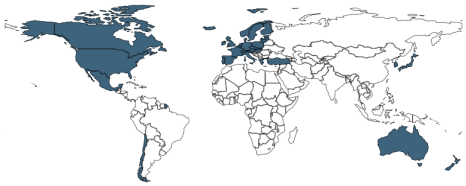


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

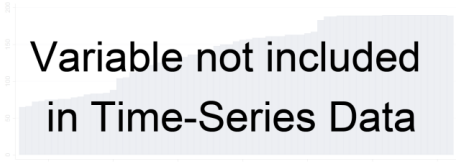


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.60 oecd_popgeo_g4c Distribution of the national area into urban regions

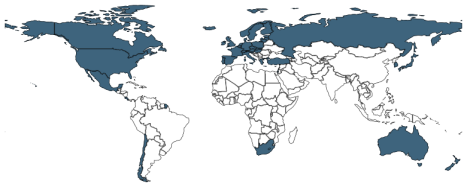


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35

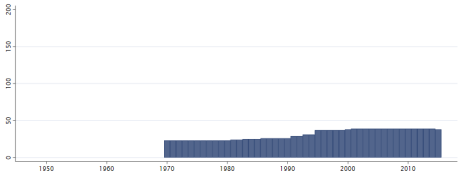


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.61 oecd_prodincom_g1 GDP per hour worked

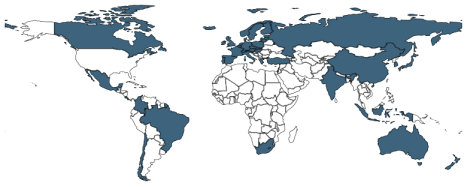


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 39

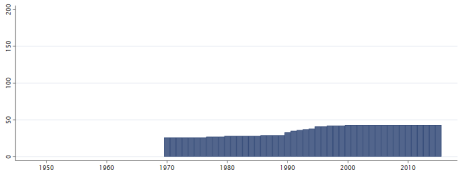


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 40 **n**: 1433 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.75.62 oecd_prodincom_g2a Percentage Gap with respect to US GDP per Capita

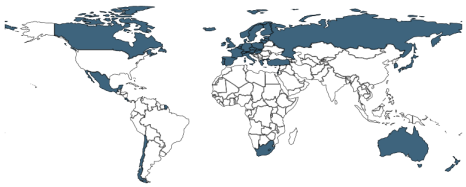


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 43

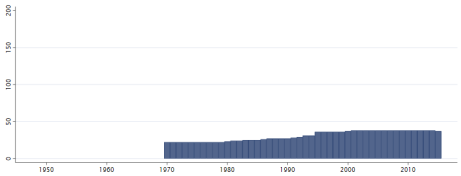


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 44 **n**: 1622 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.75.63 oecd_prodincom_g2b Effect of Labour Utilisation

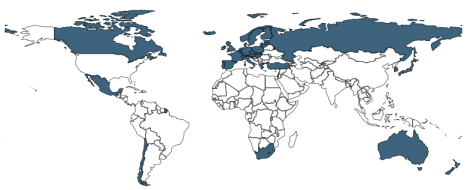


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

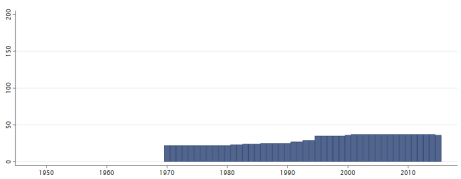


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 39 **n**: 1405 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.75.64 oecd_prodincom_g2c Percentage Gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked



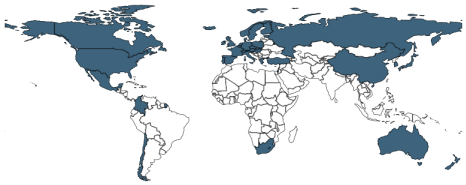
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37



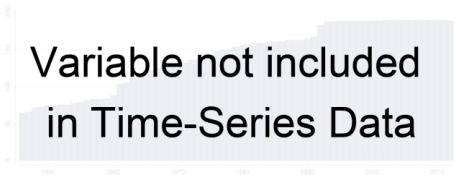
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38 **n**: 1362 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.75.65 oecd_regdispunemp_g1 Gini Index of Regional Unemployment Rates

Gini index of regional unemployment rates.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

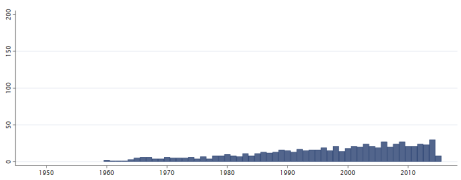


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.66 oecd_smoke_g1 Adult Population Smoking Daily

Adult population smoking daily.

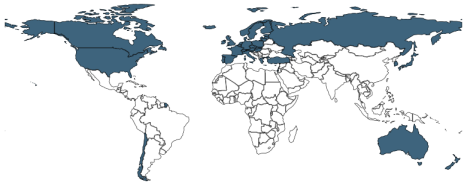
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 43



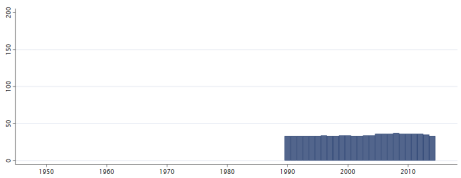
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 46 **n**: 709 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.67 oecd_soxnox_t1a Sulphur Oxides Emissions

Sulphur oxides emissions.



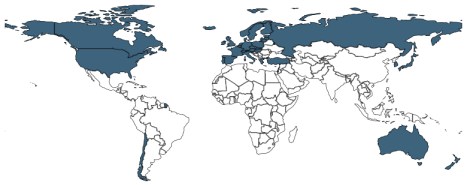
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36



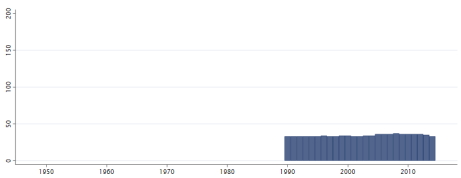
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 857 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.75.68 oecd_soxnox_t1b Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

Nitrogen oxides emissions.



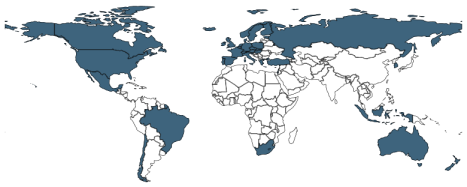
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36

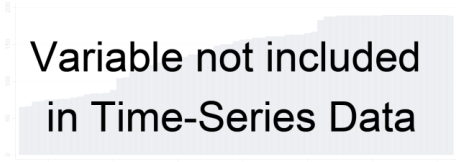


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 857 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.75.69 oecd_tertiary_t1a Population Aged 25-34 Below Upper Secondary Educational Attainment

Population aged 25-34 below upper secondary educational attainment.



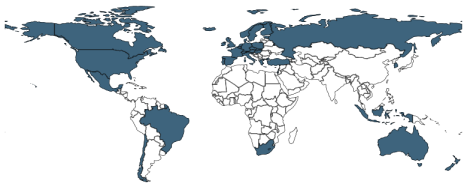


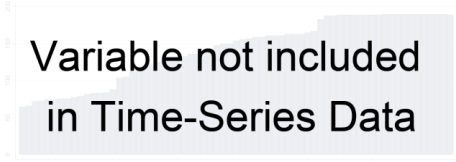
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.70 oecd_tertiary_t1b Population Aged 25-34 Upper Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary

Population aged 25-34 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary.



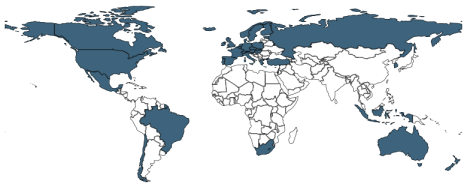


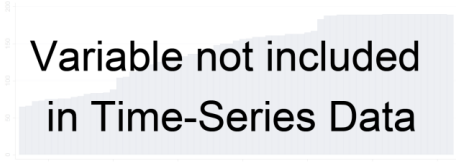
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.71 oecd_tertiary_t1c Population Aged 25-34 Tertiary Education

Population aged 25-34 tertiary education.



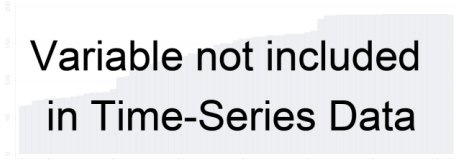


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.72 oecd_tertiary_t1d Population Aged 25-64 Below Upper Secondary educational attainment

Population aged 25-64 below upper secondary educational attainment.



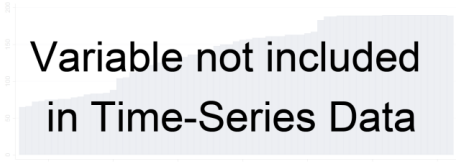
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.73 oecd_tertiary_t1e Population Aged 25-64 Upper Secondary and Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary

Population aged 25-64 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

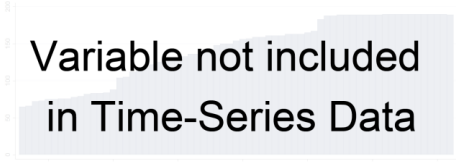


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.74 oecd_tertiary_t1f Population Aged 25-64 Tertiary Education

Population aged 25-64 tertiary education.

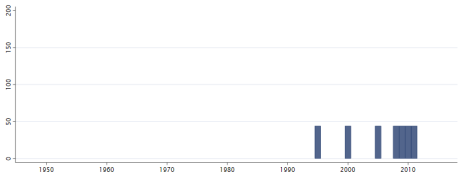
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.75 oecd_tiva_t1 Foreign Value Added as a Share of Gross Exports

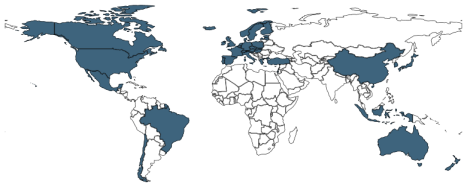
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44



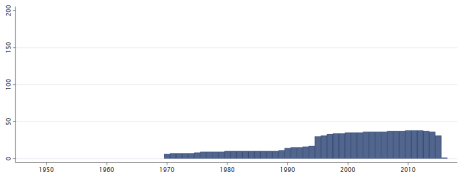
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.75.76 oecd_valaddac_t1a Value Added in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, Fishing

Value added in agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing.



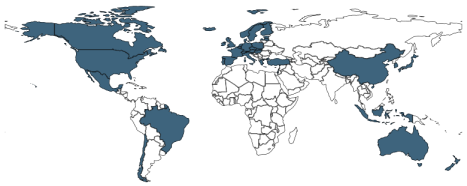
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.75.77 oecd_valaddac_t1b Value Added in Industry, Including Energy

Value added in industry, including energy.

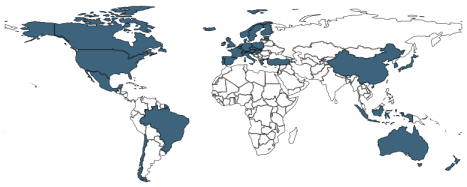


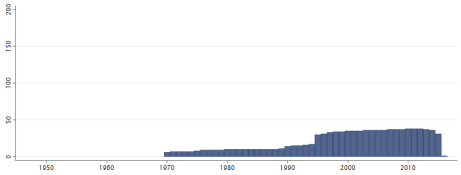
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 579 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.78 oecd_valaddac_t1c Value Added in Manufacturing

Value added in manufacturing.



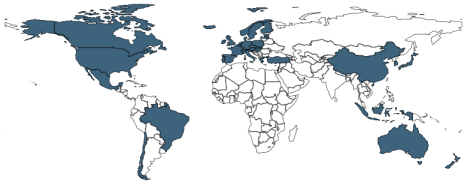


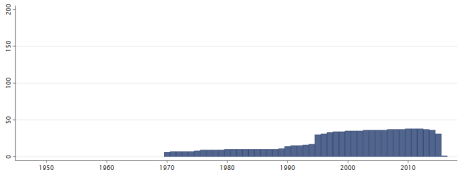
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.75.79 oecd_valaddac_t1d Value Added in Construction

Value added in construction.



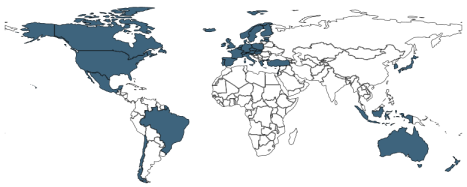


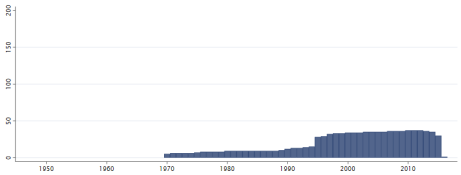
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.75.80 oecd_valaddac_t1e Value Added in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transport and other

Value added in wholesale and retail trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants, transport and other.



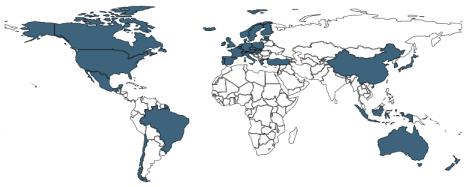


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37

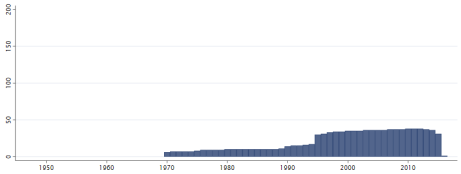
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 944 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.75.81 oecd_valaddac_t1f Value Added in Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and other

Value added in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activivities.



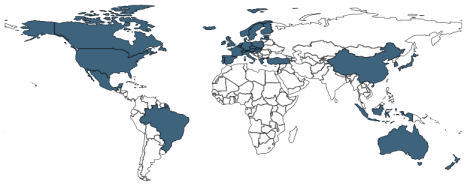
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38



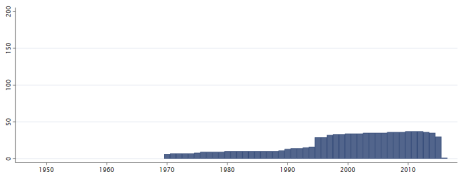
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 38 **n**: 997 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.75.82 oecd_valaddac_t1g Value Added in Other Services Activities

Value added in other services activities.



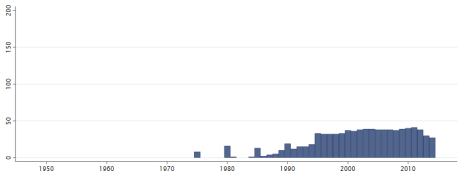
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 37



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.75.83 oecd_waste_t1b Total Amount Generated of Municipal Waste

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41



Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 42 **n**: 856 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.76 The Ocean Health Index

`http://www.oceanhealthindex.org`
(Halpern, n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-25)

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.

4.76.1 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 151

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 151 **n**: 755 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.77 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

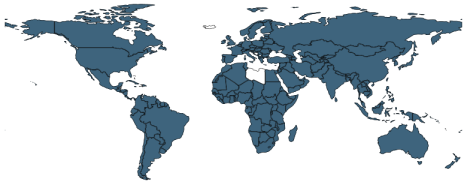
`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-08)

Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2016 The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2016, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2016 (167 countries in 2016). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

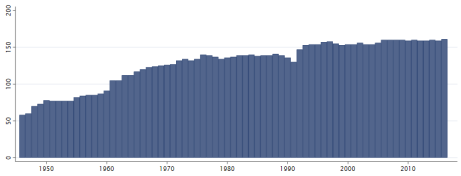
4.77.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

Institutionalized Autocracy: "Authoritarian regime" in Western political discourse is a pejorative term for some very diverse kinds of political systems whose common properties are a lack of regularized political competition and concern for political freedoms. Authors use the more neutral term Autocracy and define it operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints. Most modern autocracies also exercise a high degree of directiveness over social and economic activity, but authors regard this as a function of political ideology and choice, not a defining property of autocracy. Social democracies also exercise relatively high degrees of directiveness. Authors prefer to leave open for empirical investigation the question of how Autocracy, Democracy, and Directiveness (performance) have covaried over time.

An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively. This operational indicator of autocracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the regulation of participation (variable p_parreg), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



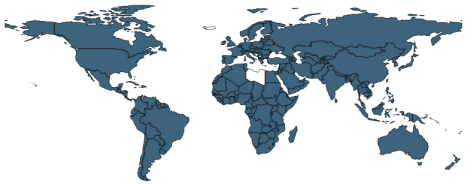
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.2 p_democ Institutionalized Democracy

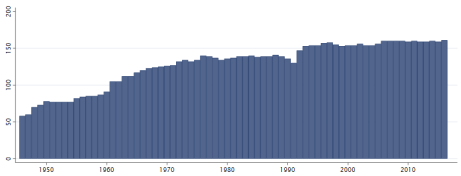
Institutionalized Democracy: Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints

on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Other aspects of plural democracy, such as the rule of law, systems of checks and balances, freedom of the press, and so on are means to, or specific manifestations of, these general principles. Authors do not include coded data on civil liberties.

The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from coding of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).



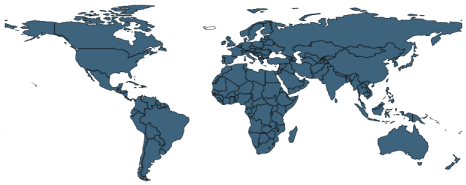
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



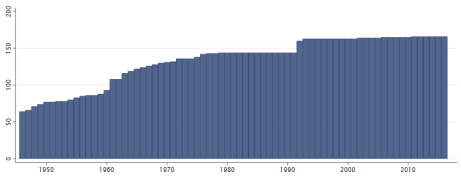
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.3 p_durable Regime Durability

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166

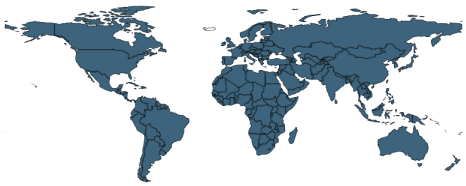


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9480 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

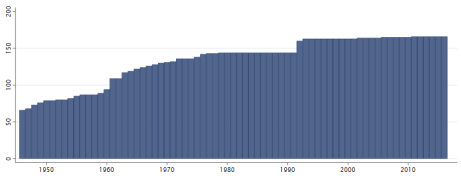
4.77.4 p_flag Tentative Coding

Tentative Coding: Trichotomous "flag" variable indicating confidence of codings (recent year codings only).

0. Confident: Reasonably confident coding of established authority patterns that have been "artificially smoothed" to present consistency over time between substantive polity changes.
1. Tentative: Reasonably confident coding of emerging authority patterns that have not been smoothed over time; these codes are "free floating," that is, they are based on information available in the case-year and are not tied to prior year coding(s). Codes are considered tentative for up to five years following a substantive polity change.
2. Tenuous: Best judgment coding based on limited information and/or insufficient time span since a substantive polity change and the emergence of new authority patterns.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166

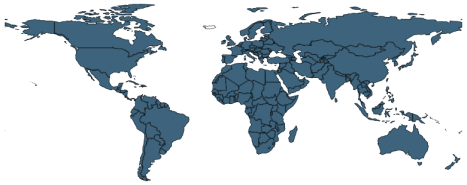


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9509 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

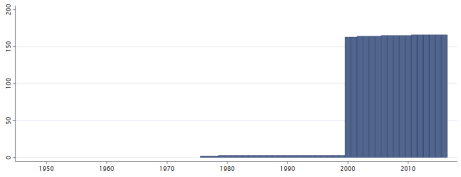
4.77.5 p_fragment Polity Fragmentation

Polity Fragmentation: This variable codes the operational existence of a separate polity, or polities, comprising substantial territory and population within the recognized borders of the state and over which the coded polity exercises no effective authority (effective authority may be participatory or coercive). Local autonomy arrangements voluntarily established and accepted by both central and local authorities are not considered fragmentation. A polity that cannot exercise effective authority over at least 50 percent of its established territory is necessarily considered to be in a condition of "state failure" (i.e., interruption or interregnum, see below, or civil war). Polity fragmentation may result from open warfare (active or latent) or foreign occupation and may continue in the absence of open warfare if a situation of de facto separation remains unresolved and unchallenged by the state.

0. No overt fragmentation.
1. Slight fragmentation: Less than ten percent of the country's territory is effectively under local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.
2. Moderate fragmentation: Ten to twenty-five percent of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.
3. Serious fragmentation: Over twenty-five percent (and up to fifty percent) of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 168 **n**: 2872 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 17

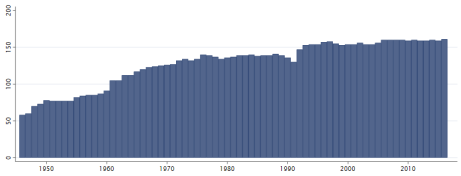
4.77.6 p_parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation

The Competitiveness of Participation: The competitiveness of participation refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena. Political competition implies a significant degree of civil interaction, so polities which are coded Unregulated ("1") on Regulation of Participation are coded "0" (Not Applicable) for competitiveness. Competitiveness is coded on a five category scale:

0. Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Political Participation (variable p_parreg).
1. Repressed: No significant oppositional activity is permitted outside the ranks of the regime and ruling party. Totalitarian party systems, authoritarian military dictatorships, and despotic monarchies are typically coded here. However, the mere existence of these structures is not sufficient for a Repressed coding. The regime's institutional structure must also be matched by its demonstrated ability to repress oppositional competition.
2. Suppressed: Some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism; but the regime systematically and sharply limits its form, extent, or both in ways that exclude substantial groups (20% or more of the adult population) from participation. Suppressed competition is distinguished from Factional competition (below) by the systematic, persisting nature of the restrictions: large classes of people, groups, or types of peaceful political competition are continuously excluded from the political process. As an operational rule, the banning of a political party which received more than 10% of the vote in a recent national election is sufficient evidence that competition is "suppressed." However, other information is required to determine whether the appropriate coding is (2) Suppressed or (3) Factional competition. This category is also used to characterize transitions between Factional and Repressed competition. Examples of "suppression" are:
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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



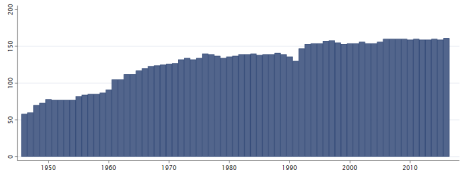
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.7 p_parreg Regulation of Participation

Regulation of Participation: Participation is regulated to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. One-party states and Western democracies both regulate partic-ipation but they do so in different ways; the former by channeling participation through a single party structure, with sharp limits on diversity of opinion, and the latter by allowing relatively stable and enduring groups to compete nonviolently for political influence. The polar opposite is unregu-lated participation, in which there are no enduring national political organizations and no effective regime controls on political activity. In such situations political competition is fluid and often char-acterized by recurring coercion among shifting coalitions of partisan groups. A five-category scale is used to code this dimension:

1. Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organ-izations and no systematic regime controls on political activity. Political groupings tend to form around particular leaders, regional interests, religious or ethnic or clan groups, etc.; but the number and relative importance of such groups in national political life varies sub-stantially over time.
2. Multiple Identities: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which com-pete for political influence at the national level - parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups, not necessarily elected - but there are few recognized, overlapping (common) interests.
3. Sectarian: Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between in-tense factionalism and government favoritism, that is, when one identity group secures central power it favors group members in central allocations and restricts competing groups' political activities, until it is displaced in turn (i.e., active factionalism). Also coded here are polities in which political groups are based on restricted membership and signifi-cant portions of the population historically have been excluded from access to positions of power (latent factionalism, e.g., indigenous peoples in some South American countries).
4. Restricted: Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factionalism, but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process.
5. Regulated: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion. No significant groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163

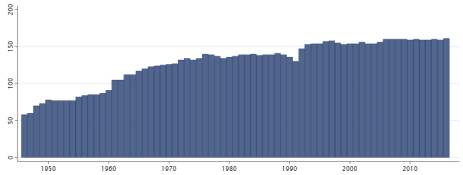


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.8 p_polity Combined Polity Score

Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic)

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

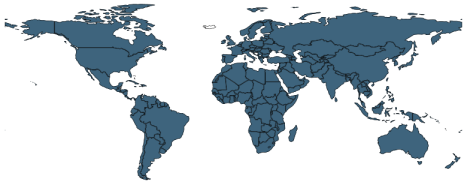
4.77.9 p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

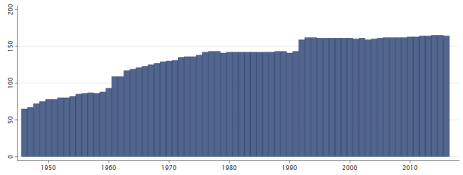
(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum," or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Note: Ongoing (-88) transitions in the most recent year are converted to "system missing" values. Transitions (-88) following a year of independence, interruption (-66), or interregnum (-77) are prorated from the value "0".



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165

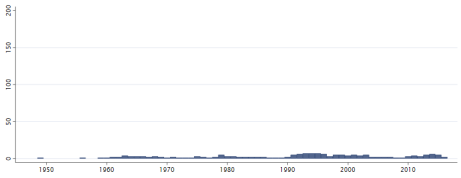


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 9408 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.77.10 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.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 9



Min. Year:1949 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 39 **n**: 175 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 4

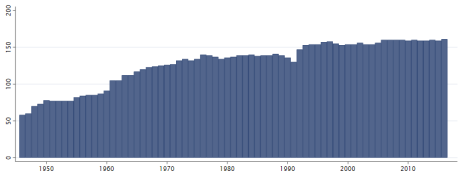
4.77.11 p_xconst Executive Constraints (Decision Rules)

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".

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



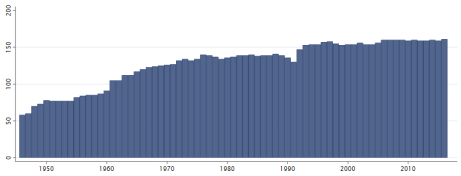
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.12 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

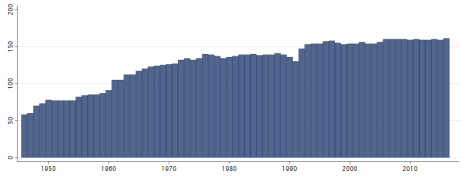
4.77.13 p_xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment

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 categories are used:

0. Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg).
1. Closed: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, e.g. kings, emperors, beys, emirs, etc., who assume executive powers by right of descent. An executive selected by other means may proclaim himself a monarch but the polity he governs is not coded "closed" unless a relative actually succeeds him as ruler.
2. Dual Executive-Designation: Hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister.
3. Dual Executive-Election: Hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister.
4. Open: Chief executives are chosen by elite designation, competitive election, or transitional arrangements between designation and election.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



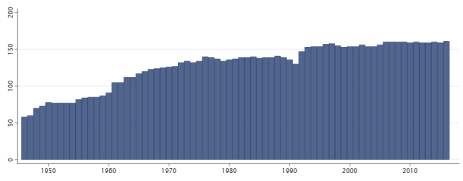
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.14 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 differentiate the extent of institutionalization:

1. Unregulated: Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power. Such caesaristic transfers of power are sometimes legitimized after the fact in noncompetitive elections or by legislative enactment. Despite these "legitimization" techniques, a polity remains unregulated until the de facto leader of the coup has been replaced as head of government either by designative or competitive modes of executive selection. However, unregulated recruitment does not include the occasional forceful ouster of a chief executive if elections are called within a reasonable time and the previous pattern continues.
2. Designational/Transitional: Chief executives are chosen by designation within the political elite, without formal competition (i.e., one-party systems or "rigged" multiparty elections). Also coded here are transitional arrangements intended to regularize future power transitions after an initial unregulated seizure of power (i.e., after constitutional legitimization of military rule or during periods when the leader of the coup steps down as head of state but retains unrivaled power within the political realm as head of the military). This category also includes polities in transition from designative to elective modes of executive selection (i.e., the period of "guided democracy" often exhibited during the transition from military to civilian rule) or vice versa (i.e., regimes ensuring electoral victory through the intimidation of oppositional leaders or the promulgation of a "state of emergency" before executive elections).
3. Regulated: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections. Ascriptive/designative and ascriptive/elective selections (i.e., an effective king and premier) are also coded as regulated. The fundamental difference between regulated selection and unregulated recruitment is that regulated structures require the existence of institutionalized modes of executive recruitment, either through constitutional decree or lineage. Moreover, in regulated competitive systems, unlike the designational/transitional mode, the method of future executive selection is not dependent on the particular party or regime currently holding power.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 9108 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.78 Norris, Martínez and Frank

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7`
(Norris et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

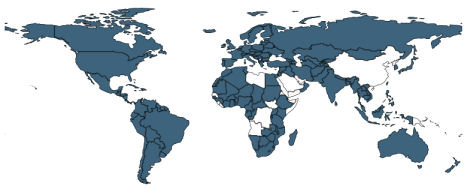
Electoral Integrity Project (Version 5.5) A global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma and Richard W. Frank for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard. The PEI asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity.

The concept of electoral integrity refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections. These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by the decisions of the UN General Assembly, by regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU), and by member states in the United Nations. Following endorsement, these standards apply universally to all countries throughout the electoral cycle, including during the pre-electoral period, the campaign, on polling day, and in its aftermath.

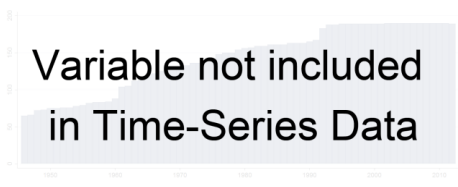
To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100-point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides one way to summarize the overall integrity of the election. Alternatively, analysts can examine indices for each of the eleven dimensions, or use the disaggregated scores for each of the 49 individual indicators. In this way, data can be reaggregated flexibly to construct any measure which is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide. The third release of the dataset (PEI_3) included 2012 and 2013 cases and expands the comparison by including all national elections held from January 1st to December 31st 2014. In total PEI_3 included expert evaluations of 127 elections held in 107 countries. In addition, in 2014 elections in Haiti, Lebanon, and Comoros were delayed or suspended. Those are thus not included in the dataset. The election in Thailand was held and later annulled. Results are included in the data release.

4.78.1 pei_eir Electoral Integrity Rating

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 159

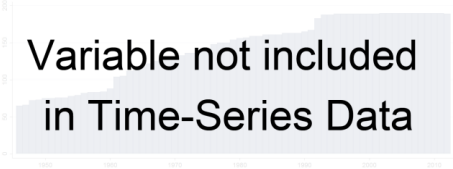


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.2 pei_eirhci Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

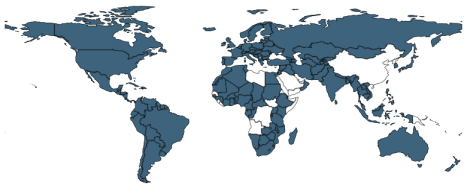
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 159



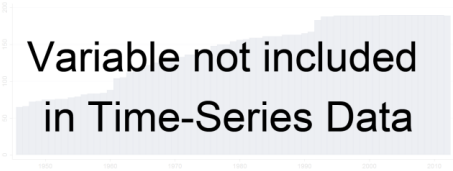
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.3 pei_eirlci Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I.

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 159

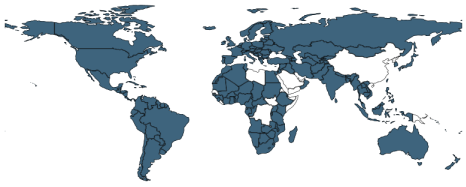


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

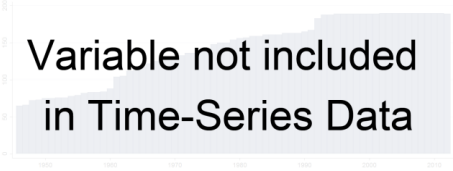
4.78.4 pei_off Elected Office

What government body was this election for?

0. Legislative
1. Presidential
2. Both



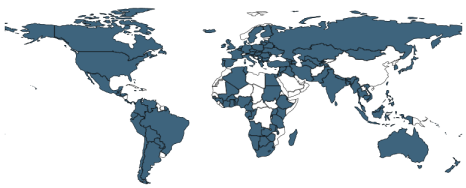
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 161



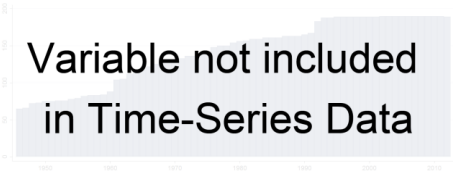
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.5 pei_peii Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.



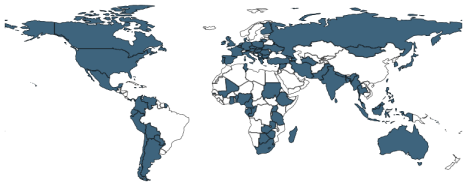
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 133



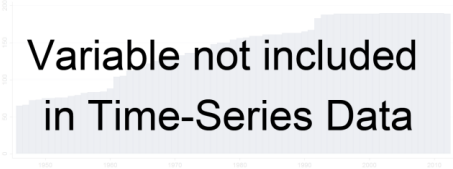
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.6 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.



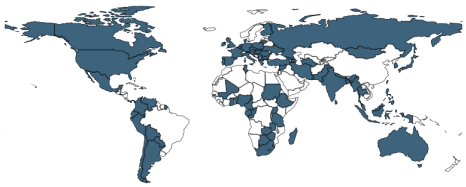
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 90



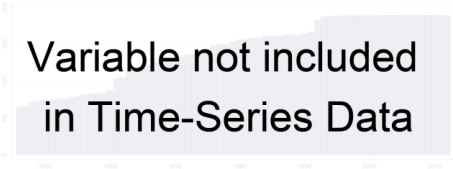
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.7 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:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 90



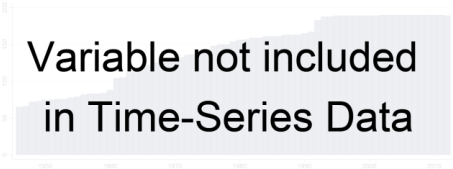
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.8 pei_peit Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

1. Very Low
2. Low
3. Moderate
4. High
5. Very High

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 161



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79 Social Policy Indicators (SPIN)

`http://www.spin.su.se/datasets/plb`
(Social Policy Indicators Database (SPIN), 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-15)

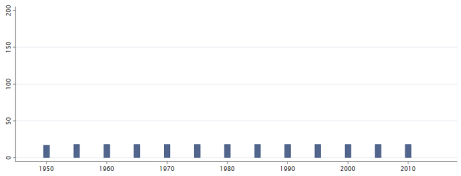
The Parental Leave Benefit Dataset (PLB) The Parental Leave Benefit dataset (PLB) is a data module of SPIN that establishes indicators on parental leave benefits and related family policy programs. The purpose of PLB is to improve possibilities for systematic, comparative and longitudinal institutional analyses of the causes and consequences of family policy development.
The first published version includes indicators on earnings-related parental leave insurance programs in 18 longstanding OECD-member countries 1950-2010. The aim of planned future releases is to

extend the scope of analysis also to new EU-member countries as well as to related parental leave benefits, such as flat-rate childcare leave and lump-sum maternity grants.

4.79.1 plb_pidrdd Duration, Daddy Days, Weeks

Duration, Daddy Days, Weeks

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

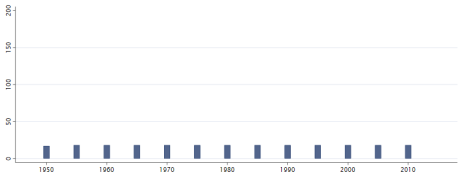


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20 **n**: 233 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.79.2 plb_pidrmatpo Duration, Maternity Post-delivery, Weeks 1st Year

Duration, Maternity Post-delivery, Weeks 1st Year

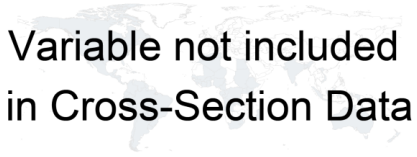
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



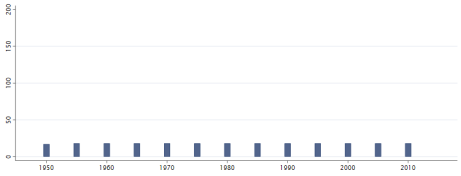
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20 **n**: 233 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.79.3 plb_pidrpatpo Duration, Paternity Post-delivery, Weeks 1st Year

Duration, Paternity Post-delivery, Weeks 1st Year



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

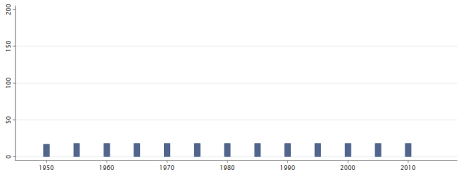


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20 **n**: 233 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.79.4 plb_pidupre Duration, Maternity, Pre-delivery, Weeks

Duration, Maternity, Pre-delivery, Weeks

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20 **n**: 233 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.80 Vincenzo Emanuele

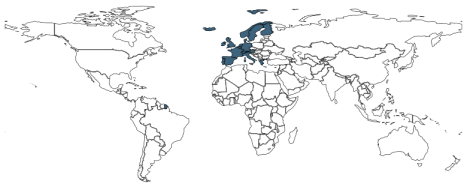
`http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-party-system-innovation.html`
(Emanuele, 2016)

(Data downloaded: 2017-12-21)

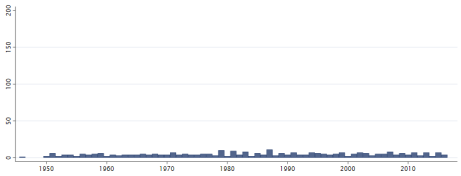
New Parties and Party System Innovation in Western Europe This dataset identifies and lists all the new parties emerged in Western Europe since 1945 and provides data about party system innovation, defined as the aggregate level of 'newness' recorded in a party system at a given election. Data are based on parliamentary elections (lower house) of 20 Western European countries since 1945. This dataset covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s.

4.80.1 psi_cpsi1 Cummulative Party System Innovation

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1% of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1% of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1%) at that time.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20

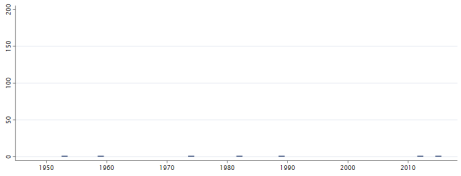


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 22 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.80.2 psi_cpsi2 Cummulative Party System Innovation of a second election in a year

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1% of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1% of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1%) at that time. This variable (psi_cpsi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_cpsi1.

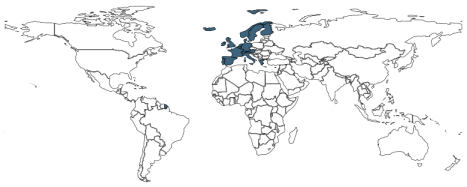
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 1



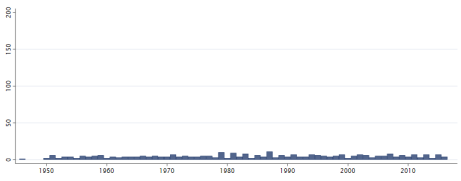
Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 5 **n**: 7 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.80.3 psi_edate1 Exact date of the election

Exact date of the election



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 22 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.80.4 psi_edate2 Exact date of the second election in a year

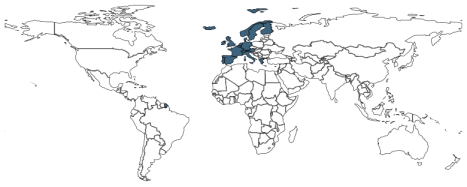
Exact date of a second election in a same year

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 1

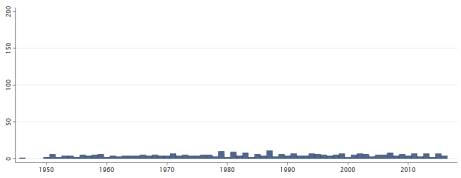
Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 5 **n**: 7 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.80.5 psi_psi1 Party System Innovation (overall vote share of new parties in given election)

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1% of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1% of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 22 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.80.6 psi_psi2 Party System Innovation of a second election in a year

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1% of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1% of the national

share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'. This variable (psi_psi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_psi1.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 1

Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 5 **n**: 7 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.81 Persson & Tabellini

`http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4273&lingua=eng&comando=Apri`
(Persson & Tabellini, 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

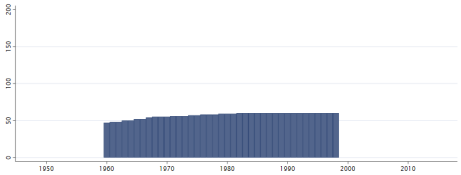
The Economic Effects of Constitutions Persson and Tabellini only include countries of democratic rule in their sample. To be included in the cross-section, an average of the Freedom House indices for civil liberties and political rights (fh_cl and fh_pr) lower than an average of 5 for the 1990-1998 period 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).

4.81.1 pt_federal Federal Political Structure

Dummy variable:

1. If the country has a federal political structure
0. Otherwise

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 64 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 35

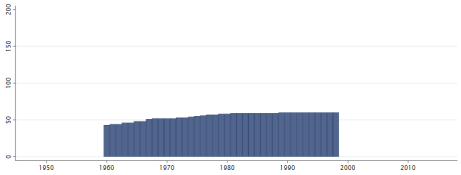
4.81.2 pt_maj Majoritarian Electoral Systems

Dummy variable:

1. The lower house is selected under plurality rule
0. Otherwise.

Only legislative elections (lower house) are considered.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 64 **n**: 2151 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 34

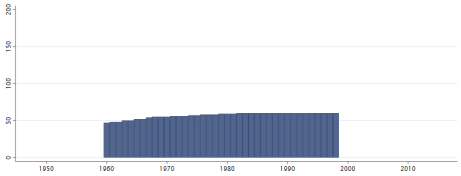
4.81.3 pt_pres Forms of Government

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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 64 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.82 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

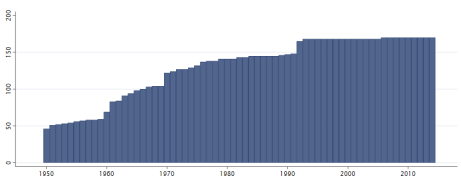
`http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/`
(Feenstra et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

Penn World Table PWT version 9.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, inputs and productivity, covering 182 countries between 1950 and 2014. In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.82.1 pwt_cs Capital stock at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

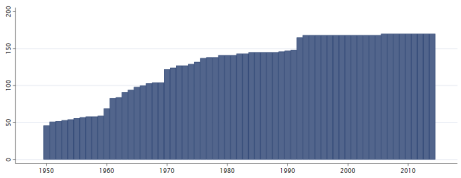


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8402 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.2 pwt_csppp Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

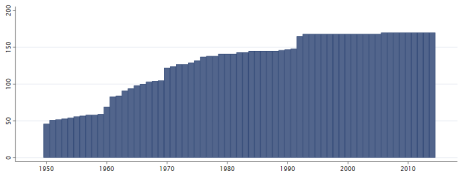


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8402 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.3 pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

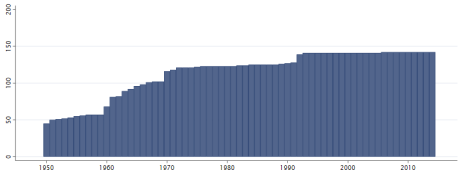


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.4 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and assumed returns.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 142

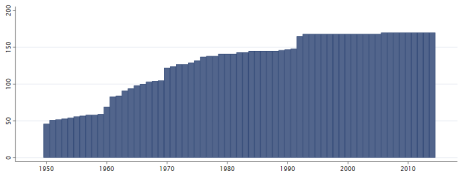


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 151 **n**: 7405 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.82.5 pwt_me Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

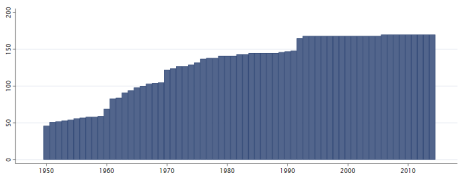


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.6 pwt_mi Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

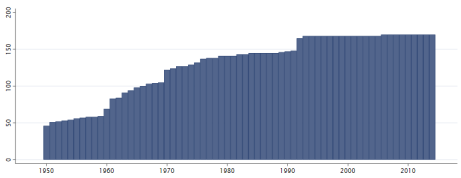


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.7 pwt_plcf Price level of capital formation

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

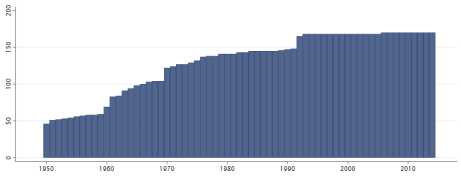


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.8 pwt_plcs Price level of capital stock

Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005=1.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

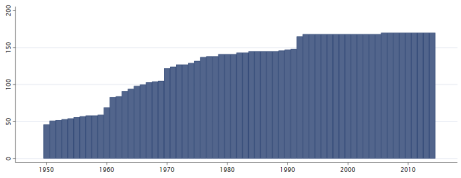


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8402 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.9 pwt_ple Price level of exports

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

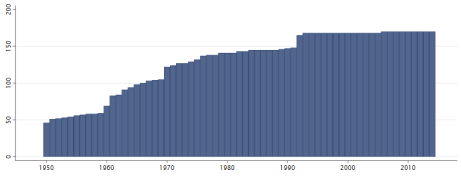


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.10 pwt_plgc Price level of government consumption

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

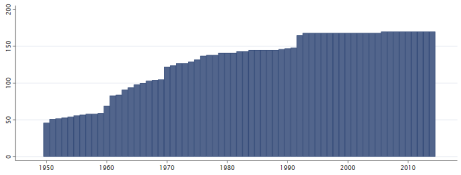


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.11 pwt_plhc Price level of household consumption

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

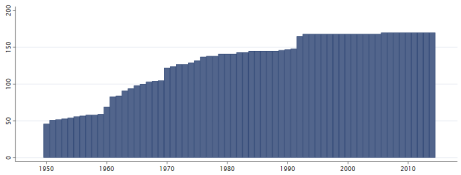


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.12 pwt_pli Price level of imports

Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

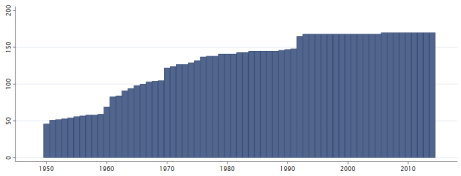


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.13 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

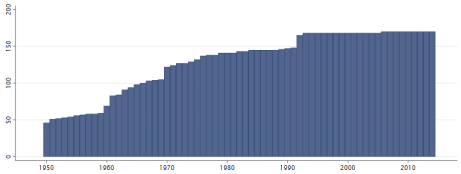


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.14 pwt_rgdp Real GDP at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Real GDP at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

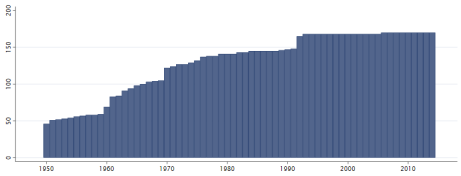


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.15 pwt_rt Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

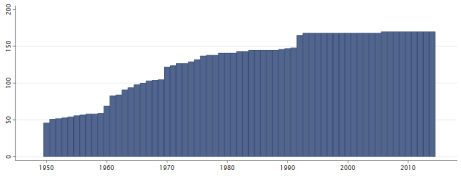


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.16 pwt_sgcf Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170

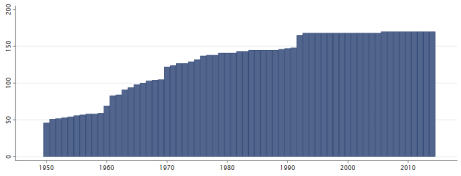


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.17 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

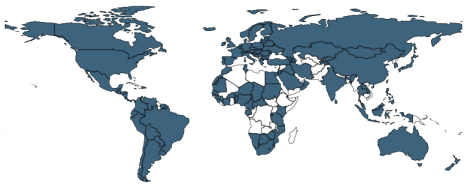
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170



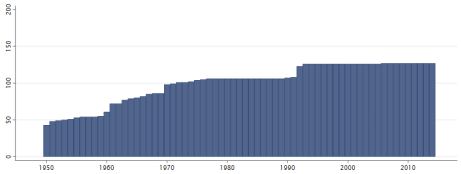
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.82.18 pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.



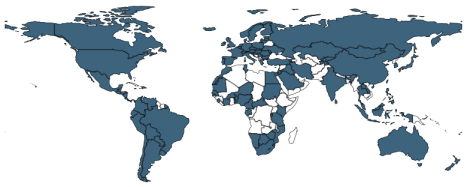
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127



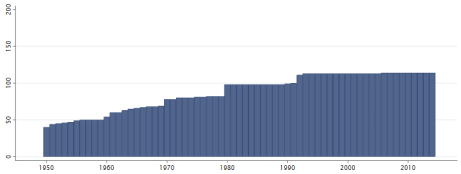
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 132 **n**: 6498 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.82.19 pwt_tfp TFP at constant national prices

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2005=1).



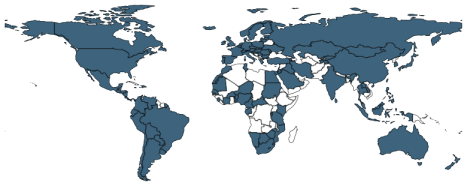
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 114



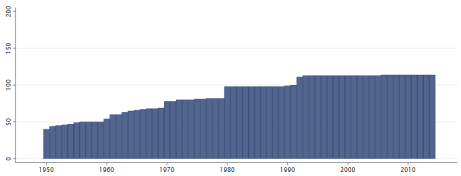
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 119 **n**: 5700 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.82.20 pwt_tfpppp TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 114

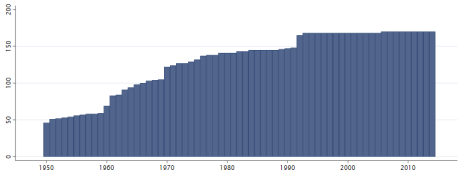


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 119 **n**: 5700 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.82.21 pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 170



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 8403 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.83 Dahlstrom et al.

`http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/`
(Dahlstrom et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-23)

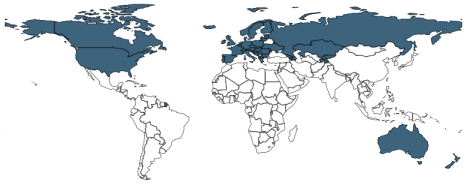
The QoG Expert-Survey The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.

Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes authors excluded countries with less than three responding experts.

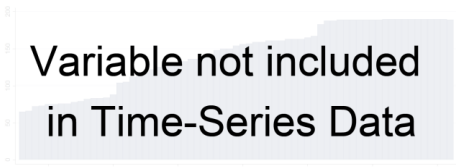
The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

4.83.1 qs_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).



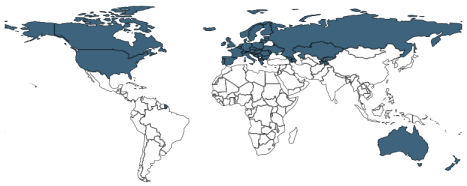
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



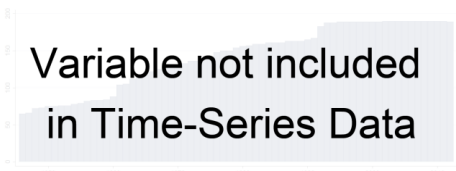
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.2 qs_closed_cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



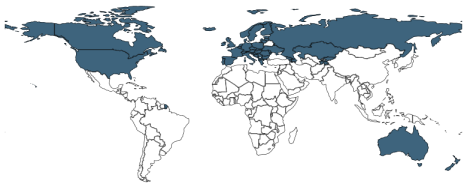
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



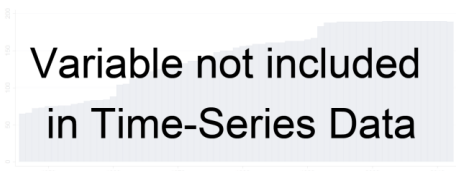
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.3 qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



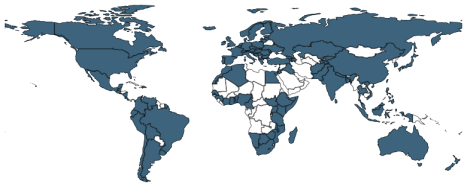
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.4 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

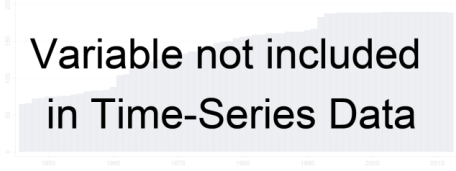
Impartial Public Administration: The index measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: "When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand 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).



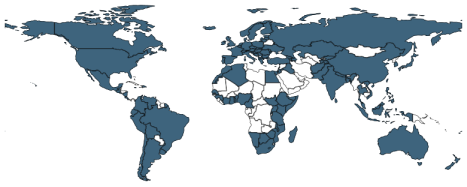
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 112



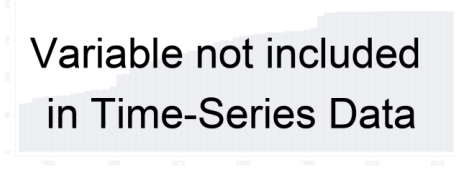
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.5 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



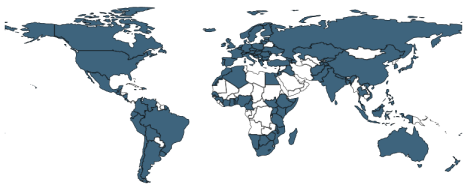
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 112



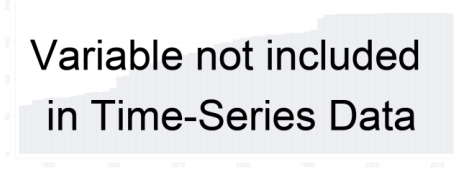
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.6 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 112

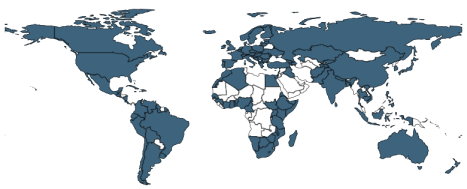


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

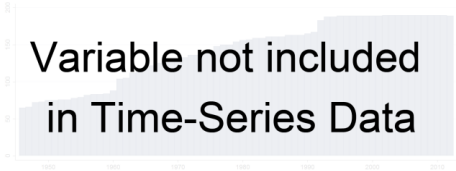
4.83.7 qs_proff Professional Public Administration

Professional Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is professional rather than politicized. Higher values indicate a more professionalized public administration. It is based on four questions from the survey.

The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the four questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert. The scales of the second and third questions are reversed so that higher values indicate more professionalism).



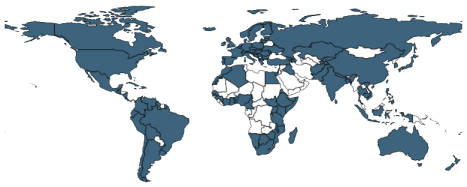
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



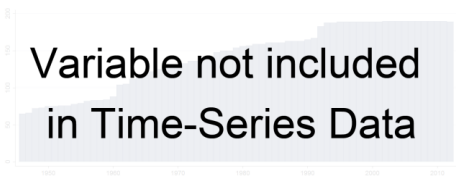
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.8 qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



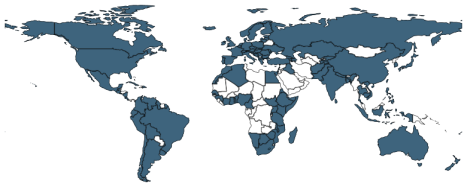
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



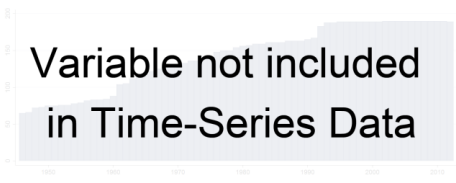
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.9 qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

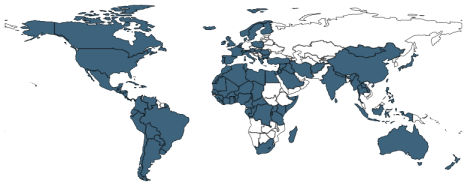
4.84 Philip G. Roeder

`http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm`
(Roeder, 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

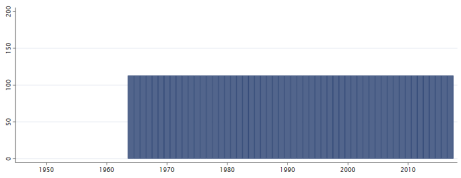
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please follow link above.

4.84.1 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).



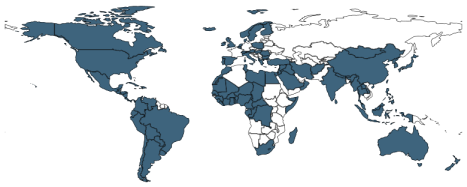
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102



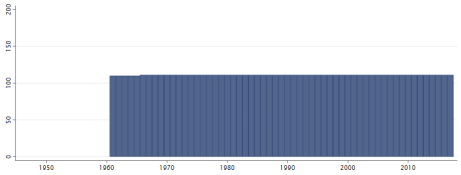
Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 113 **n**: 6102 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.84.2 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).



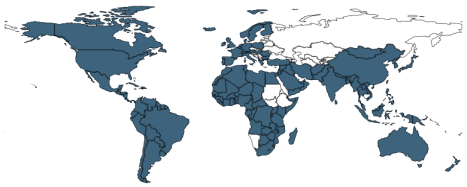
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 98



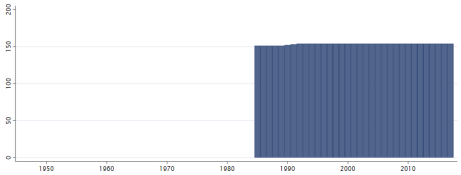
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 111 **n**: 6322 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.84.3 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).



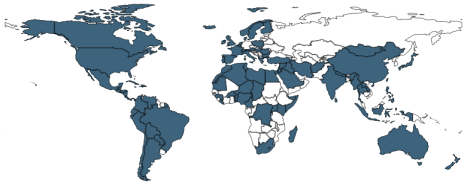
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 144



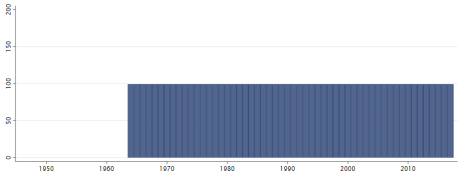
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 154 **n**: 5064 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.84.4 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).



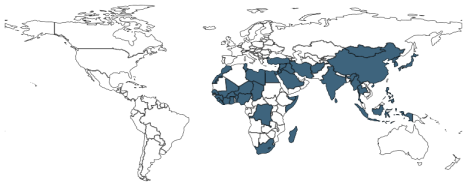
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 91



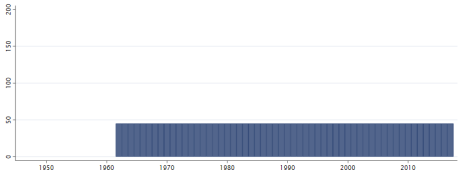
Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 99 **n**: 5346 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.84.5 r_roberts Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts(1962)

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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 45 **n**: 2520 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.85 Michael L Ross

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y` (Ross & Mahdavi, 2015)

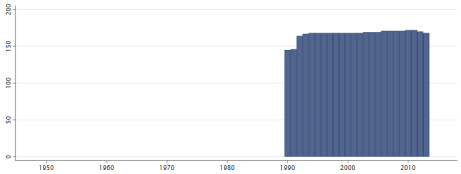
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.85.1 ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

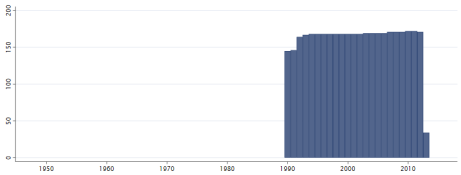


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4007 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.85.2 ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

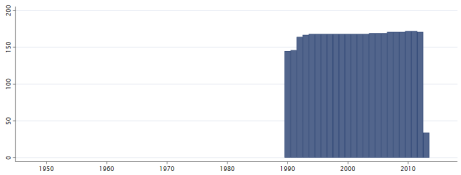


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 3872 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.85.3 ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value per capita, constant.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

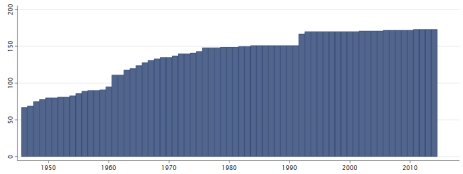


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 3871 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.85.4 ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173

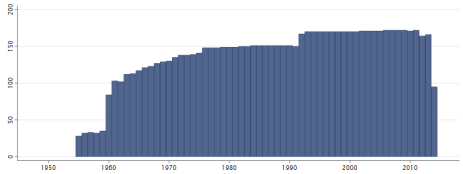


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 9514 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.85.5 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172

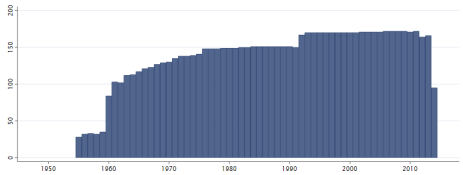


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8347 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.85.6 ross_gas_value_2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172

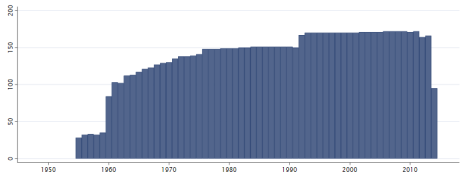


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8347 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.85.7 ross_gas_value_2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.

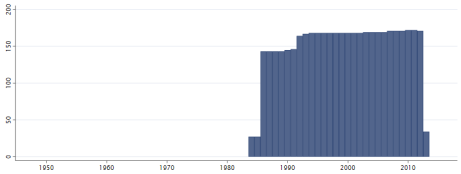
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172



Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8347 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.85.8 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.

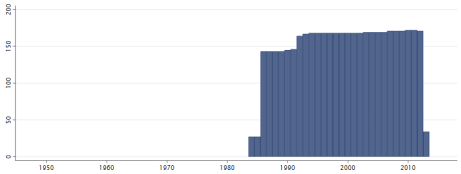


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4498 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.85.9 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

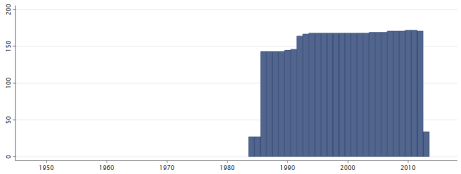


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4498 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.85.10 ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value per capita, constant.

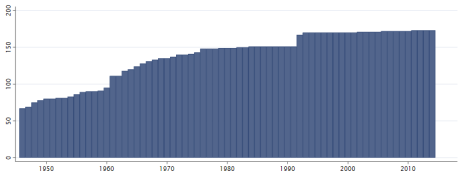


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4497 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.85.11 ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.



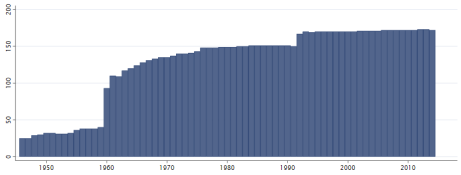
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 9514 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.85.12 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173

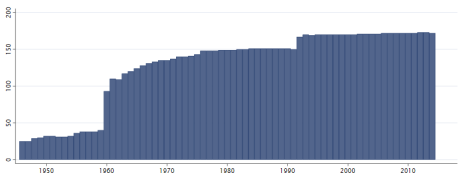


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8821 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.85.13 ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173

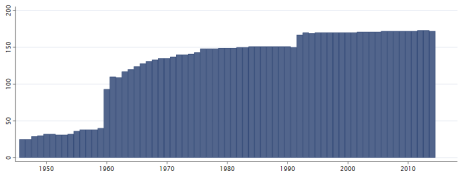


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8821 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.85.14 ross_oil_value_2014 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8821 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.86 Reporters Sans Frontières

`http://en.rsf.org/`
(Reporters Without Borders, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

World Press Freedom The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.86.1 rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 176

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 179 **n**: 2364 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.87 Putterman (2007)

`http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Louis_Putterman/antiquity%20index.htm`
(Putterman, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

State Antiquity Index The index used by Bockstette et al. was constructed as follows. They began by dividing the period from 1 to 1950 C.E. into 39 half centuries. Years before 1 C.E. were ignored on grounds that the experience of more than 2000 years ago would be unlikely to have much effect today, and in order to avoid low-return research effort using low quality information. For each period of fifty years, they asked three questions (and allocated points) as follows:

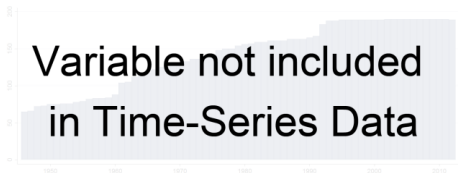
1. Is there a government above the tribal level? (1 point if yes, 0 points if no)
2. Is this government foreign or locally based? (1 point if locally based, 0.5 points if foreign [i.e., the country is a colony], 0.75 if in between [a local government with substantial foreign oversight]
3. How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government? (1 point if over 50%, 0.75 points if between 25% and 50%, 0.5 points if between 10% and 25%, 0.3 points if less than 10%).

To combine the data of the 39 periods, Bockstette et al. tried alternative rates for discounting the influence of the past, ranging from 0 to a discount of 50% for each half century.

4.87.1 sai_statehist00v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147

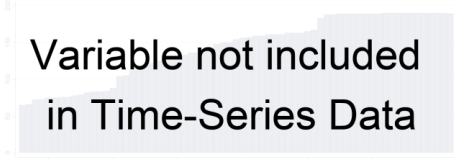


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.2 sai_statehist01v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1%.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147

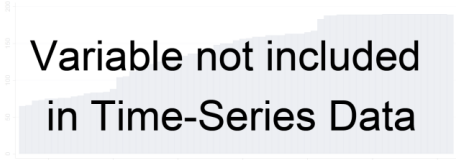


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.3 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

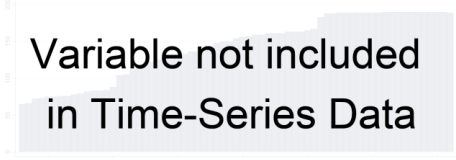


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.4 sai_statehist10v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147

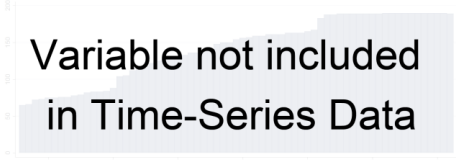


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.5 sai_statehist50v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 50%.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.6 sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.87.7 sai_statehistn01v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.87.8 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

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

4.87.9 sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

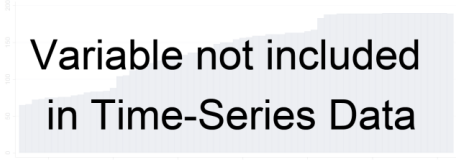
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 147

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.10 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

4.88 Sea Around Us Project

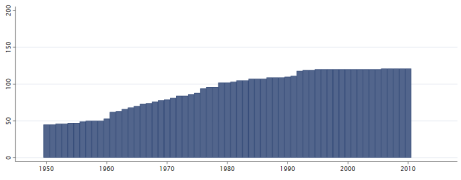
`http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/#/marine-trophic-index`
(Pauly & Zeller, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-24)

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.

4.88.1 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) etc. The countries that have mainland and ilands, only index of mainland included as an index for the specific country (e.x. Brazil).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 5613 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 46

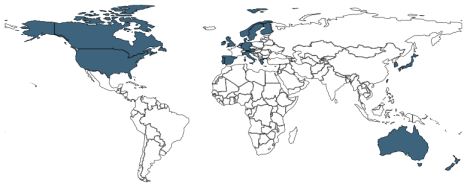
4.89 Lyle Scruggs

`http://cwed2.org/download.php`
(Scruggs et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

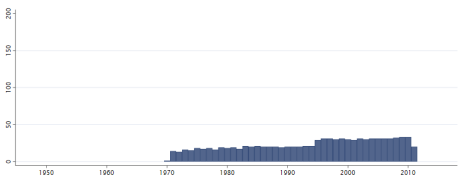
The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset This data set collection provides systematic data on institutional features of social insurance programs in eighteen countries spanning much of the post-war period. Its purpose is to provide an essential complement to program spending data that is available from international sources like the OECD's Social Expenditure Database.

4.89.1 sc_mp Min Pension replacement rate (single)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Single (100%).



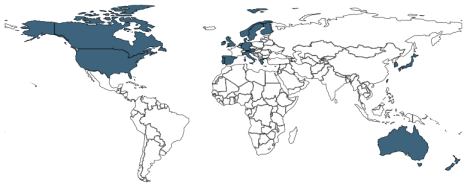
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 20



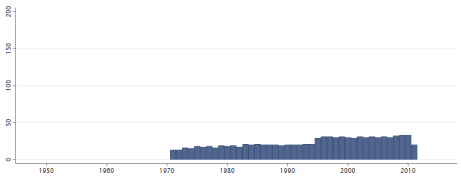
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.89.2 sc_mpc Min Pension replacement rate (couple)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 20

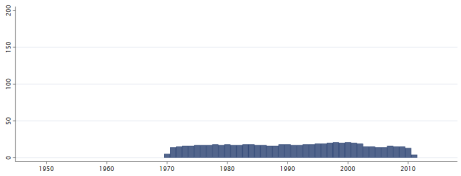


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 954 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.89.3 sc_pcov Pension coverage

Coverage/Take-up: Portion of those above official retirement age who are in receipt of a public pension.

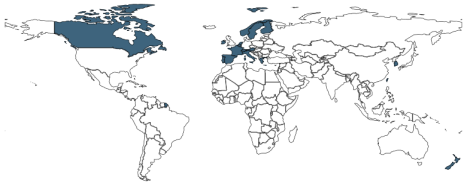
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



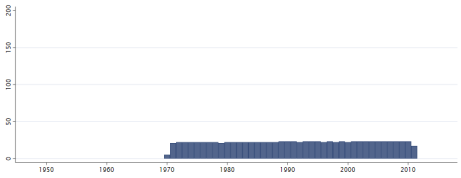
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 692 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.89.4 sc_penagef Female Retirement Age

Female retirement age.



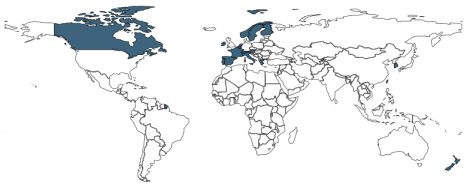
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 17



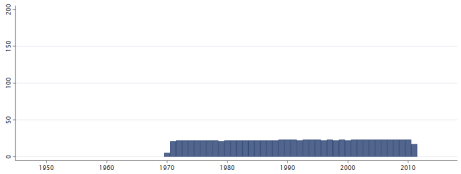
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 918 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.89.5 sc_penagem Male Retirement Age

Male retirement age.



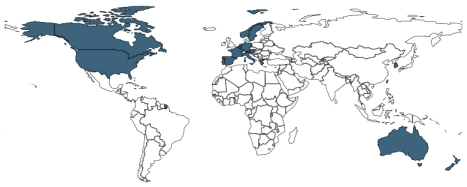
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 17



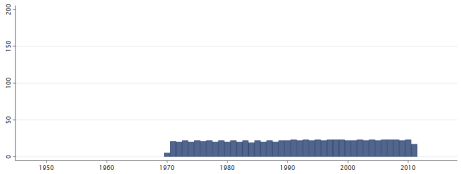
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 918 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.89.6 sc_pfund Pension funding ratio

The ratio of employee pension contributions to employer and employee pension contributions .



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 17

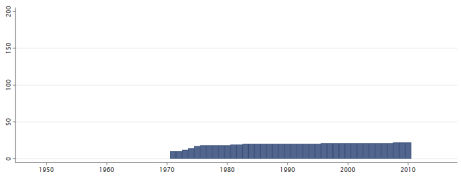


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 895 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.89.7 sc_pgen Pension Generosity Index

Pension Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.

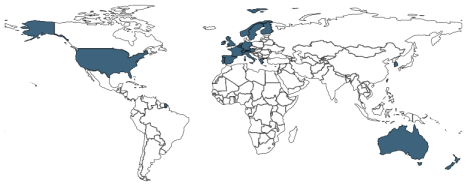
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



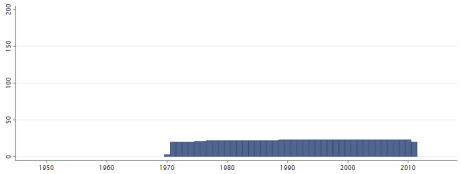
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 23 **n**: 769 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.89.8 sc_pqual Pension qualification period (years)

Standard number of years of pension insurance to be considered fully covered.



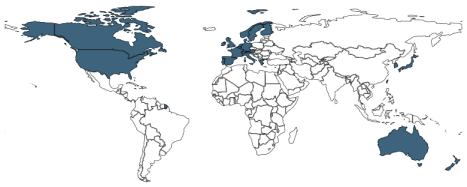
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 20



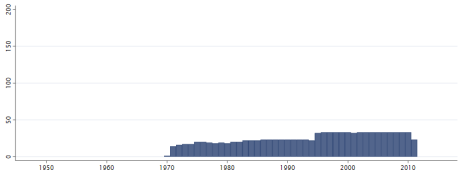
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 915 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.89.9 sc_sick Sickness replacement rate (single)

Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23

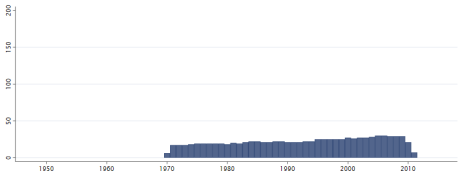


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1040 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.89.10 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.

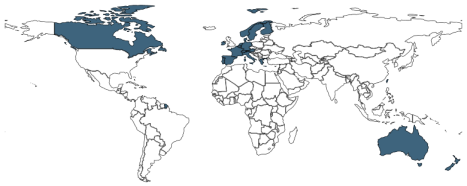
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



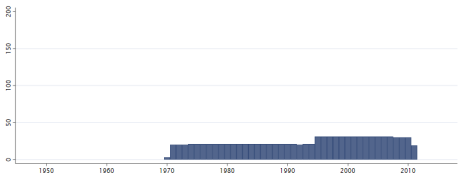
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 920 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.89.11 sc_sickdur Sickness duration (weeks)

Sickness insurance. Duration: Weeks of benefit entitlement excluding times of means-tested assistance or long-term disability/invalidity pensions.



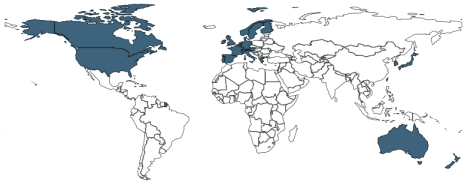
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 19



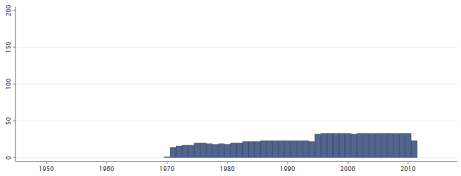
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 1015 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.89.12 sc_sickf Sickness replacement rate (family)

Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: : Family (100%/0%).



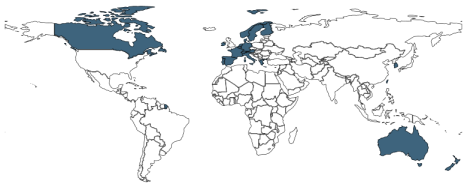
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



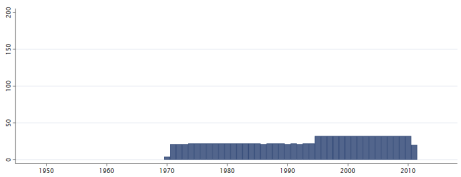
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1040 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.89.13 sc_sickqual Sickness Qualification (weeks)

Sickness insurance. Qualification period: Weeks of insurance needed to qualify for benefit.



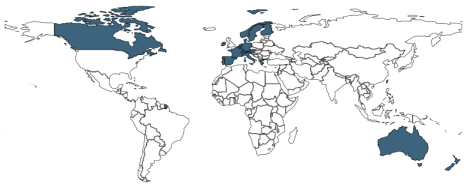
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 20



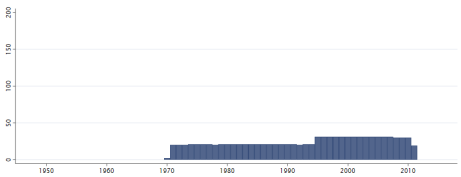
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1058 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.89.14 sc_sickwait Sickness Waiting Period (days)

Sickness insurance. Waiting days: Days one must wait to start receiving benefit after becoming sick.



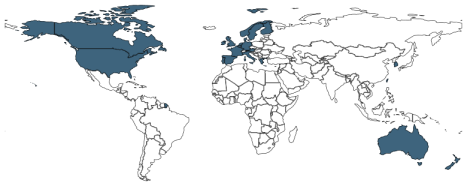
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 19



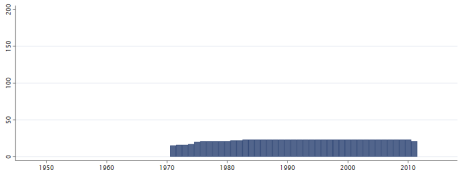
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 1013 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.89.15 sc_skgen Sickness Generosity Index

Sickness Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.



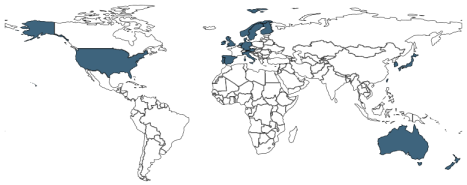
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



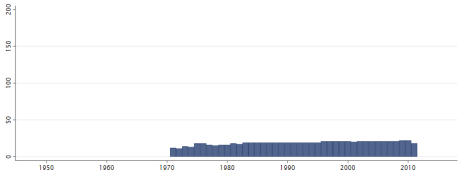
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 898 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.89.16 sc_sp Standard Pension replacement rate (single)

Standard pension replacement rate: Single (100%).



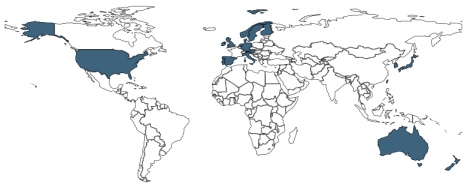
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 18



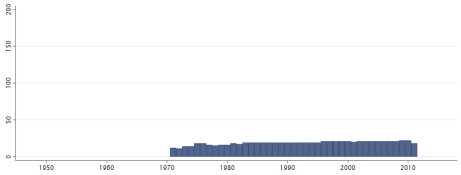
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 765 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.89.17 sc_spc Standard Pension replacement rate (couple)

Standard pension replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 18

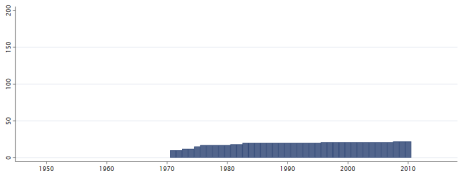


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.89.18 sc_tgen Combined Generosity Index

Combined Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.

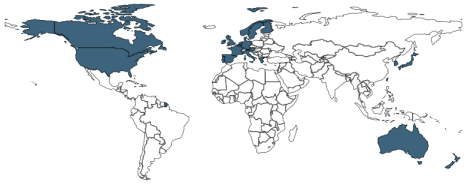
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



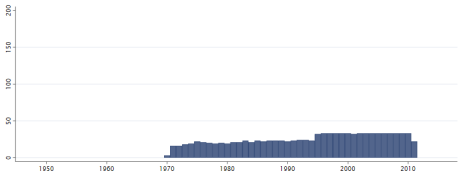
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 23 **n**: 758 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.89.19 sc_ue Unemployment replacement rate (single)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22

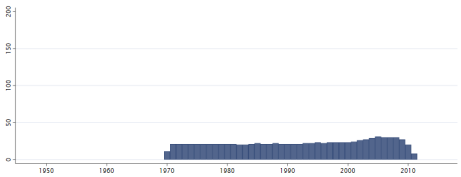


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1057 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.89.20 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.

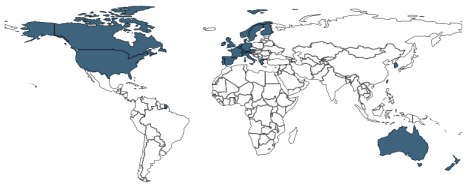
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



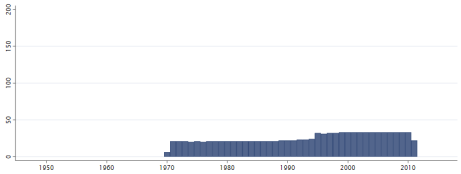
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 936 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.89.21 sc_uedur Unemployment duration (weeks)

Duration: Weeks of benefit entitlement excluding times of means-tested assistance.



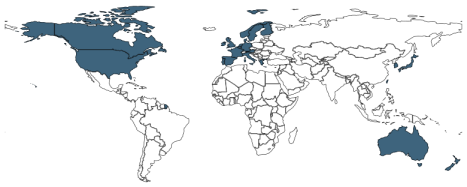
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22



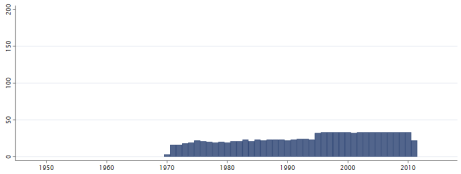
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.89.22 sc_uef Unemployment replacement rate (family)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



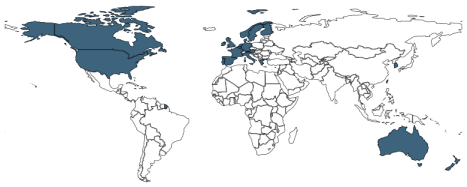
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22



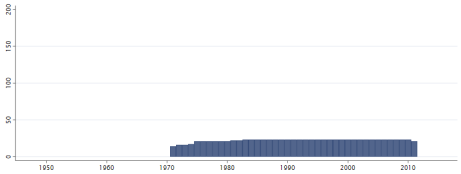
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1057 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.89.23 sc_uegen Unemployment Generosity Index

Unemployment Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.



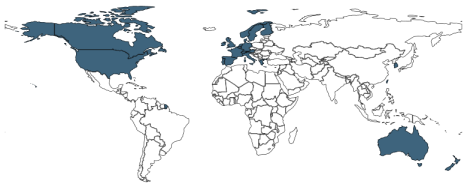
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



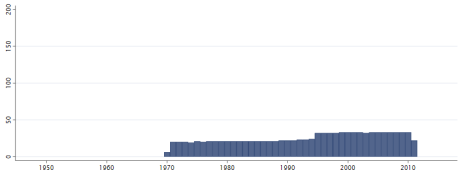
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 898 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.89.24 sc_uequal Unemployment qualification (weeks)

Unemployment insurance. Qualification period: Weeks of insurance needed to qualify for benefit.



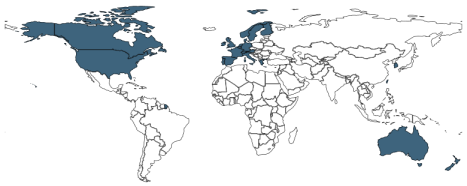
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22



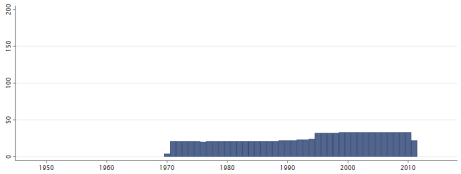
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1059 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.89.25 sc_uewait Unemployment Waiting Period (days)

Waiting days: Days one must wait to start receiving benefit after becoming unemployed.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

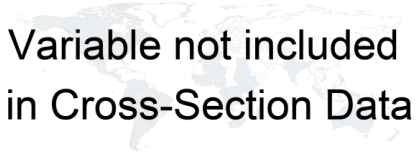
4.90 Korpi, W. and Palme, J.

`http://www.sofi.su.se/spin/about-the-project/social-citizenship-indicator-program-scip-1930-2005-1.202043`
(Korpi & Palme, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

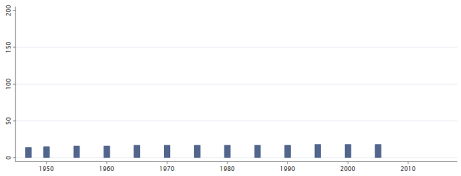
Social Citizenship Indicator Programme Database The SCIP Database consists of gross and net value variables of the four insurance programs in the 18 countries between 1930 and 2005.
Used abbreviations: APW= Average Production Worker, APWW= Average Production Workers Wage, RR= Replacement Rate.

4.90.1 scip_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

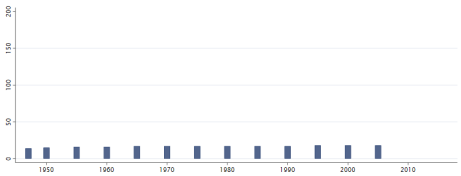


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.2 scip_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_ scip_agapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



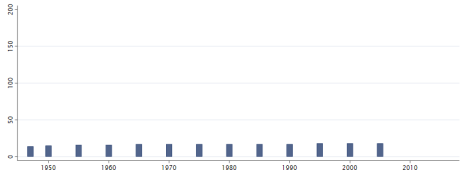
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.3 scip_abenfulf Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



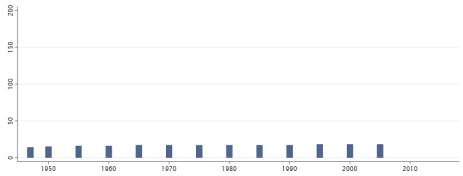
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.4 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



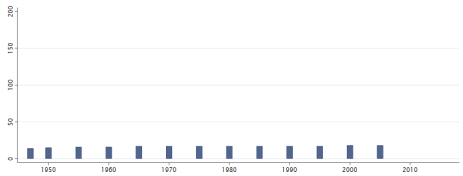
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.5 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



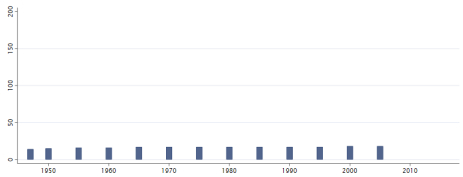
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.6 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

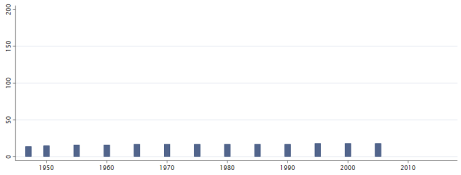
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.7 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).

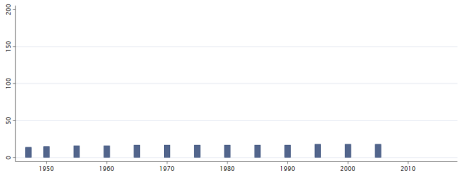


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.8 scip_abenmins Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

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).

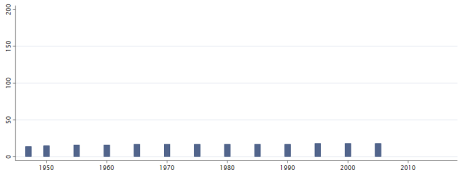


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.9 scip_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.

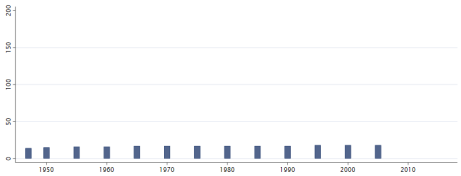


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.10 scip_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.



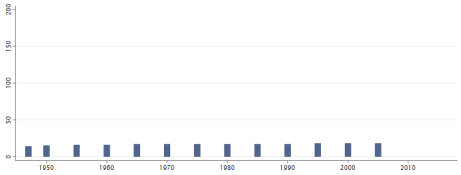
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.11 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

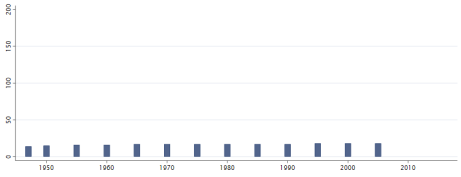


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.12 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

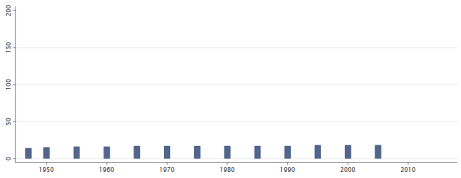


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.13 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

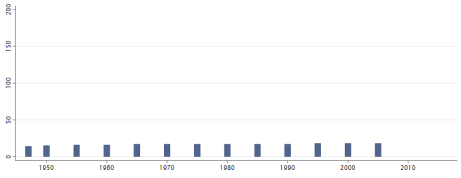


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.14 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



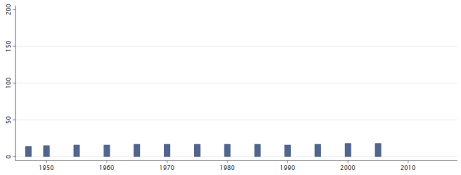
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.15 scip_acontper Accident, contribution period

Accident, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



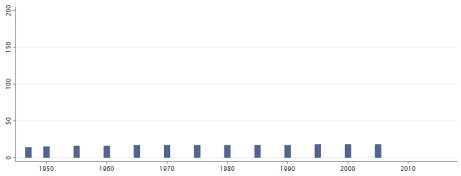
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.16 scip_acovratl Accident, labour force coverage rate

Accident, labour force coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip_anoinsur /scip_alabforc).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



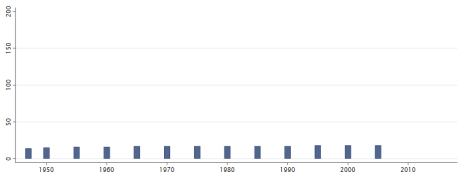
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.17 scip_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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



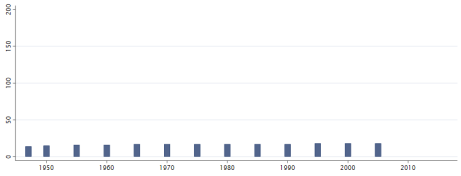
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.18 scip_afinempr Accident, financing by employer

Accident, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



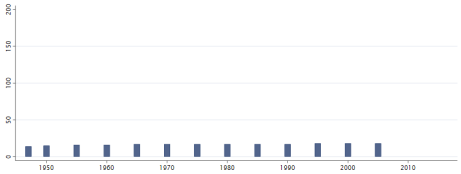
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.19 scip_afininsr Accident, financing by insured

Accident, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



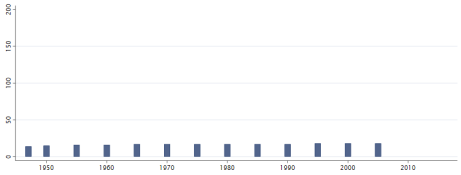
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.20 scip_afinstat Accident, financing by state

Accident, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



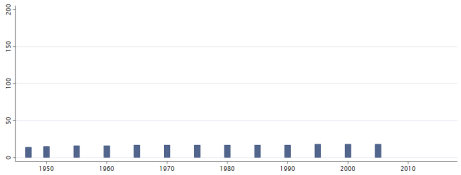
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.21 scip_agapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



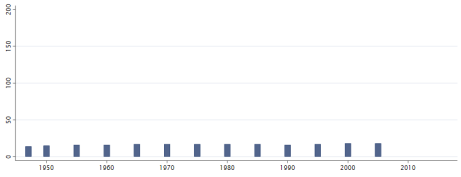
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.22 scip_ainceil Accident, income ceiling

Accident, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



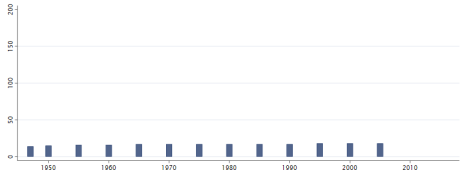
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.23 scip_alabforc 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**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

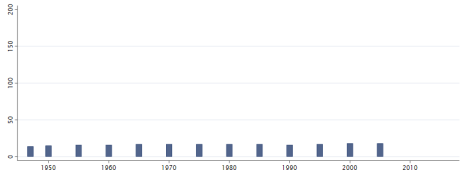
4.90.24 scip_ameantst Accident, means-test

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



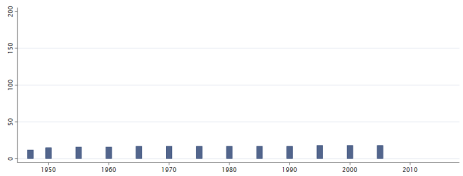
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.25 scip_anoinsur Accident, number of insured

Accident, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to work accident insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



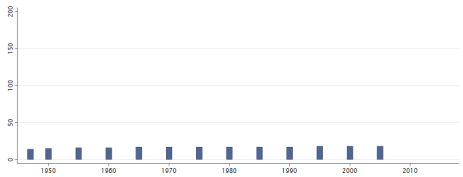
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.26 scip_aratfulf Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_aratminf / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



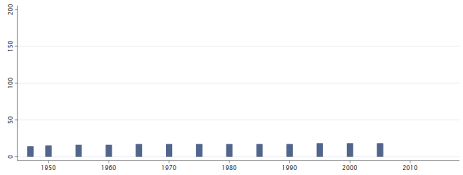
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.27 scip_aratfuls Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker. Full gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_abenfuls / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



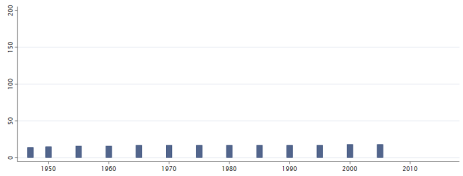
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.28 scip_aratmaxf Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_aratmaxf / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



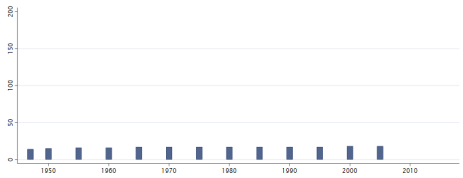
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.29 scip_aratmaxs Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_abenmaxs /scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



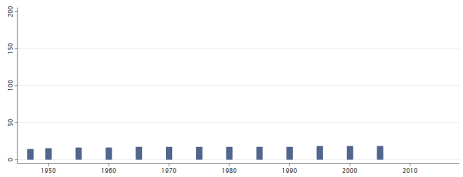
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.30 scip_aratminf Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_abenminf / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



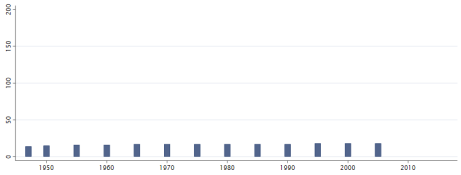
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.31 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



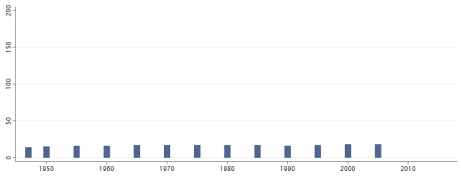
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.32 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



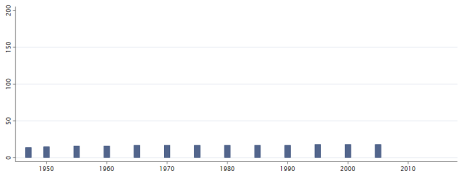
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.33 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



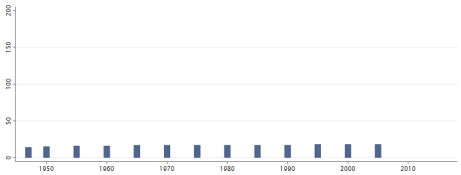
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.34 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



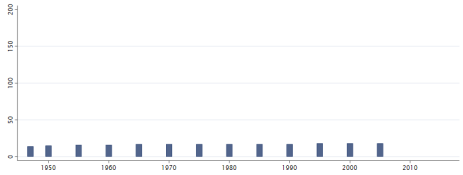
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.35 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



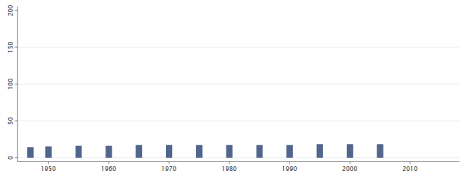
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.36 scip_artsw26s Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip_ scip_abesw26s / scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



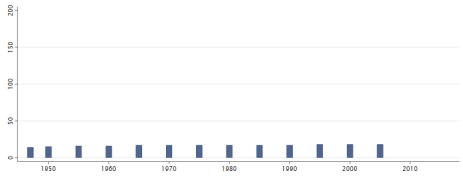
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.37 scip_awaiting Accident, waiting days

Accident, waiting days. Number of legislated administrative "waiting days" of sickness at beginning of work accident spell when no benefits are paid out.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



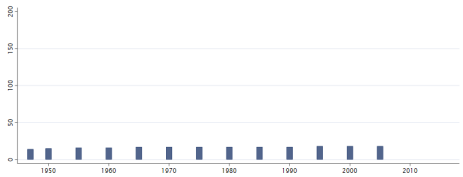
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.38 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_azrr26fa)/2. Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



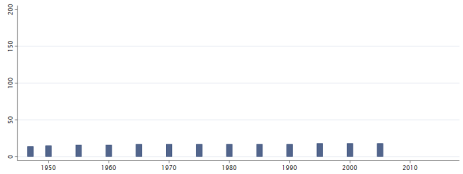
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.39 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



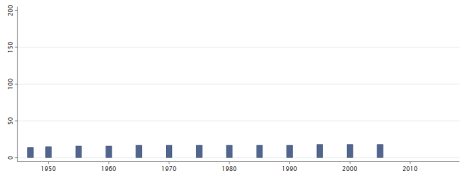
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.40 scip_az4ind Accident, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_a1stners+scip_a1stnerf+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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



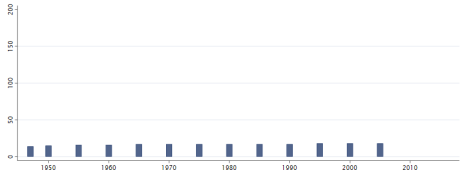
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.41 scip_azrr26fa Accident, 26 weeks net RR, family

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



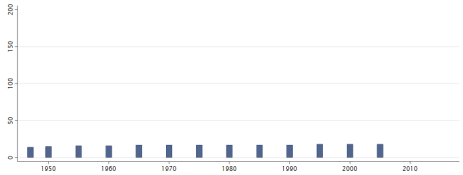
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.42 scip_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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



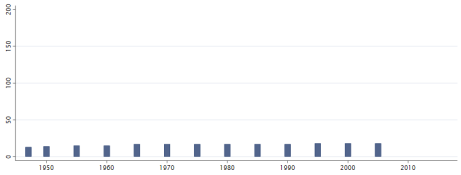
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.43 scip_employes Number of employees

Number of employees. Number of dependent employees (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



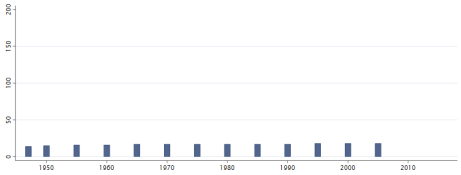
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.44 scip_gapw26wy Gross APWW 26 weeks

Gross APWW 26 weeks. Gross wage for an APW after 26 weeks of work.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



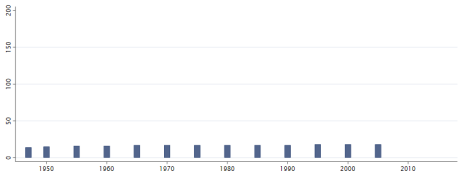
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.45 scip_gapwyear Gross APW wage

Gross APW wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



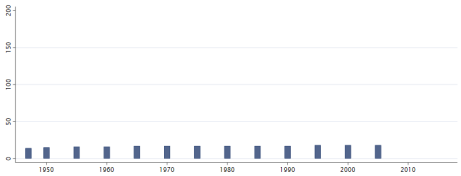
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.46 scip_n26apwfa Net APWW 26 weeks, family

Net APWW 26 weeks, family. Net wage for a familied APW, after 26 weeks of work.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



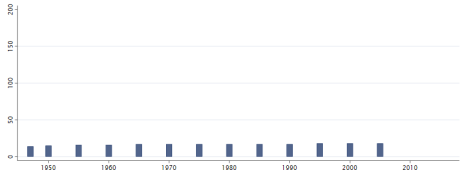
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.47 scip_n26apwsi Net APWW 26 weeks, single

Net APWW 26 weeks, single. Net wage for a single APW, after 26 weeks of work.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



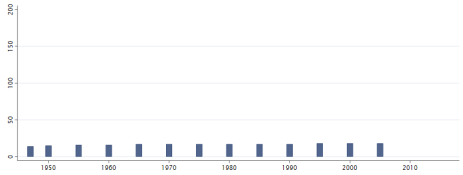
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.48 scip_napwekfa Net APWW per week, family

Net APWW per week, family. Net wage for a familied APW, per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



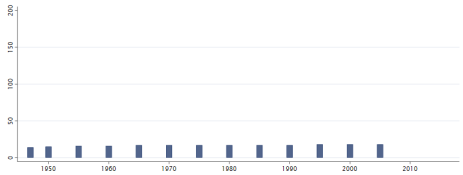
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.49 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

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



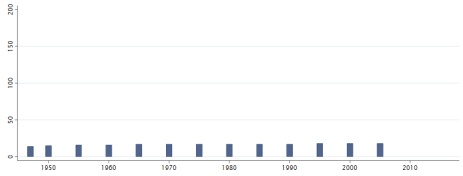
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.50 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



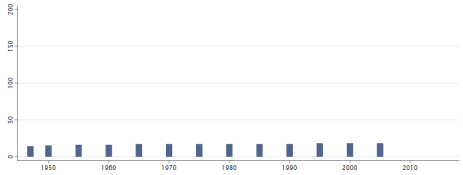
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.51 scip_netapwfa Net APWW yearly, family

Net APWW yearly, family. Net wage for a familied APW, over entire year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



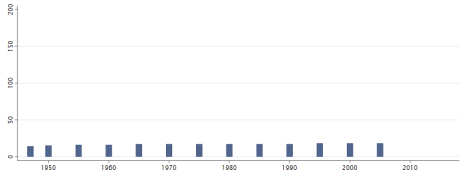
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.52 scip_netapwsi Net APWW yearly, single

Net APWW yearly, single. Net wage for a single APW, over entire year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



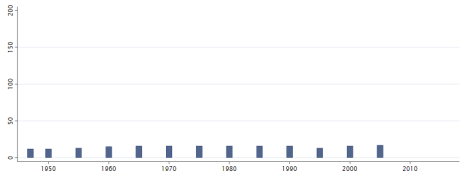
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.53 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



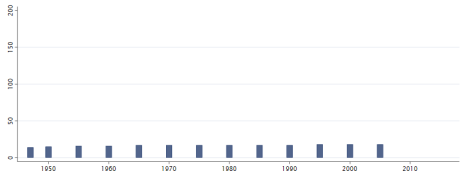
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 194 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.90.54 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



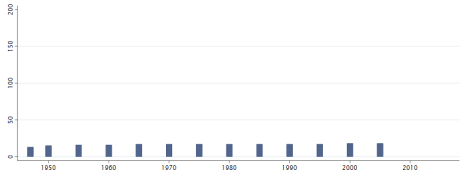
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.55 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



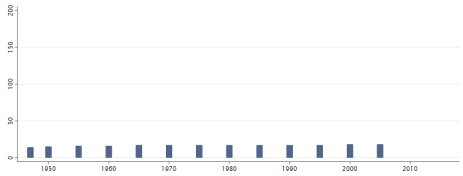
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.56 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



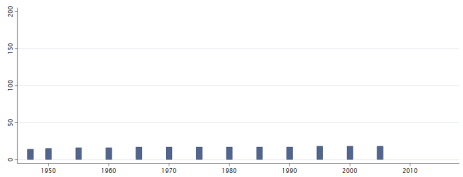
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.57 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



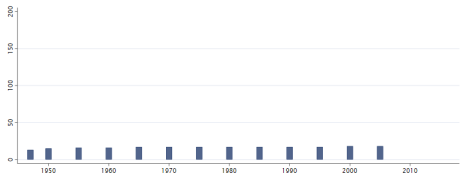
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.58 scip_pbenmaxs Pension, maximum gross, single

Pension, maximum gross, single. Maximum benefit for a single person per year (refers to the income-related benefits above that of an APW wage).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



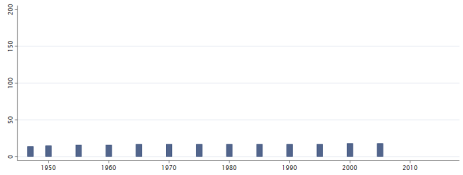
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.59 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



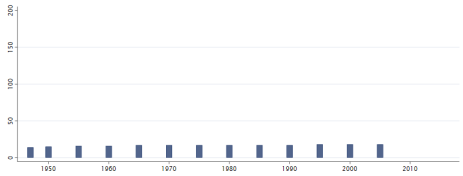
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.60 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



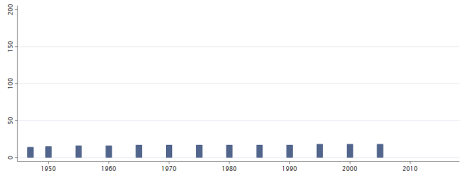
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.61 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



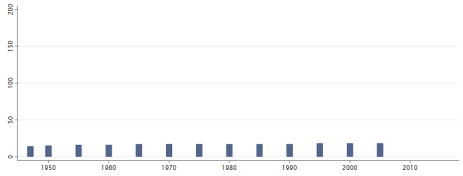
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.62 scip_pcontper Pension, contribution period

Pension, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



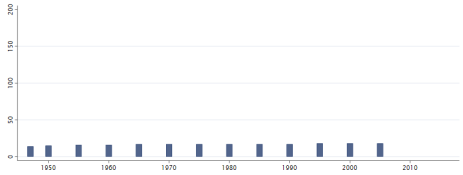
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.63 scip_pcovratp Pension, coverage

Pension, coverage. Coverage ratio in population 15-65 years of age.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



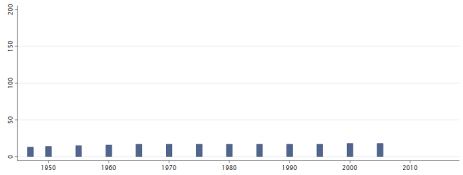
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.64 scip_pfinempr Pension, financing by employer

Pension, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



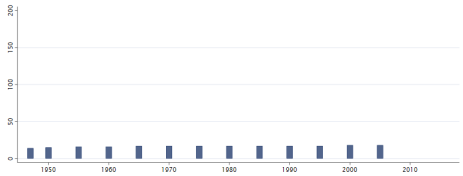
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.65 scip_pfininsr Pension, financing by insured

Pension, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



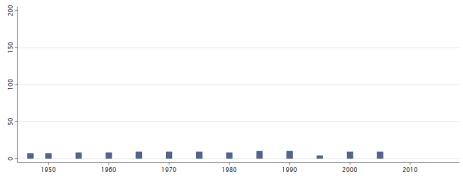
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.66 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.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



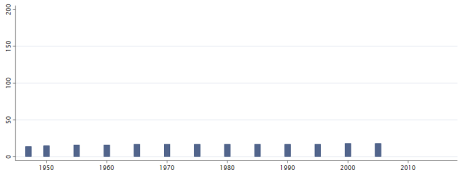
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 15 **n**: 107 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.90.67 scip_pfinstat Pension, financing by state

Pension, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



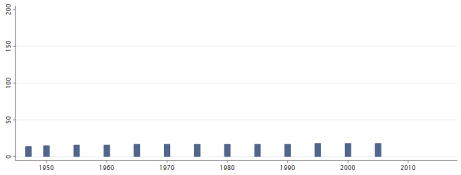
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.68 scip_pfulneco Pension, yearly full net, couple

Pension, yearly full net, couple. Full yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



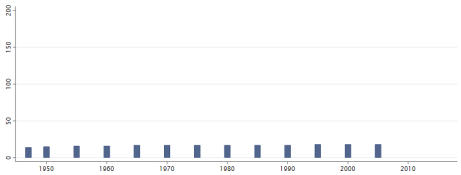
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.69 scip_pfulnesi Pension, yearly full net, single

Pension, yearly full net, single. Full yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



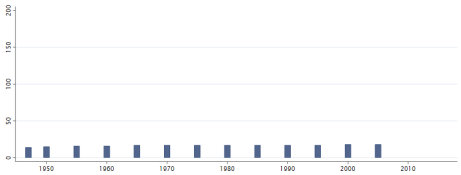
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.70 scip_pinceil Pension, income ceiling

Pension, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



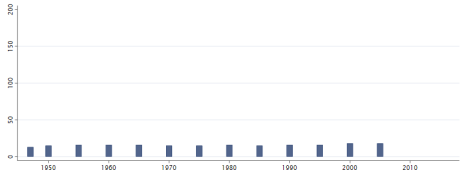
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.71 scip_pmaxneco Pension, yearly maximum net, couple

Pension, yearly maximum net, couple. Maximum yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



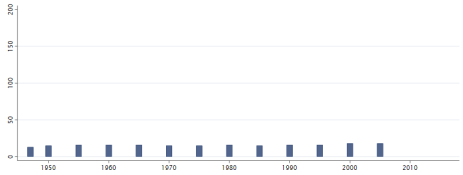
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.72 scip_pmaxnesi Pension, yearly maximum net, single

Pension, yearly maximum net, single. Maximum yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.

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**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

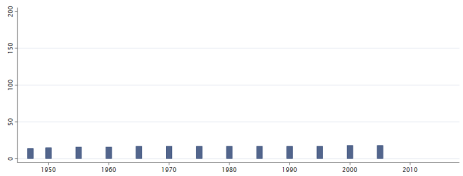
4.90.73 scip_pmeantst Pension, means test

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

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



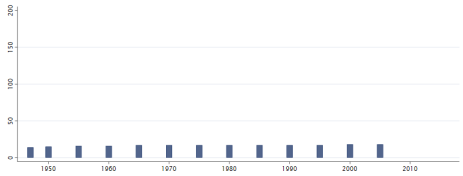
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.74 scip_pminneco Pension, yearly minimum net, couple

Pension, yearly minimum net, couple. Minimum yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



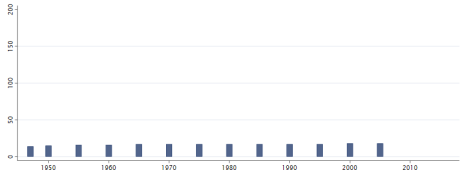
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.75 scip_pminnesi Pension, yearly minimum net, single

Pension, yearly minimum net, single. Minimum yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



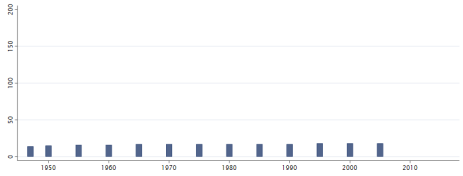
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.76 scip_pnerfuco Pension, yearly full net RR, couple

Pension, yearly full net RR, couple. Net full annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



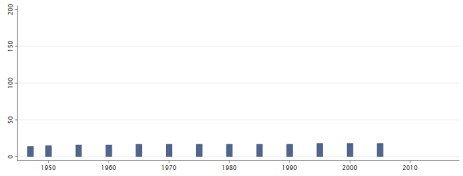
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.77 scip_pnerfusi Pension, yearly full net RR, single

Pension, yearly full net RR, single. Net full annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



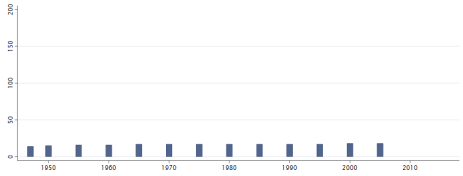
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.78 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



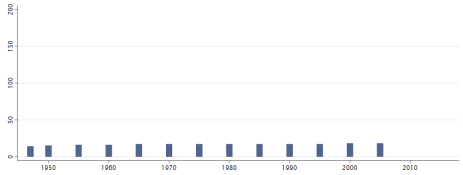
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.79 scip_pnermisi Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single

Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single. Net minimum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



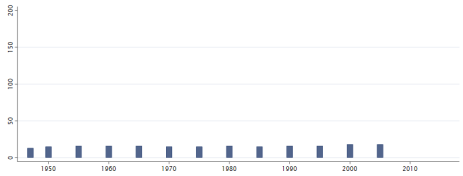
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.80 scip_pnermxco Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple. Net Maximum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



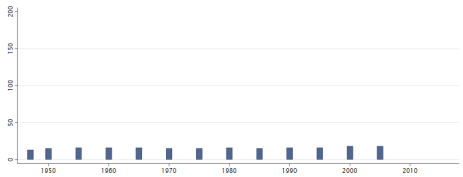
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.81 scip_pnermxsi Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single. Net Maximum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



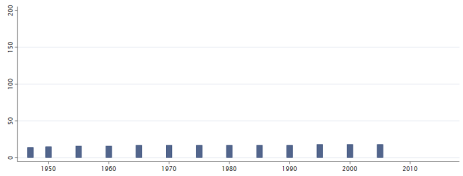
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.82 scip_pnerswco Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, couple

Pension, yearly net APW RR, couple. Net annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

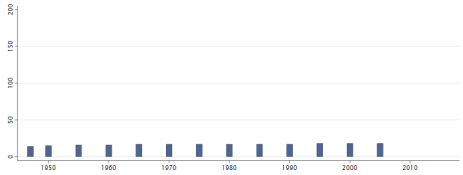


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.83 scip_pnerswsi Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, single

Pension, yearly net APW RR, single. Net annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

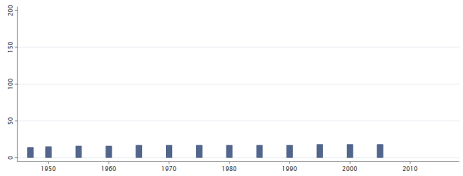


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.84 scip_pnoinsur Pension, number of insured

Pension, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to old-age pension (in hundreds of thousands).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

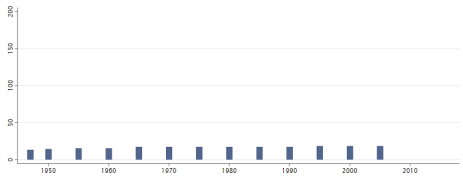


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.85 scip_popu1564 Working aged population

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

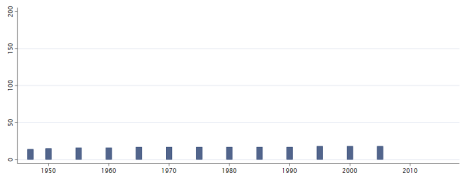


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.86 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



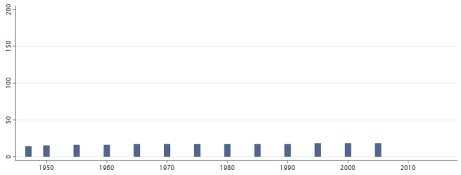
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.87 scip_popuabpa 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



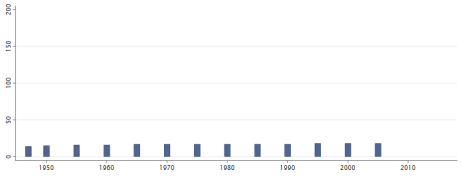
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.88 scip_pratfuls Pension, full gross RR, single

Pension, full gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate full single (scip_pbenfuls/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



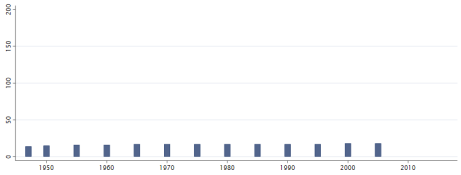
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.89 scip_pratmaxs Pension, maximum gross RR, single

Pension, maximum gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate maximum single (scip_pbenmaxs/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



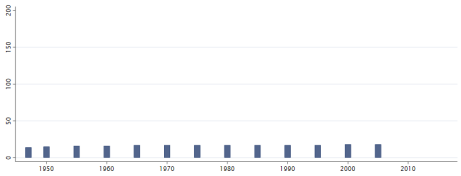
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.90 scip_pratmins Pension, minimum gross RR, single

Pension, minimum gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate minimum single (scip_pbenmins/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



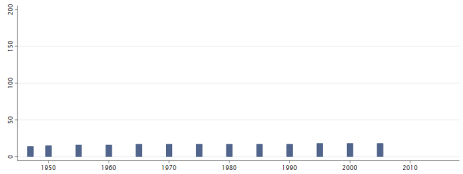
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.91 scip_pratstws Pension, standard worker gross RR, single

Pension, standard worker gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate standard worker single (scip_-pbenstws/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



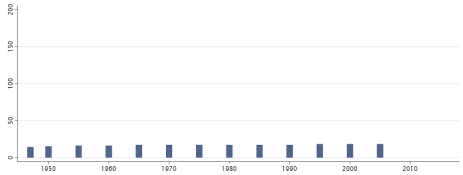
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.92 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).

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**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

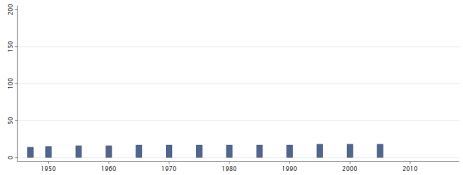
4.90.93 scip_presitst Pension, residence test

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

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



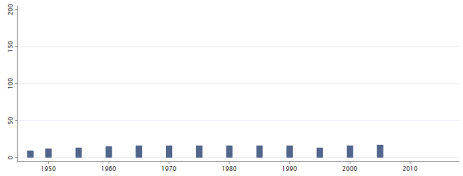
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.94 scip_prtaverp Pension, average paid gross RR

Pension, average paid gross RR. The average pension replacement rate (scip_pbeaverp/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



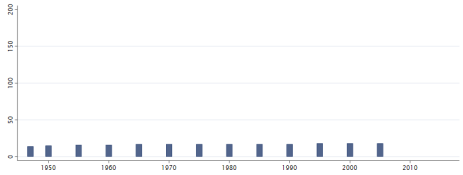
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 191 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.90.95 scip_prtfulco Pension, full gross RR, couple

Pension, full gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate full couple (scip_pbenfulco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



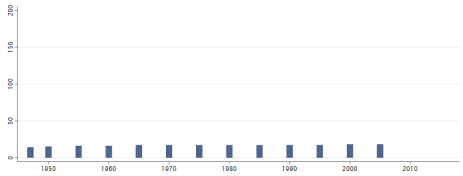
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.96 scip_prtmaxco Pension, maximum gross RR, couple

Pension, maximum gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate max couple (scip_pbenmaxco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



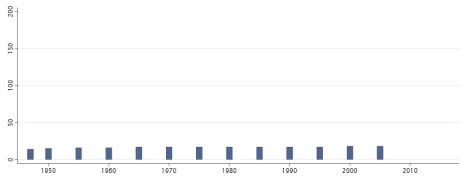
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.97 scip_prtminco Pension, minimum gross RR, couple

Pension, minimum gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate minimum couple (scip_pbenminco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



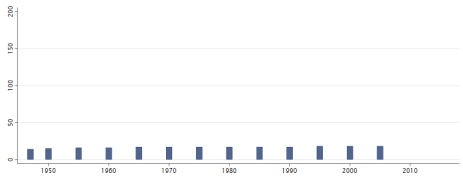
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.98 scip_prtstwco Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple

Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate standard worker couple (scip_pbenstwco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



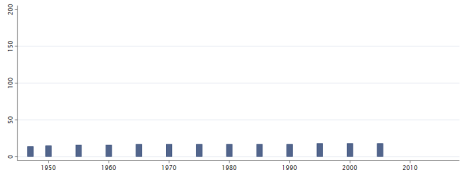
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.99 scip_pstwneco Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple

Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple. Standard yearly amount of net pensions paid to APW couple.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



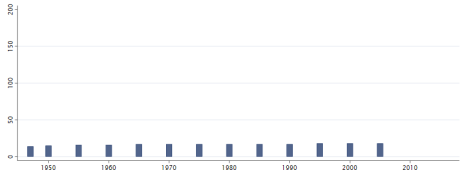
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.100 scip_pstwnesi Pension, yearly standard worker net, single

Pension, yearly standard worker net, single. Standard yearly amount of net pensions paid to single APW.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



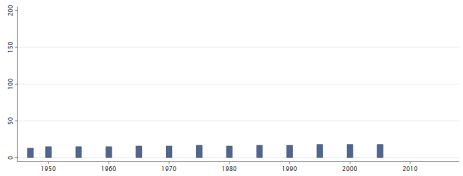
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.101 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



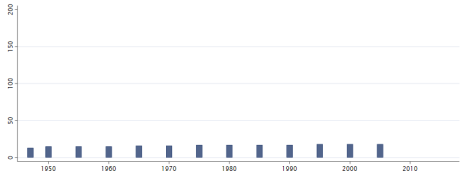
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.102 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

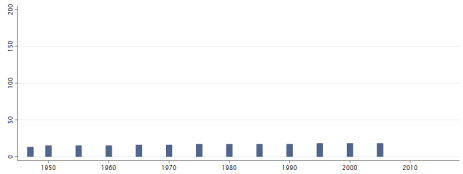


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 212 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.103 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

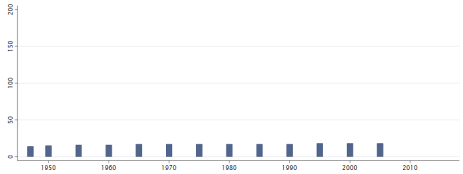


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 212 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.104 scip_px2indst Pension, net RR index, STW

Pension, net APW RR average, ((scip_pnerswsi + scip_pnerswco)/2).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

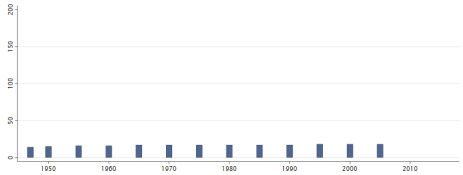


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.105 scip_s1stnerf Sickness, first week net RR, family

Sickness, first week net APW RR, family. Net familied worker replacement rate in first week with sickness benefit: (scip_sbestw1f / scip_napwekfa) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (scip_sbestw1f/ scip_ scip_sgapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

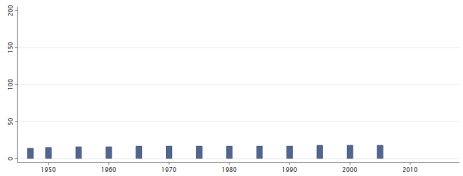


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.106 scip_s1stners Sickness, first week net RR, single

Sickness, first week net APW RR, single. Net single worker replacement rate in first week with sickness benefit: (scip_sbestw1s / scip_napweksi) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (scip_sbestw1s / scip_ scip_sgapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



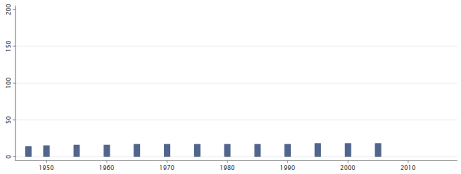
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.107 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



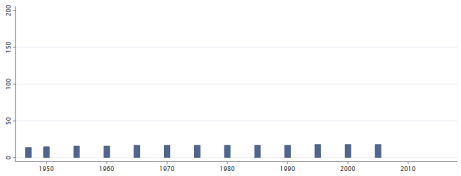
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.108 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 .

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



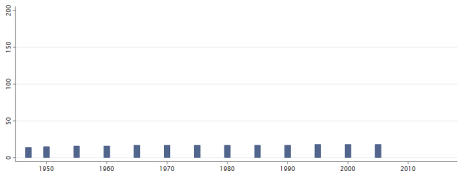
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.109 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



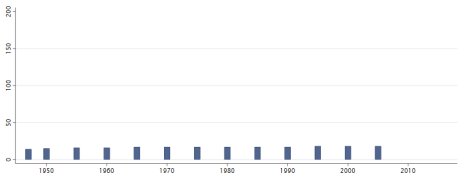
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.110 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



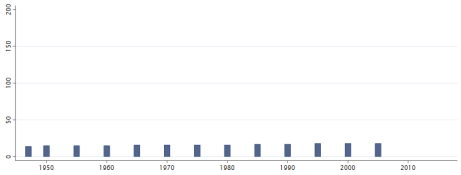
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.111 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



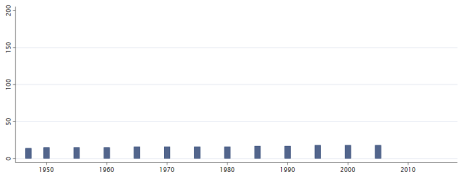
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.112 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



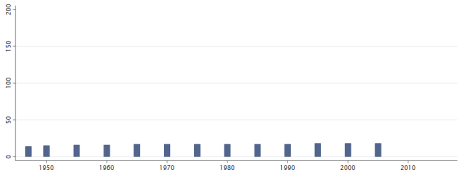
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.113 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



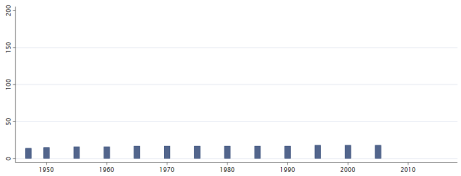
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.114 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



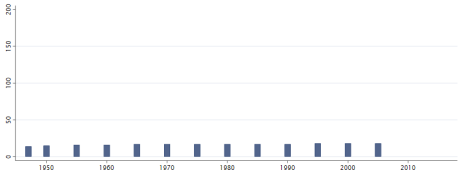
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.115 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



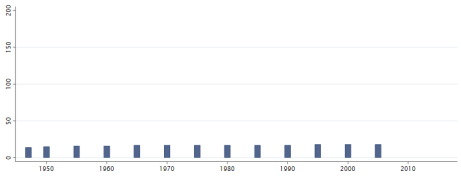
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.116 scip_sbesw26s Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



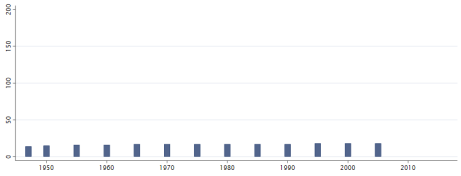
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.117 scip_scontper Sickness, contribution period

Sickness, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



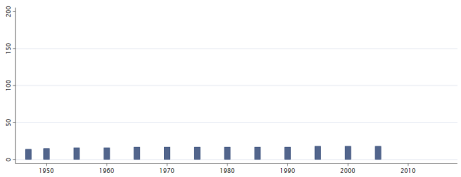
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.118 scip_scovratl Sickness, labour force coverage rate

Sickness, labour force coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip_snoinsur / scip_slabforc).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



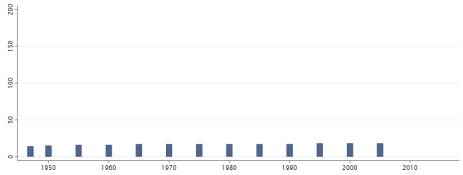
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.119 scip_scovratp Sickness, population coverage rate

Sickness, population coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of population (scip_snoinsur / scip_spop1564).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



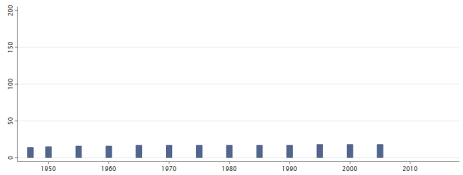
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.120 scip_sduratio Sickness, duration

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



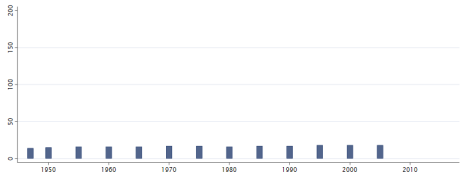
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.121 scip_sfinempr Sickness, financing by employer

Sickness, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



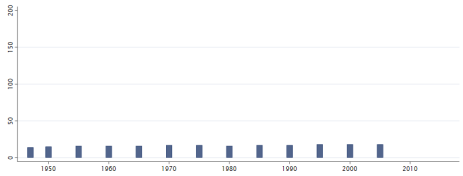
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.122 scip_sfininsr Sickness, financing by insured

Sickness, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



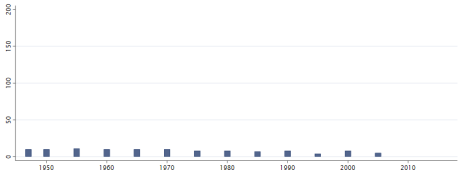
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.123 scip_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.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



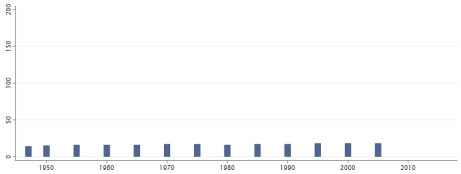
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 15 **n**: 109 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.90.124 scip_sfinstat Sickness, financing by state

Sickness, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



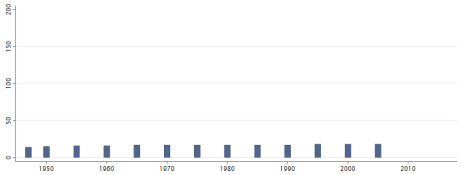
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.125 scip_sgapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



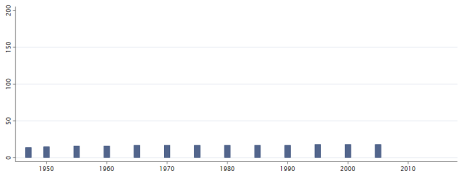
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.126 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



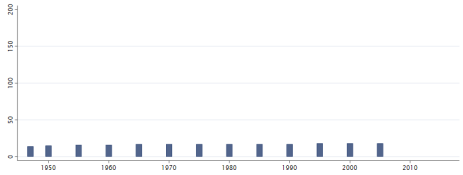
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.127 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



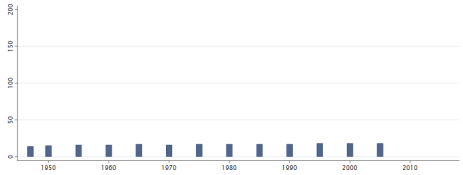
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.128 scip_sinceil Sickness, income ceiling

Sickness, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



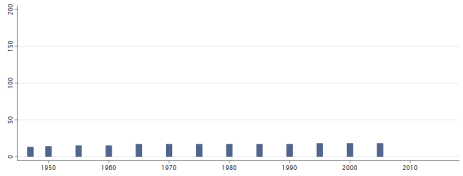
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.129 scip_slabforc 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

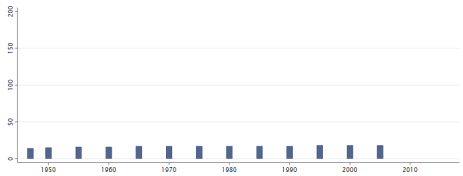
4.90.130 scip_smeantst Sickness, means-test

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



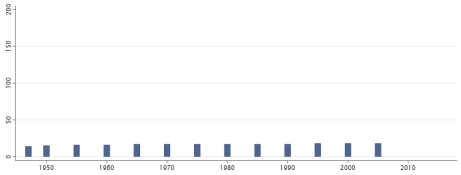
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.131 scip_snoinsur Sickness, number of insured

Sickness, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to sickness insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



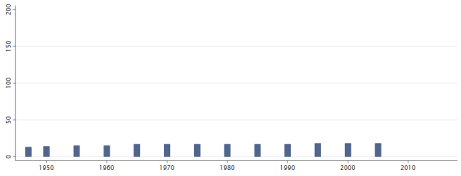
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.132 scip_spop1564 Population

Population. Number in population between 15-64 year old (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



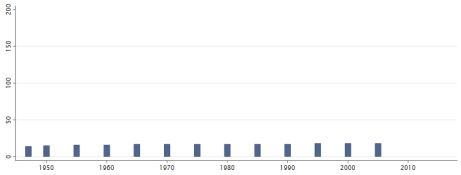
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.133 scip_sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sratminf / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



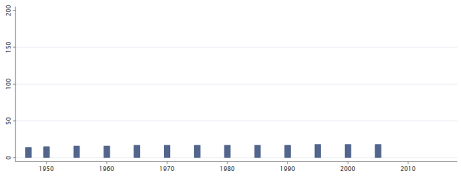
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.134 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



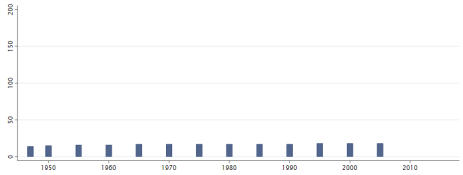
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.135 scip_sratmaxf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sratmaxf / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



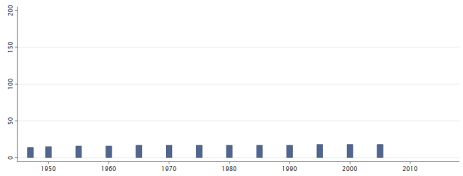
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.136 scip_sratmaxs Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_sbenmaxs / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



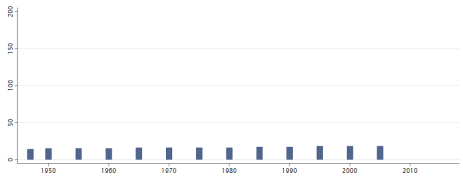
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.137 scip_sratminf Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sbenminf / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



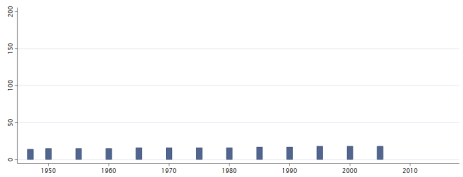
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.138 scip_sratmins Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker. Minimum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_sbenmins / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



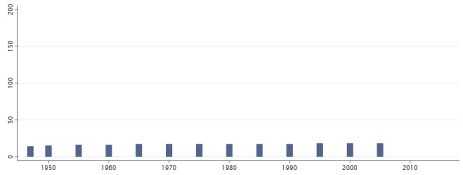
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.139 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



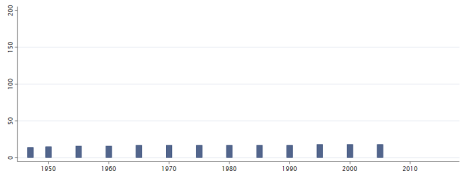
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.140 scip_srtstw1f Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW

Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sbestw1f / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



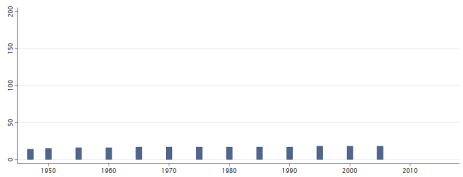
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.141 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



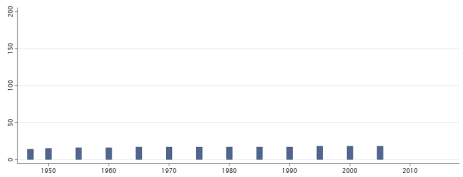
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.142 scip_srtsw26f Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sbesw26f / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



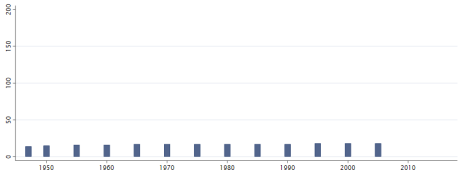
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.143 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



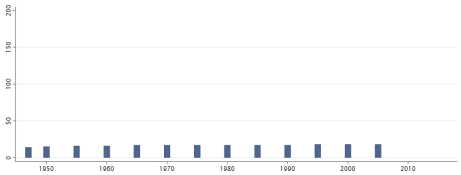
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.144 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



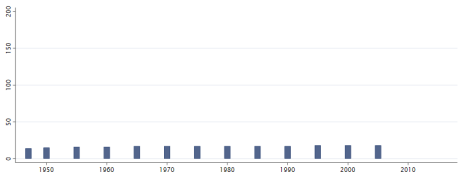
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.145 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_szrr26fa)/2. Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



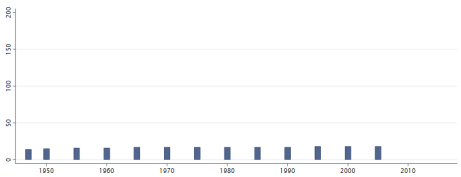
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.146 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



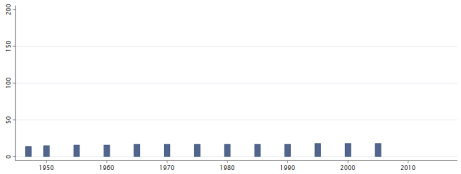
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.147 scip_sz4ind Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_s1stners+scip_s1stnerf+scip_szrr26si+scip_-szrr26fa)/4. Average of four components: a single person and a four-person family, for first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



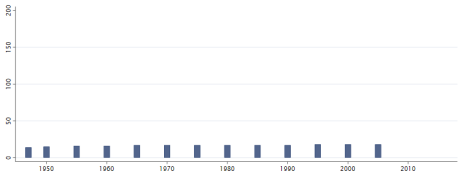
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.148 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



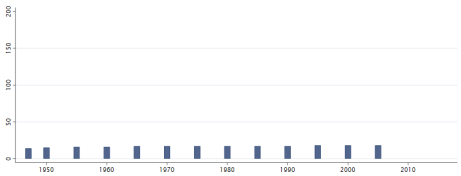
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.149 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



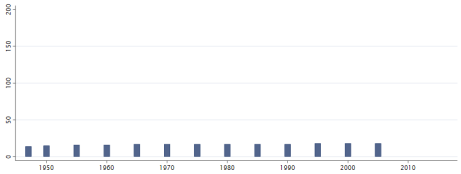
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.150 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

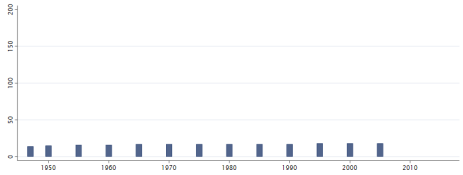


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.151 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

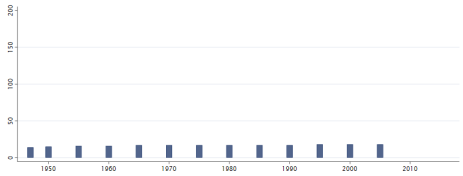


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.152 scip_ubenfulf Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

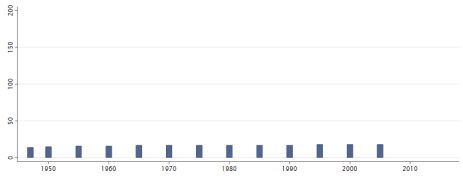


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.153 scip_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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

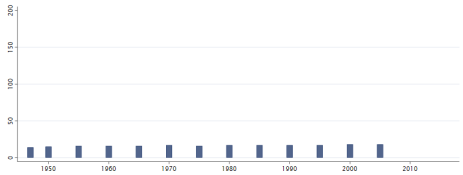


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.154 scip_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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

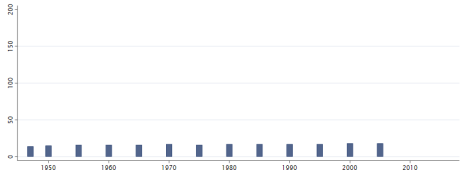


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.155 scip_ubenmaxs Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Maximum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



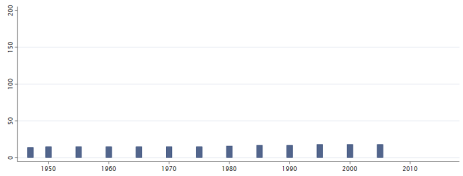
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.156 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



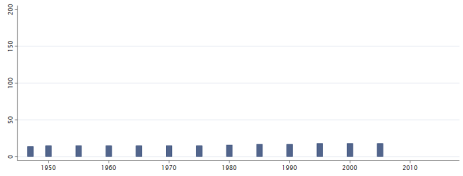
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 208 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.157 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



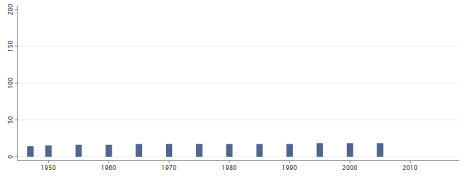
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 208 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.158 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

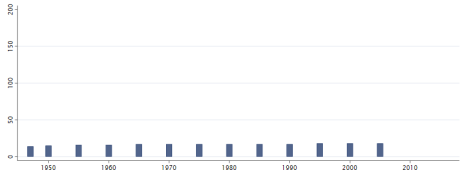
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.159 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



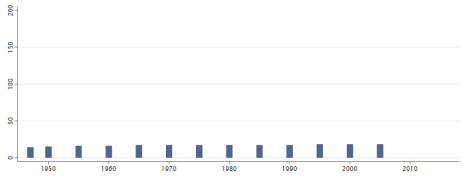
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.160 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



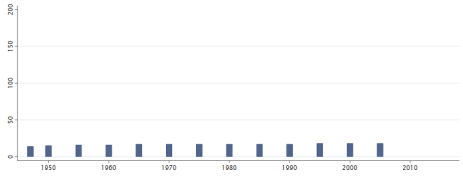
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.161 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



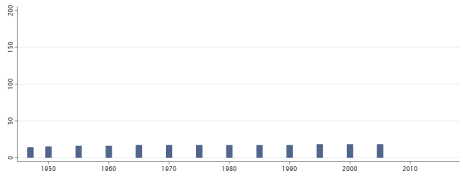
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.162 scip_ucontper Unemployment, contribution period

Unemployment, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



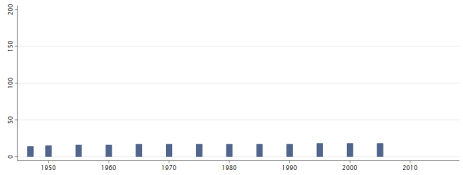
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.163 scip_ucovrate Unemployment, employee coverage rate

Unemployment, employee coverage rate. Unemployment insurance coverage ratio as proportion of employees (scip_unoinsur / scip_emplyes).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



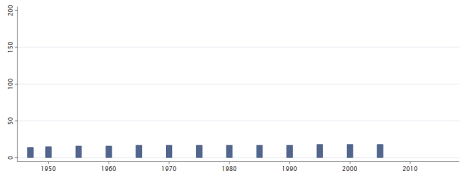
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.164 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



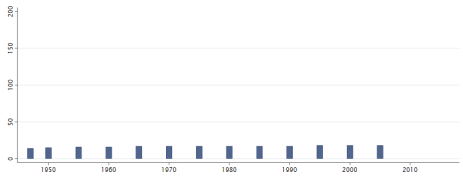
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.165 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



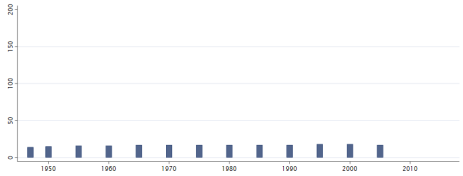
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.166 scip_ufinempr Unemployment, financing by employer

Unemployment, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



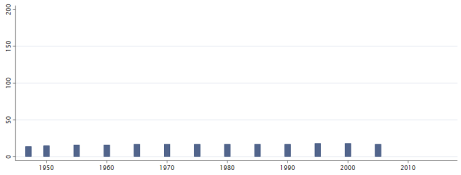
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.167 scip_ufininsr Unemployment, financing by insured

Unemployment, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



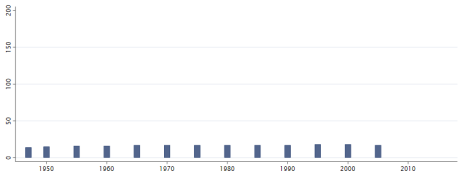
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.168 scip_ufinstat Unemployment, financing by state

Unemployment, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



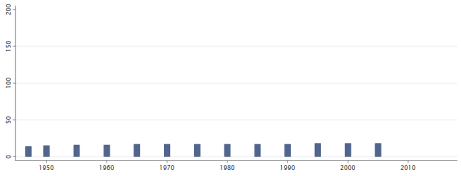
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.169 scip_ugapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



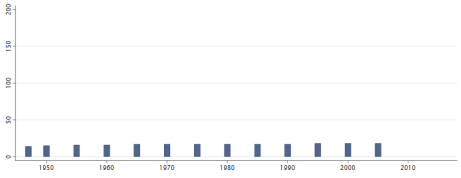
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.170 scip_uinceil Unemployment, income ceiling

Unemployment, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



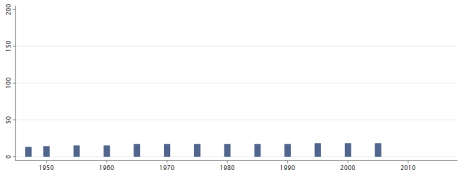
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.171 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



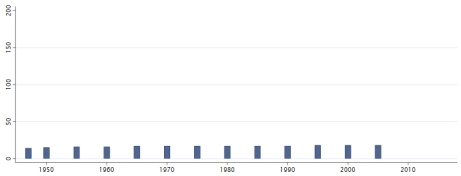
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.172 scip_umeantst 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



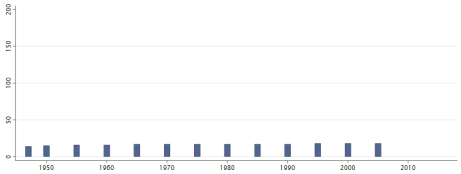
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.173 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



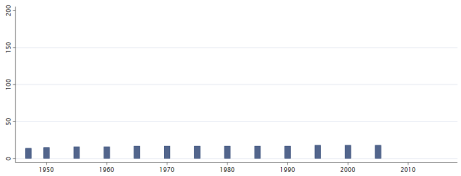
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.174 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



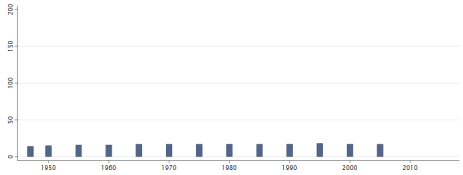
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.175 scip_unoinsur Unemployment, number of insured

Unemployment, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to unemployment insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



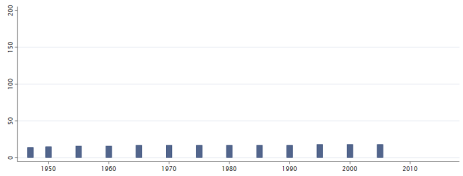
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.176 scip_uratfulf Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_uratminf / scip_ugapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



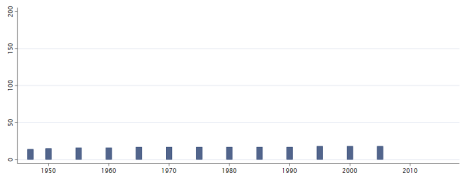
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.177 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).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



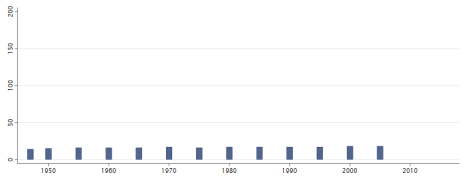
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.178 scip_uratmaxf Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_uratmaxf / scip_ugapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

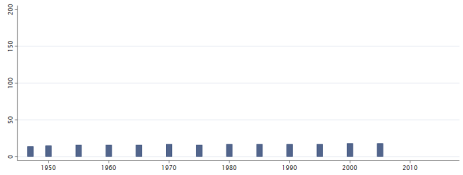


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.179 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

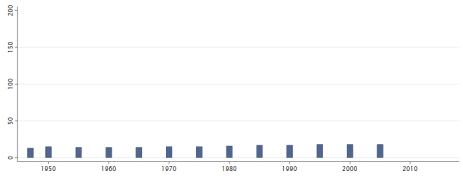


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.180 scip_uratminf Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_ubenminf / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

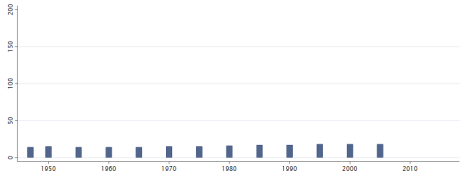


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 204 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.181 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).

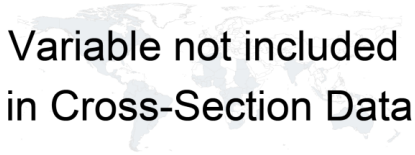
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



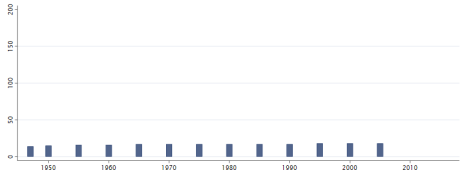
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.182 scip_urefrper Unemployment, reference period

Unemployment, reference period. Amount of weeks within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

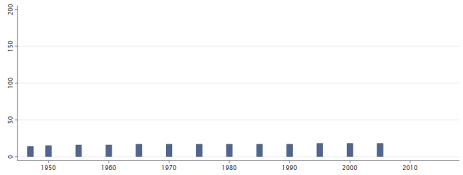


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.183 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

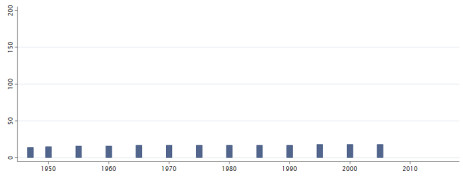


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.184 scip_urtstw1s Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW

Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubestw1s / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

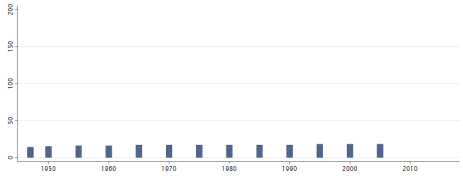


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.185 scip_urtsw26f Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_ubesw26f/ scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

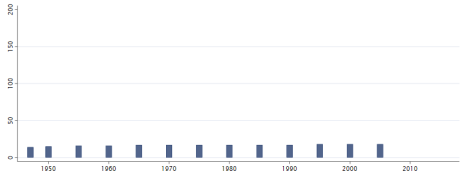


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.186 scip_urtsw26s Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubesw26s / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



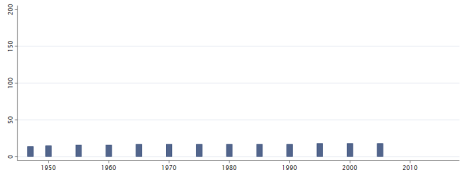
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.187 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



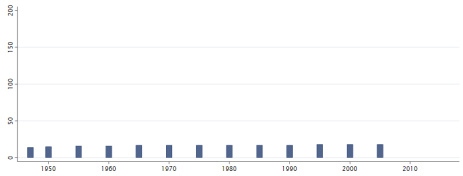
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.188 scip_uz2indf Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



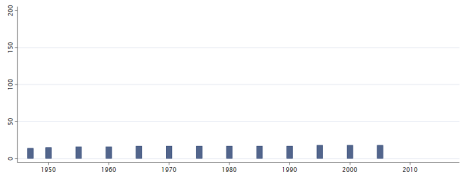
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.189 scip_uz2inds Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single. (scip_u1stners+scip_uzrr26si)/2. Average of two components: a single person, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



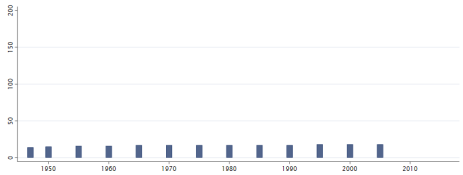
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.190 scip_uz4ind Unemployment, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_u1stners+scip_u1stnerf+scip_uzrr26si+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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

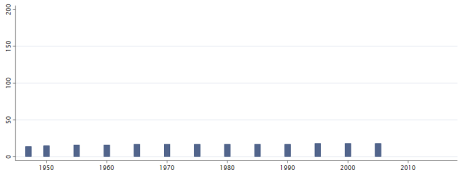


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.191 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

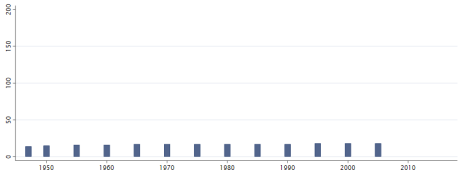


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.90.192 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



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

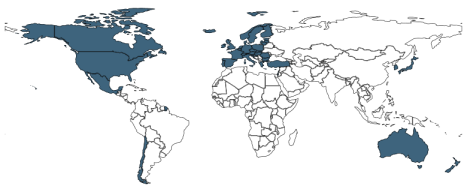
4.91 Sustainable Governance Indicators

`http://www.sgi-network.org/2017/`
(Kroll et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

Sustainable Governance Indicators How successful are OECD/EU member states in achieving sustainable policy outcomes? How well developed are the governance capacities of OECD/EU countries in terms of the interaction between government and societal actors? What is the quality of their democratic order? The SGI answer these key questions by carrying out a systematic, indicator-based comparison of all OECD and EU countries, thus providing insight into the analyzed nations' political and social sustainability. Some 100 international experts participate in this broad-based study, carried out by the Bertelsmann Foundation. The first two editions of the SGI were published in 2009 and 2011, the third edition in 2014. Based on qualitative and quantitative indicators, the SGI provide a detailed picture of the countries' strengths and weaknesses in terms of sustainable governance. The individual country reports as well as all quantitative data are freely accessible online at www.sgi-network.org. With the SGI, we seek to contribute to the debate on "good governance" and sustainable policymaking, identify successful models and foster international learning processes within the OECD/EU and beyond.

4.91.1 sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System)

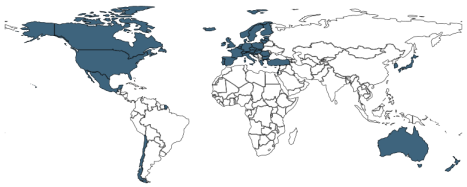


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.2 sgi_ecbg Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation)

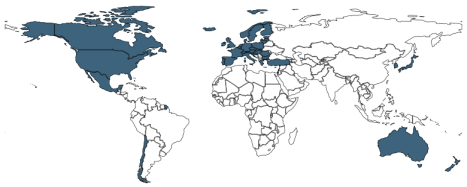


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.3 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)

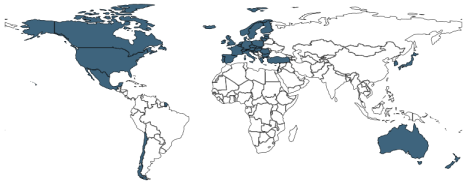


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.4 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)

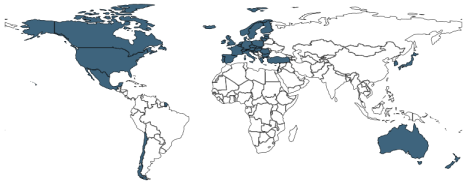


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.5 sgi_eclm Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Markets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence)

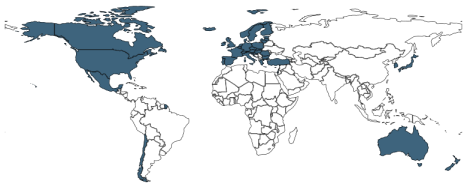


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.6 sgi_ecri Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R&D Spending, Non-public R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications)

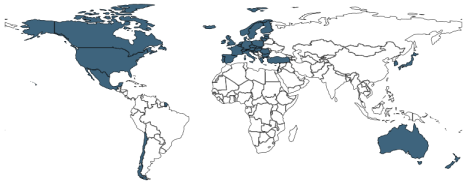


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.7 sgi_ectx Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect)

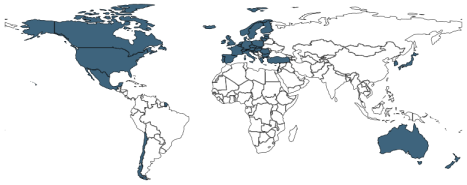


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.8 sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection)

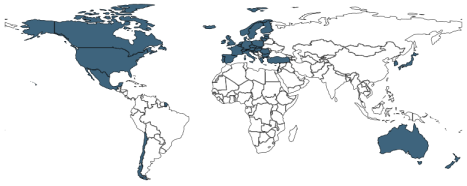


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.9 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)

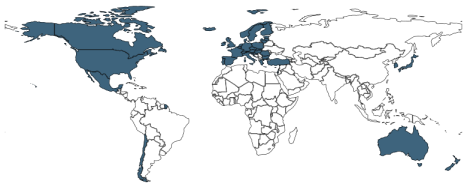


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.10 sgi_enge Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements)



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

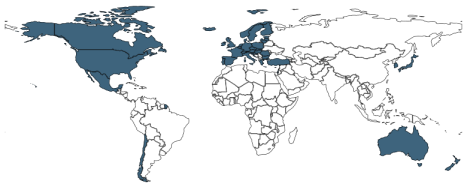
4.91.11 sgi_go Governance

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.

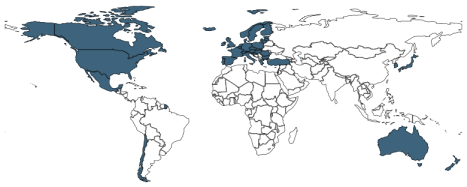


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.12 sgi_goea Governance: Executive Accountability

Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations)

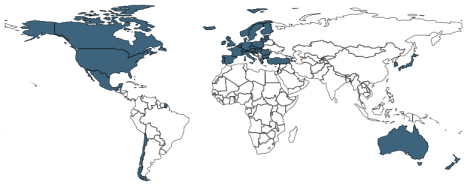


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.13 sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity

Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)



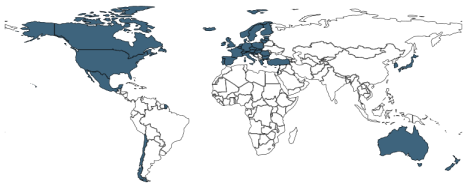
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.14 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



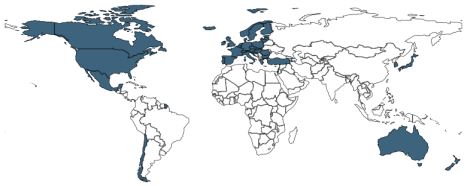
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.15 sgi_qd Quality of Democracy

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes
2. Access to information
3. Civil rights and political liberties
4. Rule of law

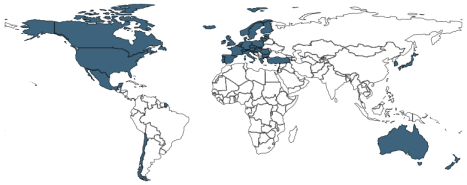


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.16 sgi_qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information

Quality of Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information)

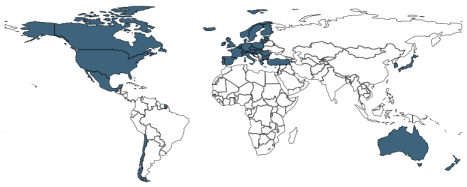


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.17 sgi_qdcr Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties

Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination)

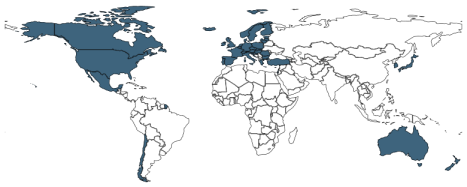


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.18 sgi_qdep Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process

Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making)

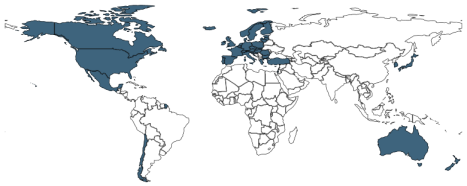


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.19 sgi_qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention)

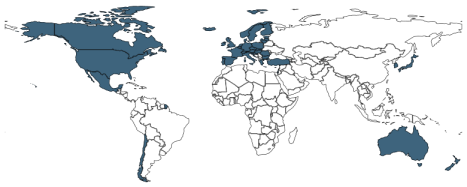


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.20 sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

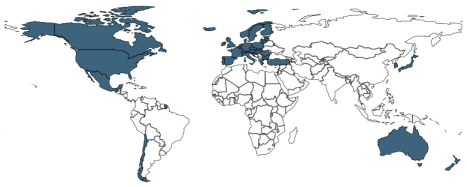


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.21 sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities)

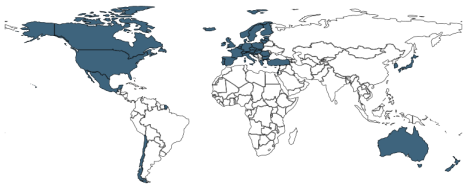


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.22 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)

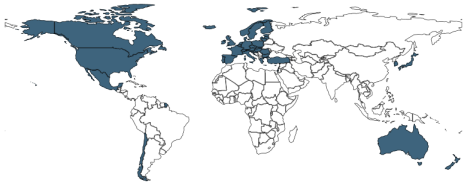


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

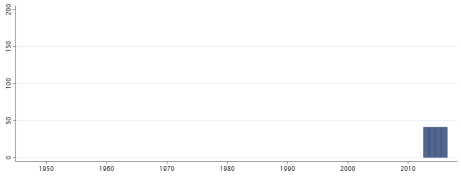
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.23 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)



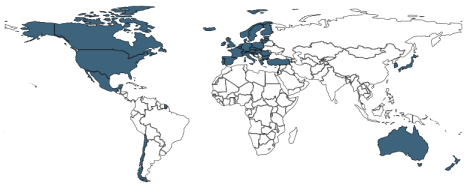
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.24 sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA))

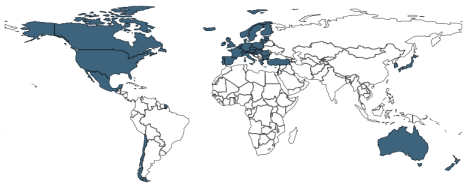


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.25 sgi_sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status)

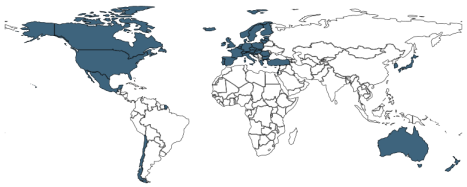


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.26 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)

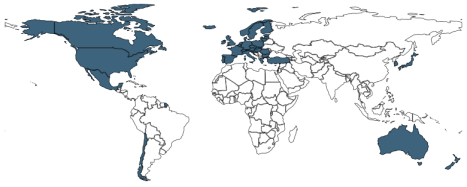


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

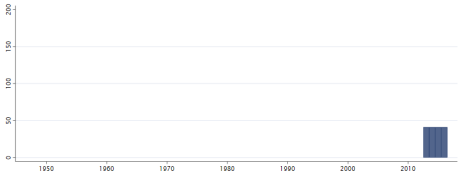
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.27 sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty)



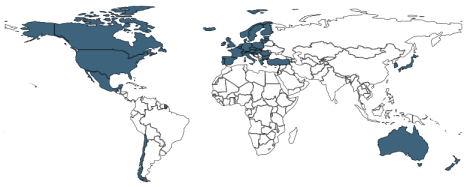
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.28 sgi_sosi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction)

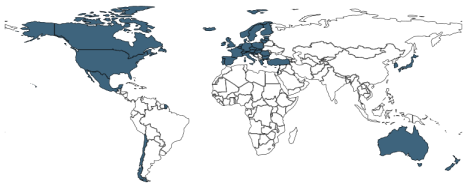


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.91.29 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

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 41 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 4

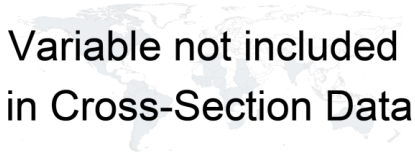
4.92 Ceyhun & Oguz (2012)

`http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf`
(Elgin & Oztunali, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

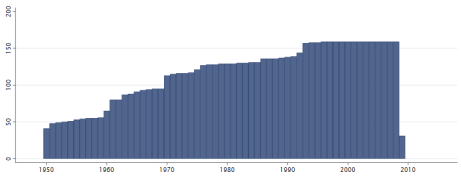
Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates The size of the shadow economy was estimated with two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model.

4.92.1 shec_se Level of the shadow economy

Level of the shadow economy



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 166 **n**: 6907 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.93 Social Policy Indicators (SPIN)

`http://www.spin.su.se/datasets`
(Social Policy Indicators Database (SPIN), 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-15)

Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset The Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset (SIED) is a continuation of the SCIP project, but carries on data collection beyond 2005 for a larger number of countries. The SIE dataset closely follows the structure of SCIP, thus covering the same social insurance programs and sharing the same variable names. The SIE dataset includes the original 18 SCIP countries, but also stores data for all EU Member States as of 2010. The current version of

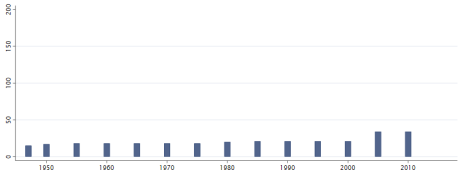
SIED stores two waves of data for all EU countries, 2005 and 2010. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain goes back to 1980.
The Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP) covered institutional structures of core social insurance programs. Detailed information was provided on citizens' rights and duties based on legislation related to five major programs, including old age pensions and benefits in cases of sickness, unemployment and work accidents.

4.93.1 sied_acovratl Accident, labour force coverage rate

Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (ANOINSUR /ALABFORC)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



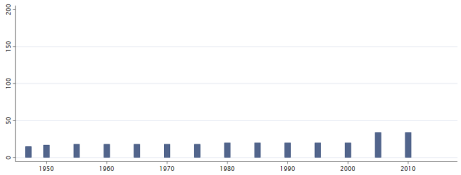
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.2 sied_aduratio 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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



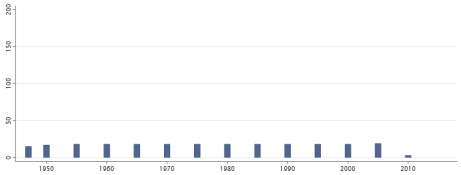
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 290 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.3 sied_afinstat Accident, financing by state

Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



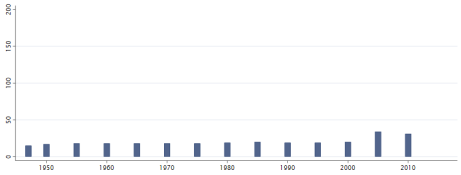
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22 **n**: 234 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.93.4 sied_ainceil Accident, income ceiling

Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



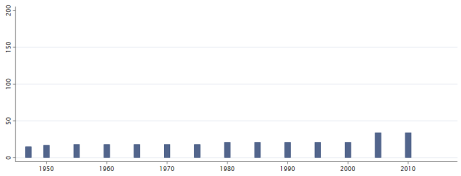
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 284 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.5 sied_pcovratp Pension, coverage

Coverage ratio in population 15-65 years of age

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



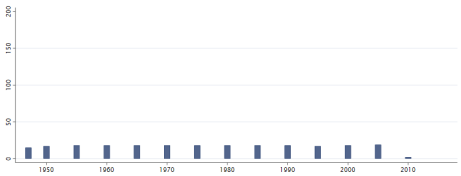
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 295 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.6 sied_pfinstat Pension, financing by state

Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



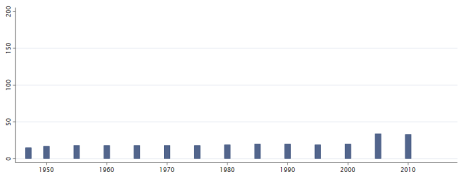
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22 **n**: 232 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.93.7 sied_pinceil Pension, income ceiling

Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



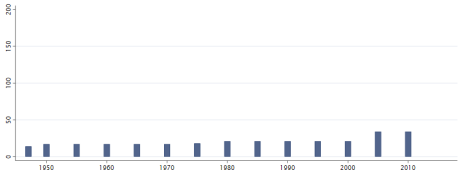
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.8 sied_pturat65 Pension, take up rate above age 65

Share of pensioners in population above 65 years of age

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



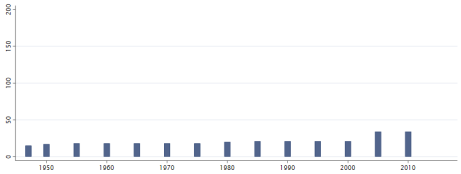
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 290 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.9 sied_scovratl Sickness, labour force coverage rate

Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (SNOINSUR /SLABFORC)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



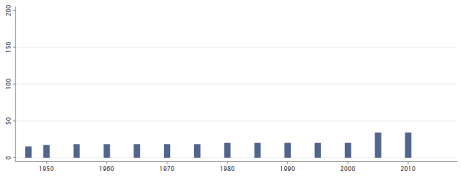
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.10 sied_sduratio 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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



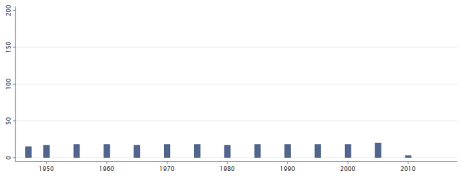
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 290 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.11 sied_sfinstat Sickness, financing by state

Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



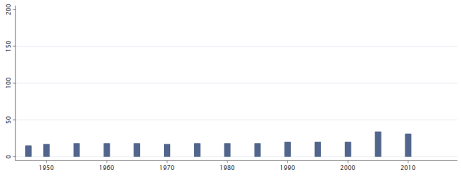
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22 **n**: 233 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.93.12 sied_sinceil Sickness, income ceiling

Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



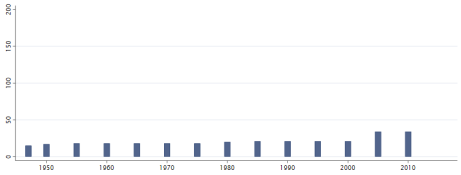
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.13 sied_ucovratl Unemployment, labour force coverage rate

Unemployment insurance coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (UNOINSUR / ULABFORC)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



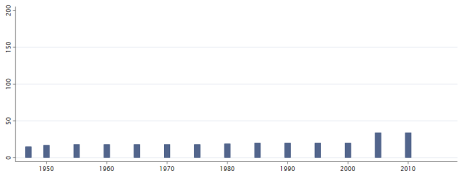
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.14 sied_uduratio 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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



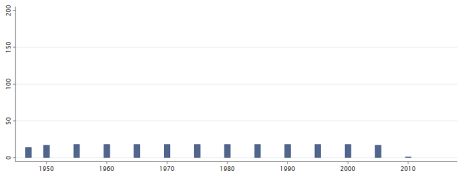
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36 **n**: 289 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.93.15 sied_ufinstat Unemployment, financing by state

Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



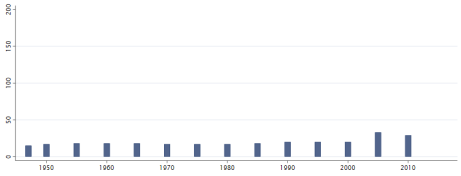
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 21 **n**: 229 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.93.16 sied_uinceil Unemployment, income ceiling

Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35 **n**: 277 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.94 Nunn (2008)

`http://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/pages/data-0`
(Nunn, 2008)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

"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).

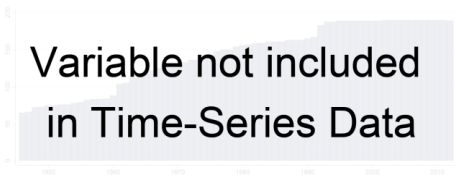
The ethnicity data for the Indian Ocean slave trade come from six samples, with a total of 21,048 slaves and 80 different ethnicities reported. The data for the Red Sea slave trade are from two samples: one from Jedda, Saudi Arabia, and the other from Bombay, India. The samples provide information for 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).

4.94.1 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.

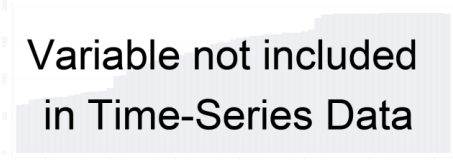
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.2 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.

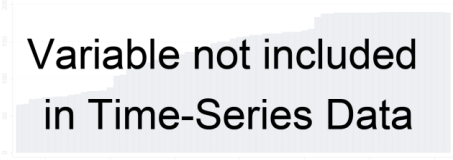


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.3 slavet_mindistatl Minimum Atlantic distance (1,000 of kms)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Atlantic slave trades.

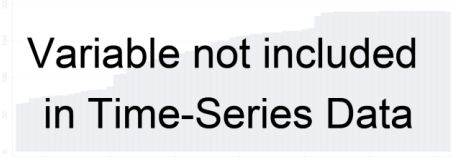


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.4 slavet_mindistind Minimum Indian distance (1,000 of kms)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the Indian Ocean slave trades.

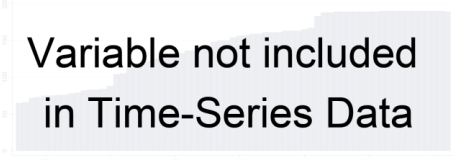


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.5 slavet_mindistred Minimum Red Sea distance (1,000 of kms)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the Red Sea slave trades.



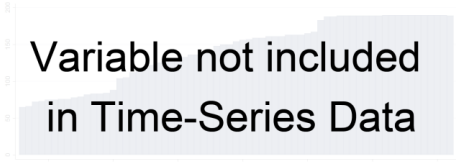
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.6 slavet_mindistsah Minimum Saharan distance (1,000 of kms)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Saharan slave trades.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

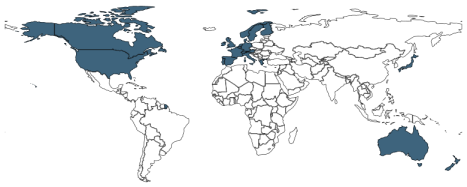
4.95 Duane Swank

`http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`
(Swank, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

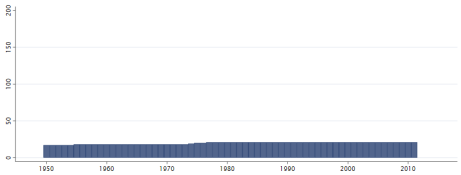
Comparative Political Parties Dataset Dataset captures characteristics of political parties in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Greece, Portugal, and Spain between 1950 to 2011.

4.95.1 sw_cccd Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic.



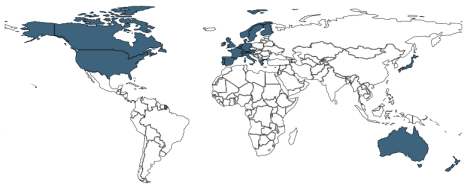
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



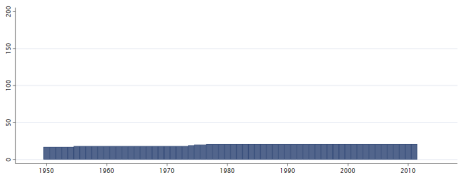
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.2 sw_ccd Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic.



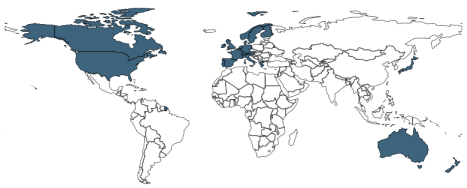
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



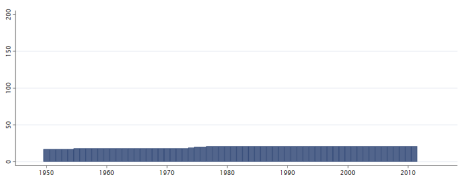
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.3 sw_cce Cabinet Portfolios: Center

Cabinet Portfolios: Center.



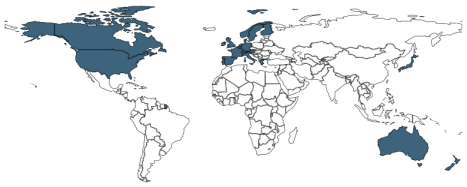
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



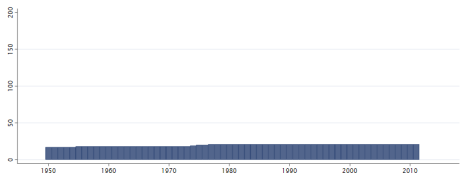
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.4 sw_cl Cabinet Portfolios: Left

Cabinet Portfolios: Left.



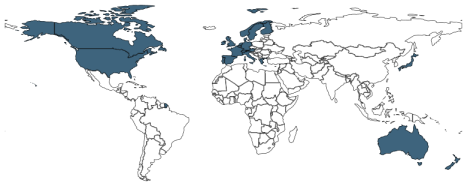
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



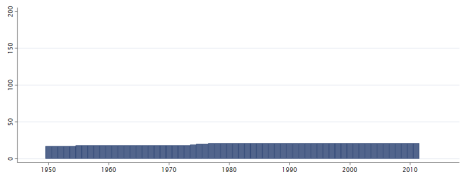
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.5 sw_cll Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian

Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian.



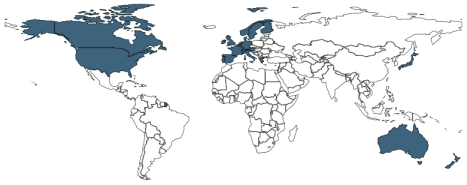
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



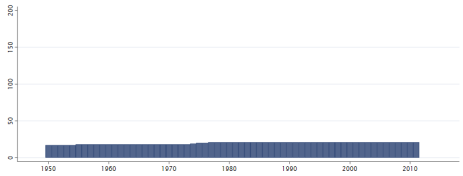
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.6 sw_cr Cabinet Portfolios: Right

Cabinet Portfolios: Right.



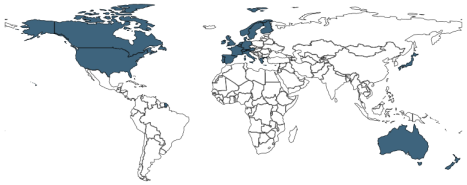
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



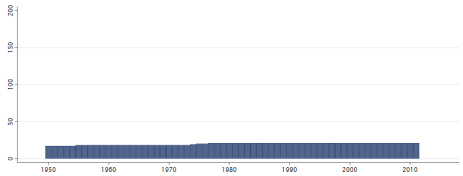
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.7 sw_crwp Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist

Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist.



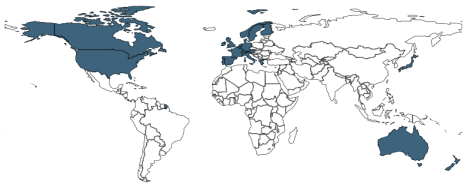
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



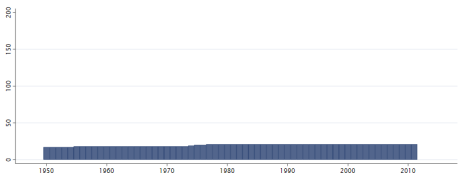
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.8 sw_ey Election Year

Election Year.



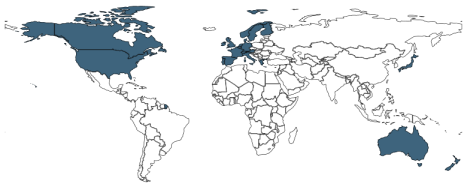
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



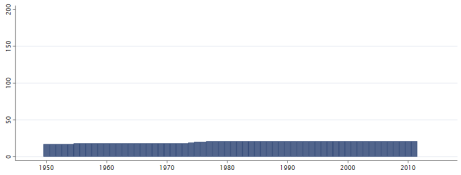
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.9 sw_gccd Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic.



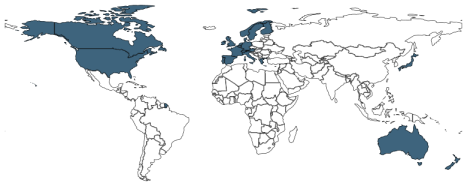
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



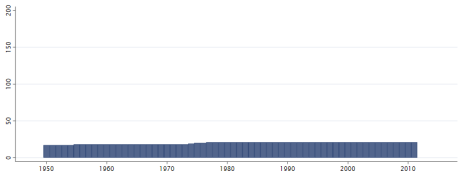
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.10 sw_gcd Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic

Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic.



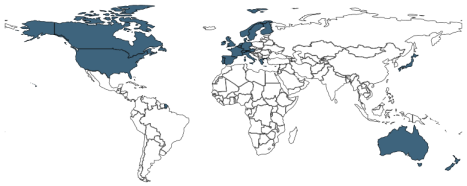
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



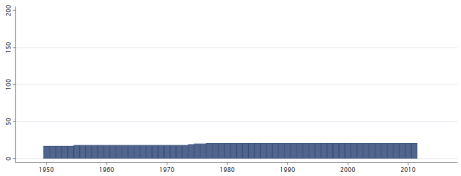
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.11 sw_gce Governing Party Seats: Center

Governing Party Seats: Center.



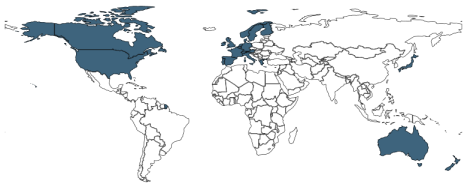
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



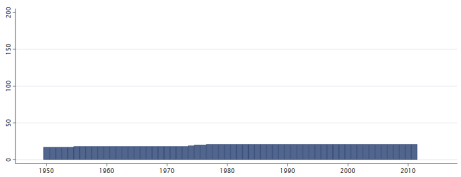
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.12 sw_gl Governing Party Seats: Left

Governing Party Seats: Left.



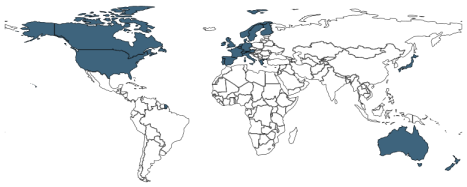
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



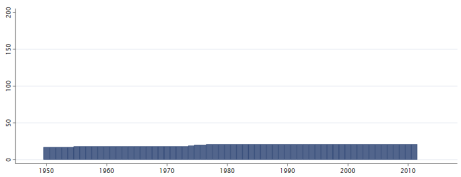
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.13 sw_gll Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian

Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian.



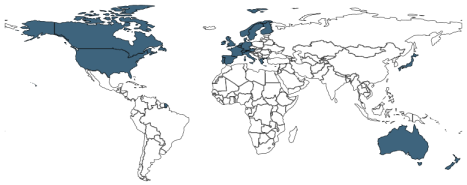
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



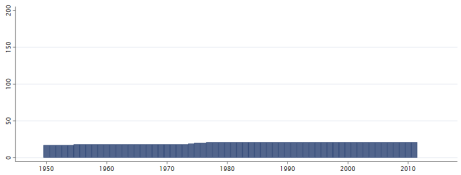
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.14 sw_gr Governing Party Seats: Right

Governing Party Seats: Right.



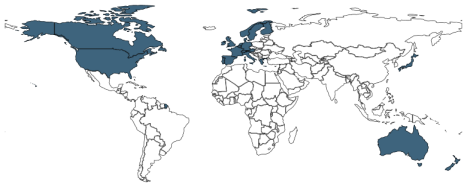
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



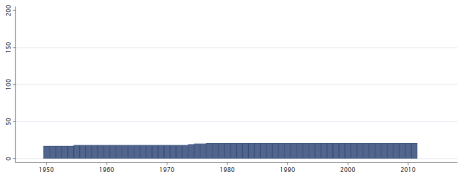
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.15 sw_grwp Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist.



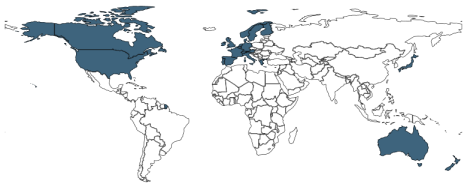
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



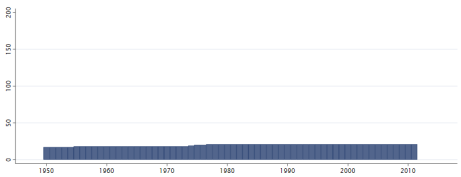
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.16 sw_lccd Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic.



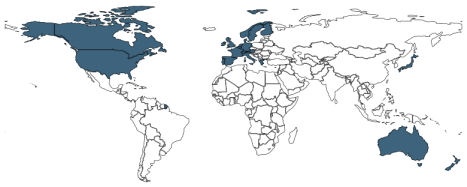
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



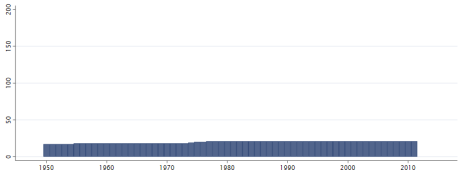
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.17 sw_lcd Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic.



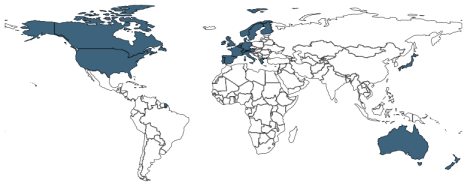
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



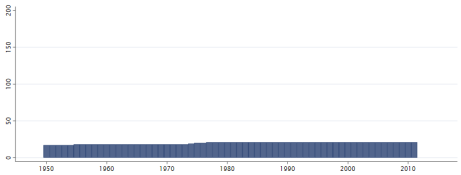
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.18 sw_lce Legislative Seats: Center

Legislative Seats: Center.



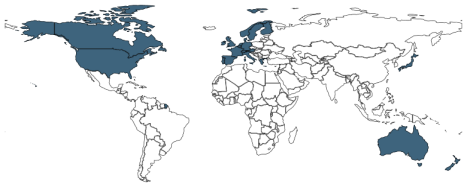
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



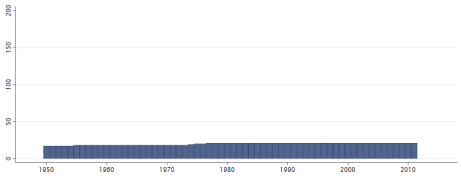
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.19 sw_ll Legislative Seats: Left

Legislative Seats: Left.



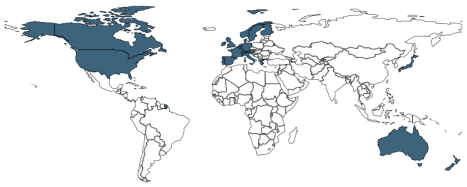
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



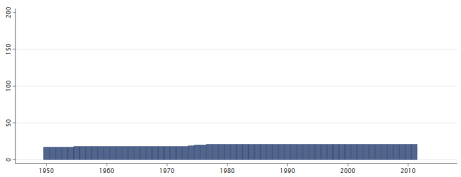
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.20 sw_lll Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian

Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian.



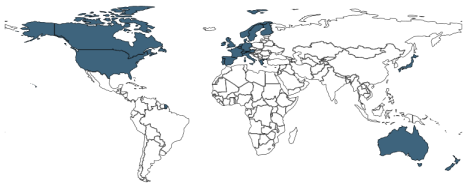
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



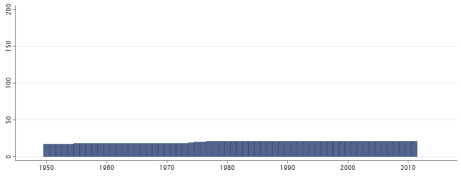
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.21 sw_lr Legislative Seats: Right

Legislative Seats: Right.



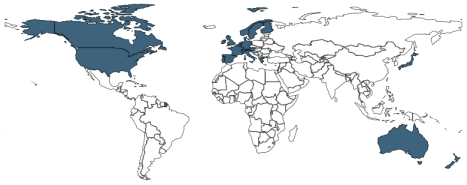
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



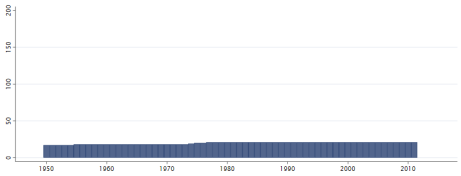
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.22 sw_lrwp Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist.



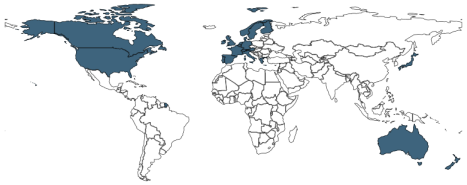
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



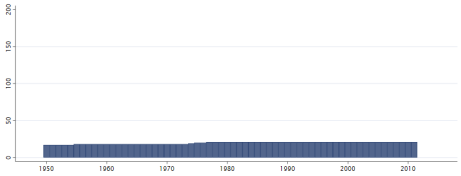
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.23 sw_vccd Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic

Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic.



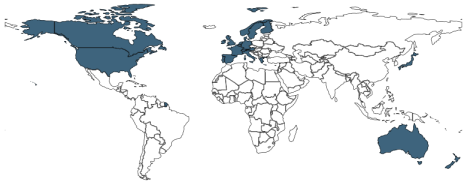
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



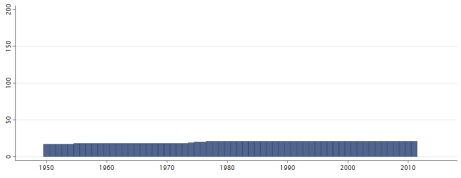
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.24 sw_vcd Votes: Christian Democratic

Votes: Christian Democratic.



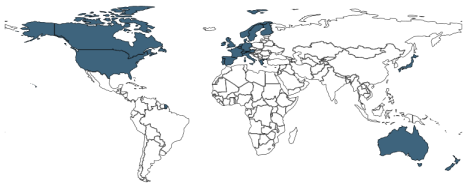
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



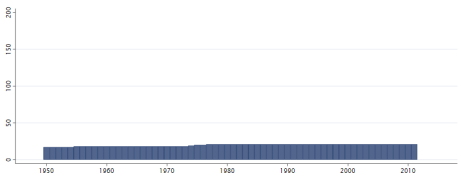
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.25 sw_vce Votes: Center

Votes: Center.



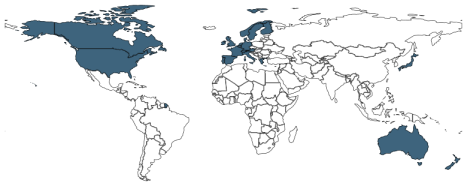
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



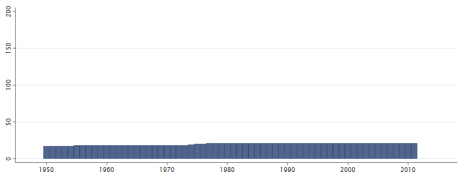
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.26 sw_vl Votes: Left

Votes: Left.



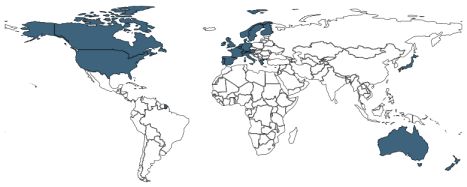
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



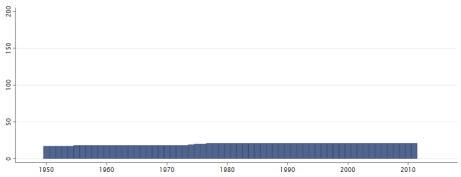
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.27 sw_vll Votes: Left-Libertarian

Votes: Left-Libertarian.



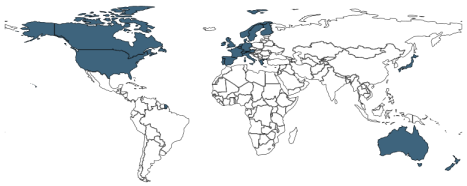
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



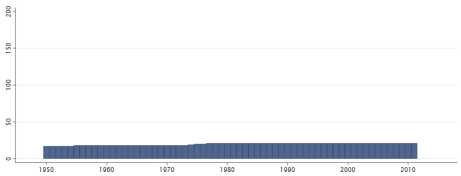
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.28 sw_vr Votes: Right

Votes: Right.



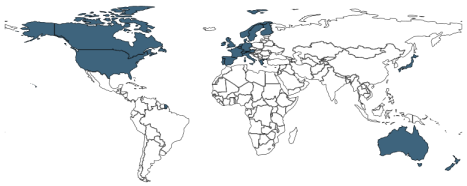
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



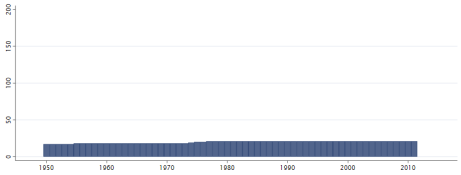
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.95.29 sw_vrwp Votes: Right-Wing Populist

Votes: Right-Wing Populist.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1221 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.96 Transparency International

`http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview`
(Transparency International, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-26)

Corruption Perceptions Database The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differ-ing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

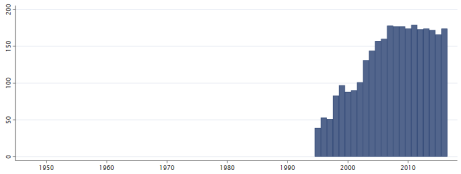
Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to multiply the values for years before 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

4.96.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185 **n**: 2938 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.96.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185 **n**: 2615 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.96.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185 **n**: 2615 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.97 Facundo Alvaredo, Anthony B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez

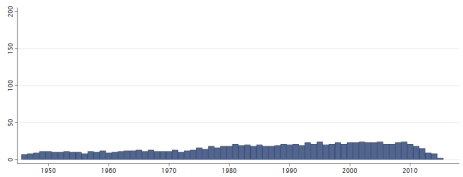
`http://wid.world/data/`
(Alvaredo et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-26)

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.

4.97.1 top_top10_income_share Top 10% income share

Top 10% income share.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 19

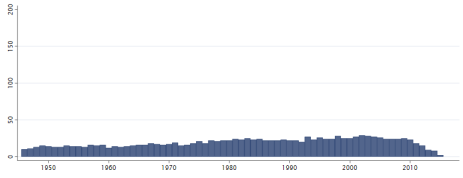


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29 **n**: 1099 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.97.2 top_top1_income_share Top 1% income share

Top 1% income share.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 19



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 1337 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.98 UCDP/PRIO

`http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/`
(Erik Melander, 2017) (N. P. Gleditsch et al., 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-06)

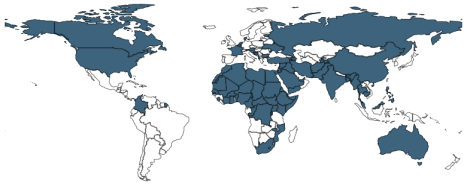
UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset The UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is a joint project between the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (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.

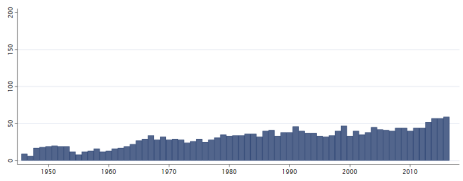
Note: The original data only contains the country-year where UCDP has information about a conflict. The country-year combinations not being part of the original data might be interpreted as "No conflict", but since it's not part of the original data it is missing in the QoG Dataset.

4.98.1 ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.



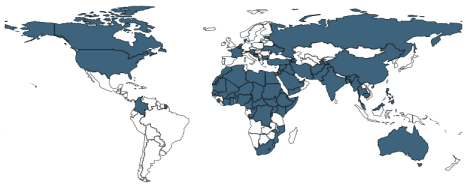
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 74



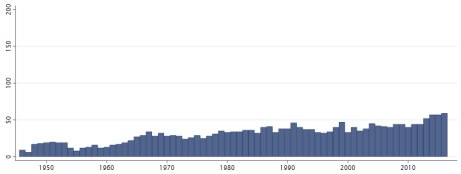
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 154 **n**: 2216 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.98.2 ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.



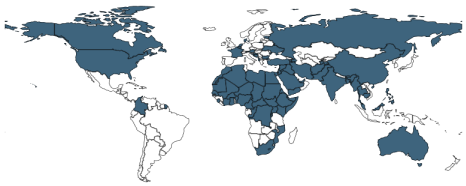
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 74



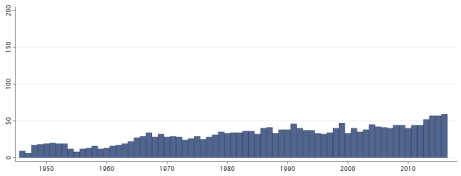
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 154 **n**: 2216 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.98.3 ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict

Number of internal armed conflics per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or moreinternal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.



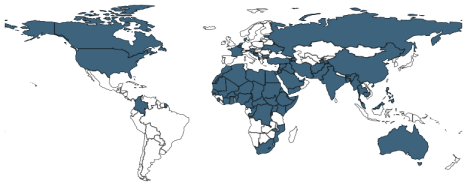
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 74



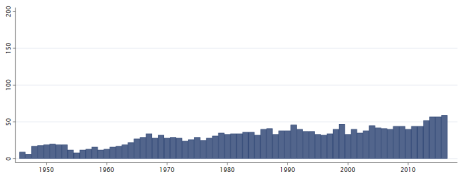
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 154 **n**: 2216 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.98.4 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 74



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 154 **n**: 2216 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

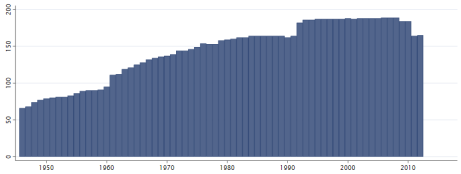
`http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html`
(Pemstein et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-03)

Unified Democracy Scores Unified Democracy Scores (UDS), now covering the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that we report in our 2010 article. In addition, the current release adds a recently developed measure of democracy - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012) - to our framework. Using the most current release of the UDS, we have replicated figure 3 from the original article to provide users with a snapshot of the updated scores, focusing on the year 2000.

4.99.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

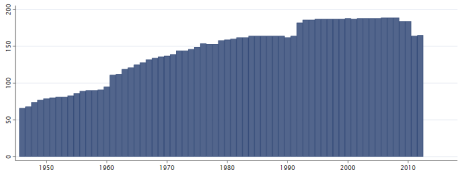


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.99.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

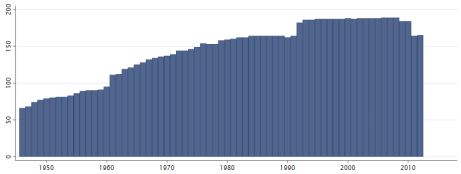


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.99.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

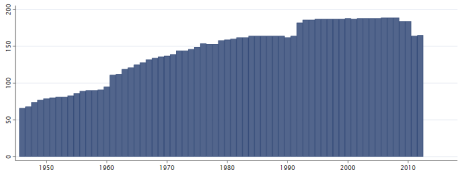


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.99.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).

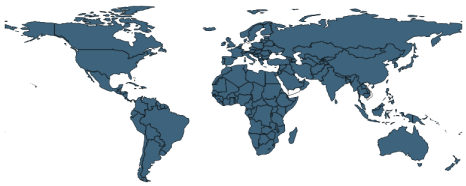
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165



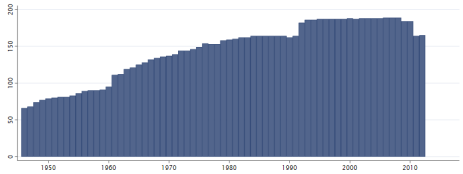
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.99.5 uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.100 UNDP

`http://hdr.undp.org/en/data`
(United Nations Development Program, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-27)

Human Development Report The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

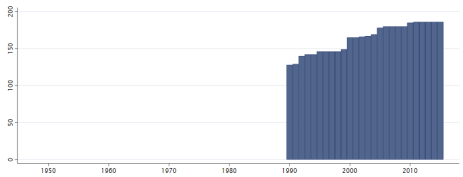
The entire series of Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings are recalculated every year using the same the most recent (revised) data and functional forms. The HDI rankings and values in the 2014 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to indices published in previous Reports. Please see hdr.undp.org for more information.

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

4.100.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details. The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 188 **n**: 4259 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.101 UNESCO

http://data.uis.unesco.org/
(UNESCO, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-25)

UNESCO Institute for Statistics UIS Data Centre contains all the latest available data and indicators, for education, literacy, science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and information.

4.101.1 une_cdorlglsf Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of lower secondary education, female (%)

Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of lower secondary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 1354 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.2 une_cdorlglst Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of lower secondary education, both sexes

Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of lower secondary education, both sexes

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 143

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 164 **n**: 1496 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.3 une_cdorlgpf Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, female (%)

Cumulative drop-out rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 132

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 164 **n**: 1413 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.4 une_cdorlgpm Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, male (%)

Cumulative drop-out rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 134

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1422 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.5 une_cdorlgpt Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

Cumulative drop-out rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 139

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 168 **n**: 1571 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.6 une_dorg1lsf Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 1309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.7 une_dorg1lsm Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 131

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 157 **n**: 1353 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.8 une_dorg1lst Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 139

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 163 **n**: 1586 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.9 une_dorg1pf Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172 **n**: 1481 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.10 une_dorg1pm Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 140

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 169 **n**: 1562 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.11 une_dorg1pt Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

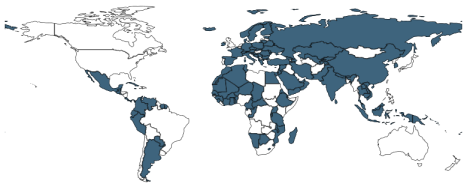
Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 149

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 176 **n**: 1834 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.12 une_dorg2lst Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 135

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 152 **n**: 1412 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.13 une_dorg2pf Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, female (%)

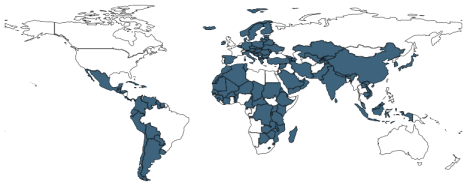
Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 136

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1384 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.14 une_dorg2pm Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, male (%)

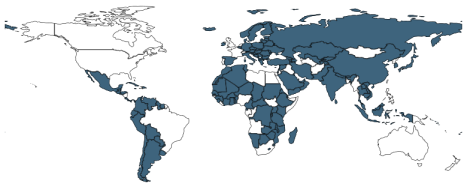


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 170 **n**: 1424 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.15 une_dorg2pt Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, both sexes (%)

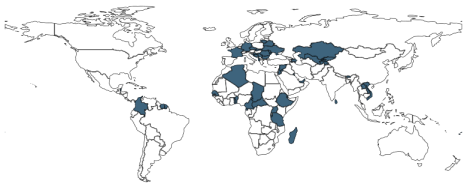


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 147

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 176 **n**: 1749 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.16 une_dorg3lsf Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary general education, female (%)

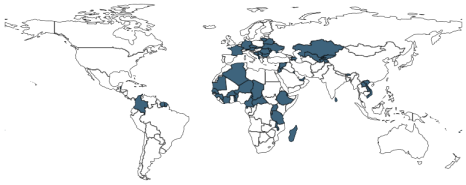


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 48

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 67 **n**: 475 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.101.17 une_dorg3lsm Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary general education, male (%)

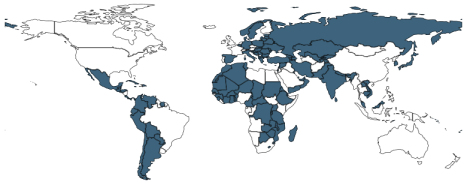


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 67 **n**: 534 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.18 une_dorg3pf Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, female (%)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 126

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 165 **n**: 1334 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.19 une_dorg3pm Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 165 **n**: 1349 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.20 une_dorg3pt Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 145

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172 **n**: 1670 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.21 une_dorg4lsf Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary general education, female (%)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 15 **n**: 148 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.22 une_dorg4lsm Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary general education, male (%)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 15 **n**: 138 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.23 une_dorg4lst Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 16 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.101.24 une_dorg4pf Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 146 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.101.25 une_dorg4pm Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 111

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 146 **n**: 1094 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.101.26 une_dorg4pt Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 125

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1329 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.101.27 une_dorg5pf Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 93

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 125 **n**: 886 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.101.28 une_dorg5pm Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, male (%)

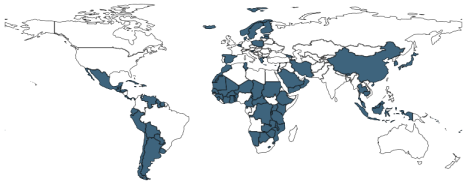
Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 93

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 126 **n**: 892 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.101.29 une_dorg5pt Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 104

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 1082 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.30 une_dorg6pf Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 16

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 20 **n**: 130 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.101.31 une_dorg6pm Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 16

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 20 **n**: 128 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.101.32 une_dorg6pt Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 19

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 22 **n**: 182 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.33 une_girg1lsf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 155

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 167 **n**: 1951 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.101.34 une_girg1lsm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 155

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 167 **n**: 1951 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.101.35 une_girg1lst Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 157

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 168 **n**: 2021 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.101.36 une_girg1pf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 165

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 177 **n**: 2324 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.101.37 une_girg1pm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 165

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 177 **n**: 2323 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.101.38 une_girg1pt Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 166

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 2374 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.101.39 une_girlglsf Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 154

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 167 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.40 une_girlglsm Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 154

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 167 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.41 une_girlglst Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 155

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 168 **n**: 1806 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.101.42 une_girlgpf Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 158

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 171 **n**: 2057 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.101.43 une_girlgpm Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 158

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 171 **n**: 2057 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.101.44 une_girlgpt Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 160

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 173 **n**: 2120 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.101.45 une_oeals Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3414 $\overline{N}$: 190 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.101.46 une_oeapsnt Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 154

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163 **n**: 2380 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.101.47 une_oeaus Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3414 $\overline{N}$: 190 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.101.48 une_tdurls Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3414 $\overline{N}$: 190 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.101.49 une_tdurpsnt Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 153

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 162 **n**: 2359 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.101.50 une_tdurused Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3414 $\overline{N}$: 190 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.102 UN Statistics

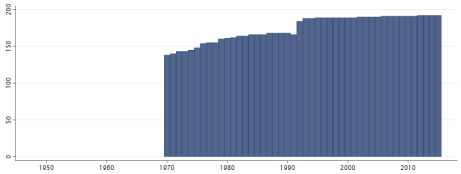
`http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnlList.asp`
(UN Statistics, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-07)

National Accounts Main Aggregates Database The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database presents a series of analytical national accounts tables from 1970 onwards for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the product of a global cooperation effort between the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division, international statistical agencies and the national statistical services of these countries and is developed in accordance with the recommendation of the Statistical Commission at its first session in 1947 that the Statistics Division should publish regularly the most recent available data on national accounts for as many countries and areas as possible.

4.102.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

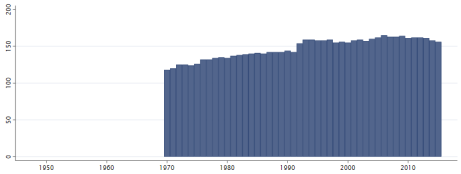


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8025 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.2 unna_cii GDP: Changes in Inventories

GDP: Changes in Inventories.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 163

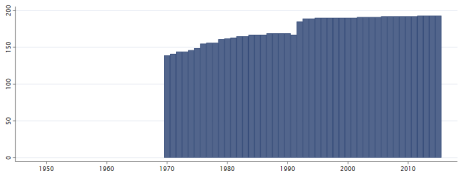


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 6776 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.102.3 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

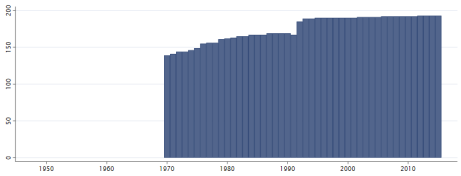


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8071 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.4 unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Exchange Rate (IMF Based).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

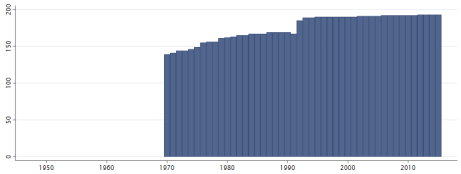


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8071 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.5 unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

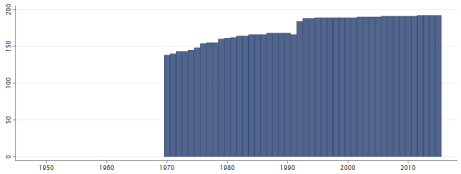


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8071 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.6 unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Capital Formation.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

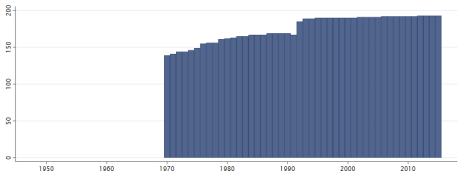


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8025 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.7 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

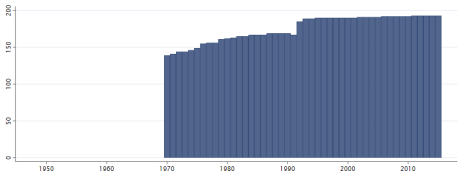


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8071 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.8 unna_gdppc GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar)

GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

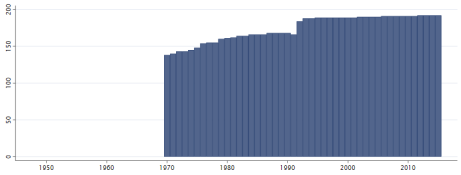


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8072 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.9 unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

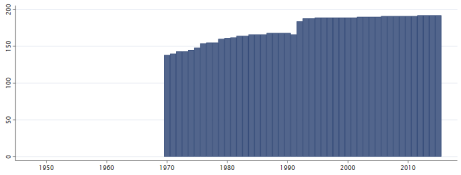


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8025 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.10 unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

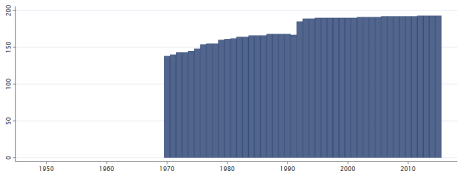


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8025 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.11 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

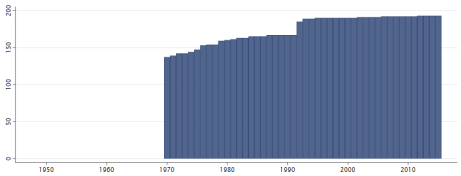


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8050 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.12 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

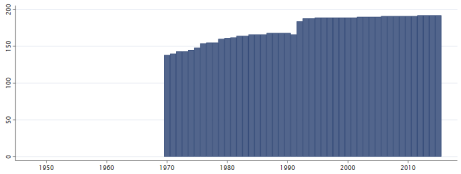


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 203 **n**: 8029 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.102.13 unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

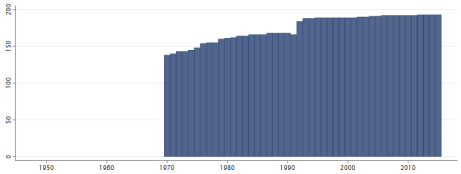


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8025 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.14 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

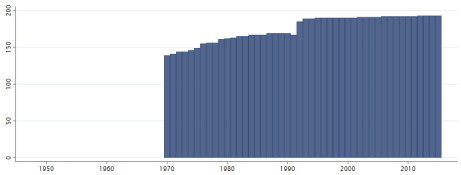


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8037 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.15 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

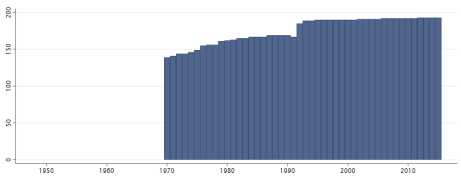


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8071 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.16 unna_oa GDP: Other Activities

GDP: Other Activities.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

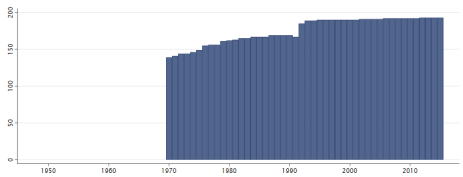


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8071 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.17 unna_pop Population

Population.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

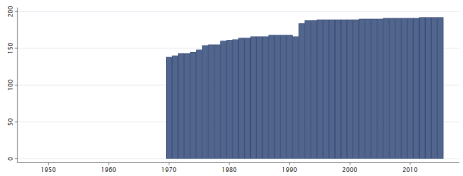


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 205 **n**: 8071 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.18 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

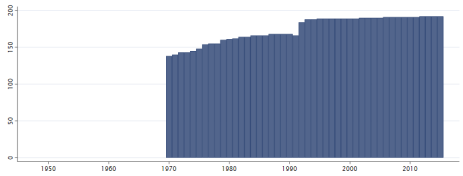


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8025 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.102.19 unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 8025 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.103 Vanhanen, Tatu

`https://services.fsd.uta.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?tab=download&lang=en&study_language=en`
(Vanhanen, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-08-23)

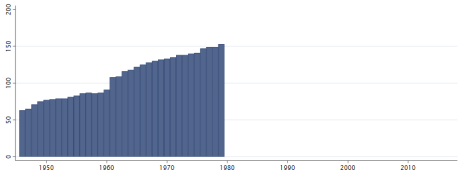
Measures of Democracy 1810-2014 The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen in his long-term research, for each year from 1810 to 2012. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.103.1 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



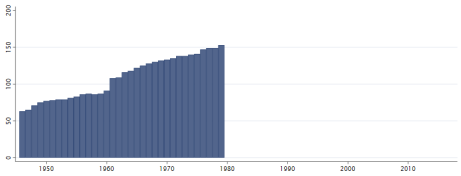
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1979
N: 159 **n**: 3699 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.103.2 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



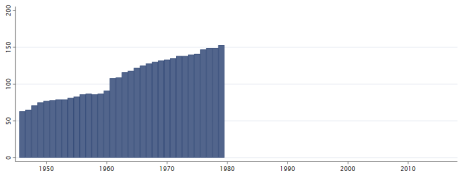
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1979
N: 159 **n**: 3699 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.103.3 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1979
N: 159 **n**: 3699 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.104 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

`https://v-dem.net/en/data/`
(Coppedge et al., 2017) (Pemstein et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-17)

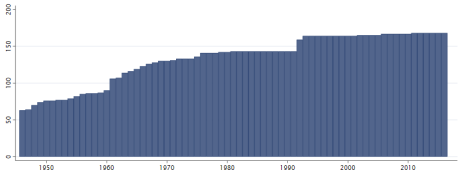
Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 7.1 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA.

4.104.1 vdem_corr Political corruption index

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replace missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



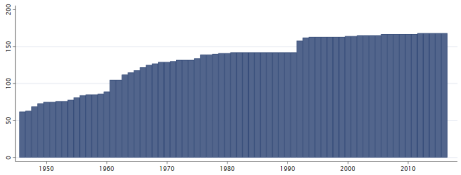
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9455 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.2 vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9394 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 52

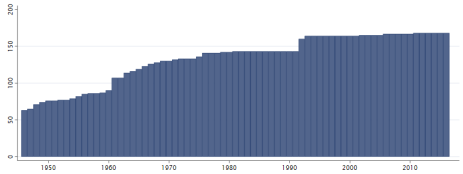
4.104.3 vdem_dl_delib Deliberative component index

Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments,

parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



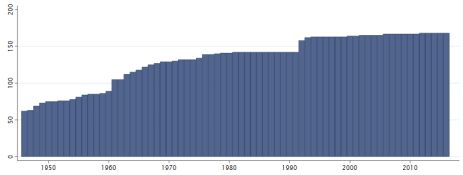
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.4 vdem_edcomp_thick Electoral component index

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



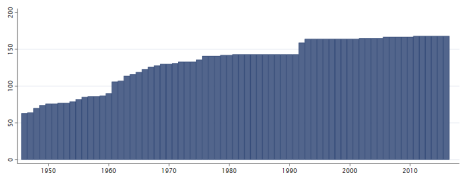
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9394 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.104.5 vdem_egal Egalitarian component index

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



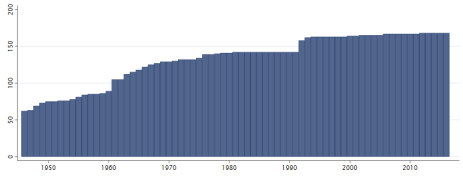
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9455 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.6 vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



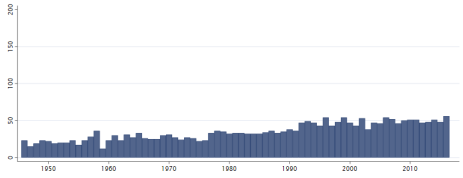
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9394 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.104.7 vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying

Election vote buying. Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 162



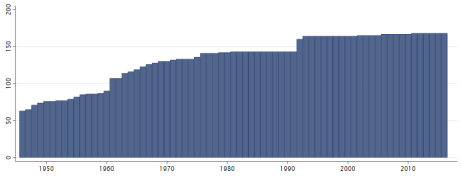
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 176 **n**: 2476 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.104.8 vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange

for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



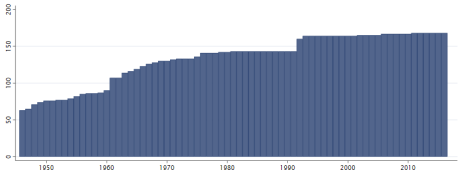
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.9 vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges

Public sector corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



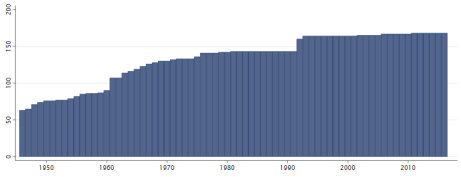
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.10 vdem_execorr Executive corruption index

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168

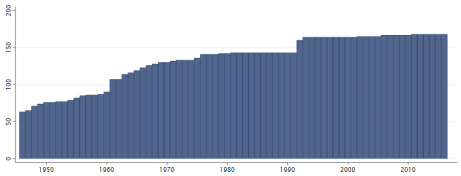


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.11 vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft

Executive embezzlement and theft. Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



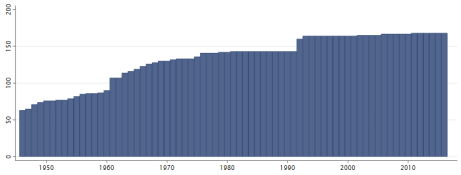
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.12 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168

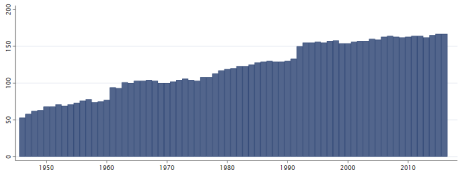


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.13 vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 168



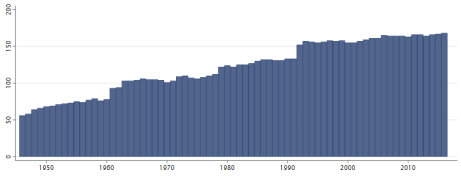
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 8507 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.104.14 vdem_gender Women political empowerment index

Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 168

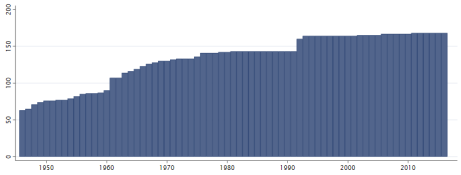


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 8620 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.104.15 vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision

Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168

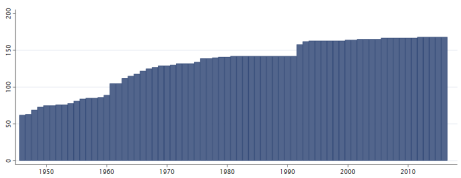


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.16 vdem_libdem Liberal democracy index

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved? Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



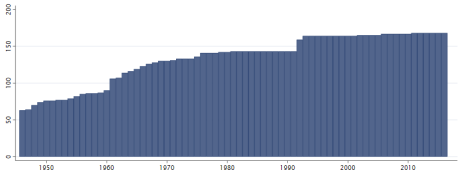
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9394 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.104.17 vdem_liberal Liberal component index

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168

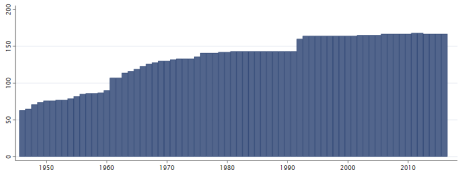


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9455 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.18 vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt

Media corrupt. Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



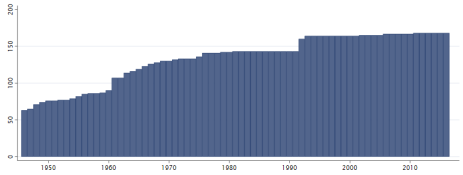
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9456 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.19 vdem_partip Participatory component index

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



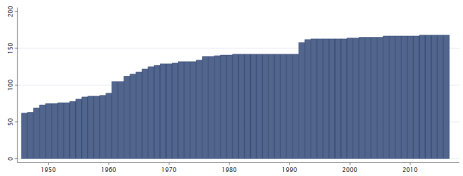
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.104.20 vdem_partipdem Participatory democracy index

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



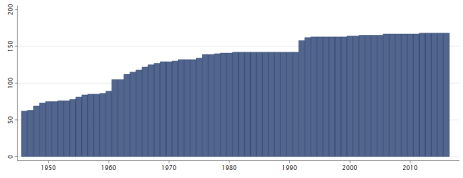
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9394 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.104.21 vdem_polyarchy Electoral democracy index

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the VDem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahls sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



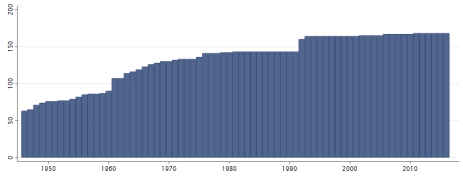
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9394 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.104.22 vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.105 Jelle Visser

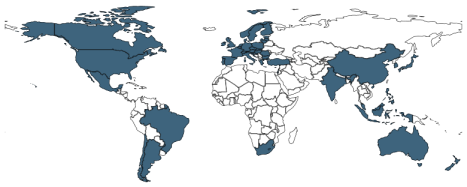
`http://uva-aias.net/en/ictwss`
(Visser, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

The ICTWSS database The ICTWSS database covers four key elements of modern political economies: trade unionism, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts. The database contains annual data for all OECD and EU member states.

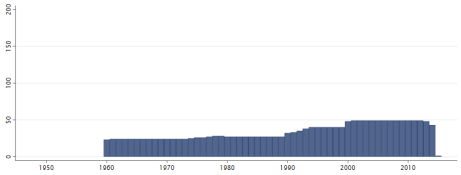
4.105.1 vi_ext Mandatory extension of collective agreements to non-organised employers

Mandatory extension of collective agreements to non-organised employers.

0. There are neither legal provisions for mandatory extension, nor is there a functional equivalent.
1. Extension is rather exceptional, used in some industries only, because of absence of sector agreements, very high thresholds (supermajorities of 60% or more, public policy criteria, etc.), and/or resistance of employers.
2. Extension is used in many industries, but there are thresholds and Ministers can (and sometimes do) decide not to extend (clauses in) collective agreements.
3. Extension is virtually automatic and more or less general (including enlargement).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49

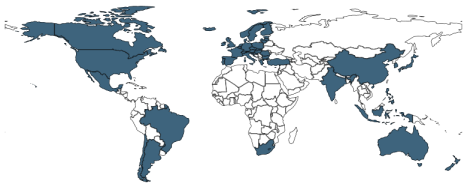


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52 **n**: 1871 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 36

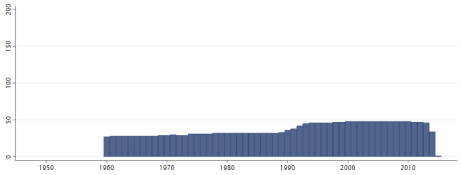
4.105.2 vi_mws Minimum Wage Setting

Minimum Wage Setting.

0. No statutory minimum wage, no sectoral or national agreements.
1. Minimum wages are set by (sectoral) collective agreement or tripartite wage boards in (some) sectors.
2. Minimum wages are set by national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) agreement ("autonomous agreement") between unions and employers.
3. National minimum wage is set by agreement (as in 1 or 2) but extended and made binding by law or Ministerial decree.
4. National minimum wage is set through tripartite negotiations.
5. National minimum wage is set by government, but after (non-binding) tripartite consultations.
6. Minimum wage set by judges or expert committee, as in award-system.
7. Minimum wage is set by government but government is bound by fixed rule (index-based minimum wage).
8. Minimum wage is set by government, without fixed rule.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47

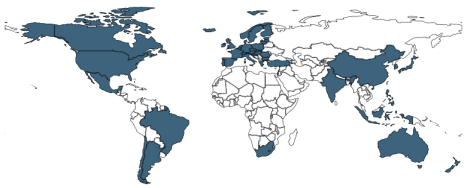


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 51 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 40

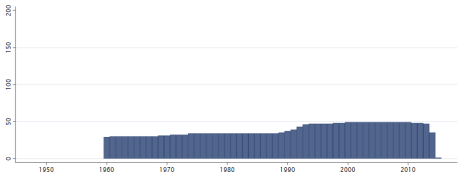
4.105.3 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

National Minimum Wage.

0. No statutory minimum wage.
1. Statutory minimum wage in some sectors (occupations, regions/states) only.
2. Statutory national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) minimum wage exists.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48



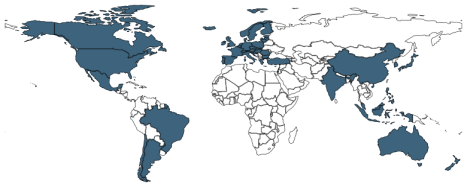
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52 **n**: 2139 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.105.4 vi_rag Right of Association, government

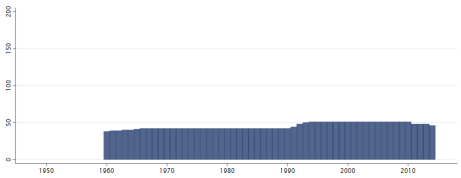
Right of Association, Government Sector.

0. No.

1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g., monopoly union, government authorization, major groups excluded.
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g., recognition procedures, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded, as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48

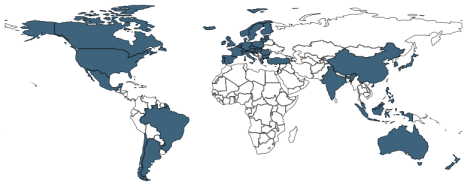


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55 **n**: 2486 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 45

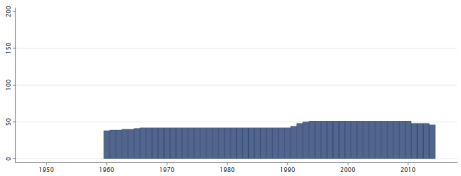
4.105.5 vi_ram Right of Association, market

Right of Association, Market Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, prior authorization, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognition procedures, workplace elections, thresholds).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48

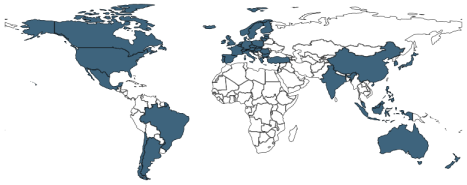


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55 **n**: 2486 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 45

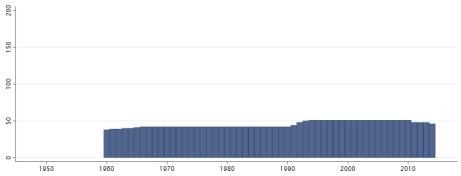
4.105.6 vi_rcbg Right of Collective bargaining, government

Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55 **n**: 2486 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 45

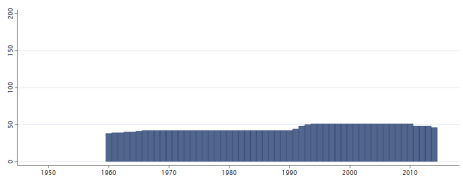
4.105.7 vi_rcbm Right of Collective bargaining, market

Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector.

0. No.

1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds).
3. Yes.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48

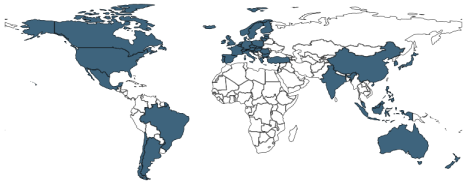


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55 **n**: 2486 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 45

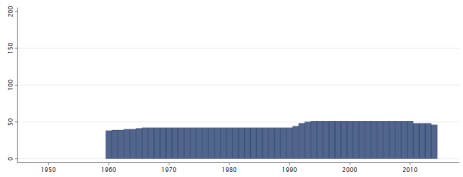
4.105.8 vi_rsg Right to Strike, government

Right to Strike, Government Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48

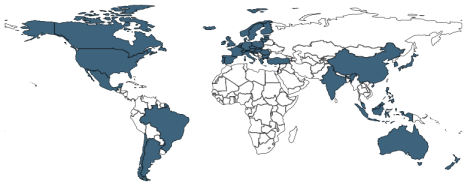


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55 **n**: 2486 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 45

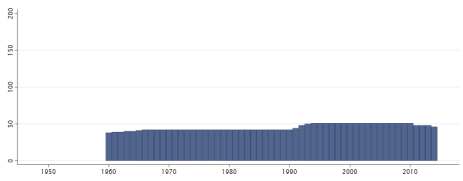
4.105.9 vi_rsm Right to Strike, market

Right to Strike, Market Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48

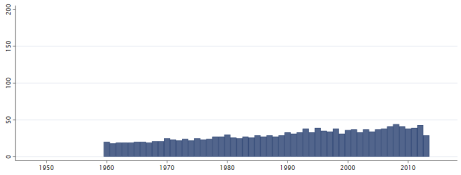


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55 **n**: 2486 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.105.10 vi_udr Union Density Rate

Union density rate, net union membership as a proportion of wage and salary earners in employment.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47

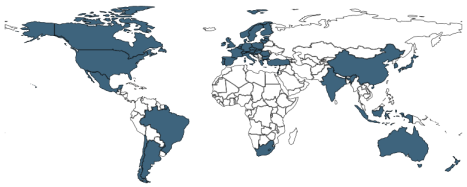


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 53 **n**: 1585 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 30

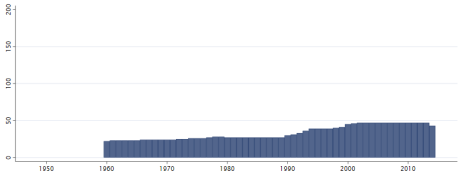
4.105.11 vi_wcoord Coordination of wage-setting

Coordination of Wage-Setting.

1. Fragmented wage bargaining, confined largely to individual firms or plants.
2. Mixed industry and firm-level bargaining, with no or little pattern bargaining and relatively weak elements of government coordination through the setting of minimum wage or wage indexation.
3. Negotiation guidelines based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining c) government arbitration or intervention.
4. Wage norms or guidelines (recommendations) based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting coupled with high degree of union concentration.
5. Maximum or minimum wage rates/increases based on a) centralized bargaining by peak association(s), with or without government involvement, and/or government imposition of wage schedule/freeze, with peace obligation b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting and highly synchronized bargaining coupled with coordination of bargaining by influential large firms.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47

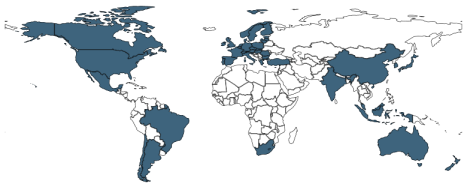


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1827 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 36

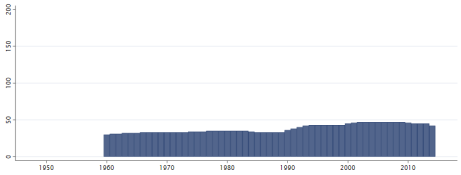
4.105.12 vi_wgi Government intervention in wage bargaining

Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining.

1. None of the following.
2. The government influences wage bargaining by providing an institutional framework of consultation and information exchange, by conditional agreement to extend private sector agreements, and/or by providing a conflict resolution mechanism which links the settlement of disputes across the economy and/or allows the intervention of state arbitrators or Parliament.
3. The government influences wage bargaining outcomes indirectly through price-ceilings, indexation, tax measures, minimum wages, and/or pattern setting through public sector wages.
4. The government participates directly in wage bargaining (tripartite bargaining, as in social pacts).
5. The government imposes private sector wage settlements, places a ceiling on bargaining outcomes or suspends bargaining.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 45

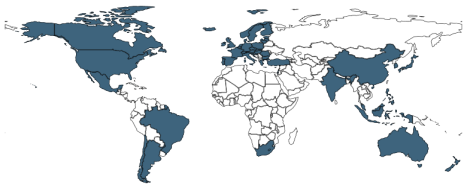


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52 **n**: 2102 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 40

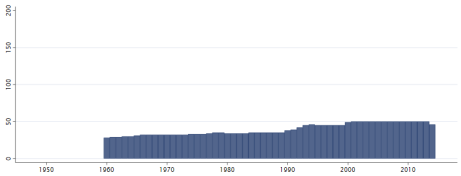
4.105.13 vi_wl The predominant level at which wage bargaining takes place

The predominant level at which wage bargaining takes place.

1. Bargaining predominantly takes place at the local or company level.
2. Intermediate or alternating between sector and company bargaining.
3. Bargaining predominantly takes place at the sector or industry level.
4. Intermediate or alternating between central and industry bargaining.
5. Bargaining predominantly takes place at central or cross-industry level and there are centrally determined binding norms or ceilings to be respected by agreements negotiated at lower levels.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 50



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55 **n**: 2162 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.106 Institute for Economics & Peace

`http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index`
(Vision of Humanity, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-07-20)

Global Terrorism Index The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.106.1 voh_gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 161

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 162 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.107 The World Bank Group

`http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home`
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2017-09-25)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organizations. These individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance. An unobserved component model is used to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Point estimates of the dimensions of governance, the margins of error as well as the number of sources are presented for each country. The governance estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.

WARNING: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do allow for comparisons over time, which suggests that time-series information in the WBGI scores can be used if interpreted with caution.

4.107.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption, Estimate

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3401 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.2 wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption, Number of Sources

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3401 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.3 wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption, Standard Error

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3401 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.4 wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness, Estimate

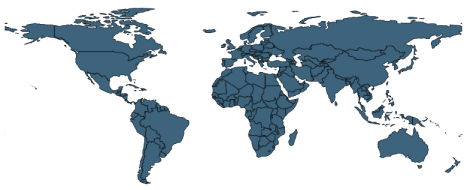
Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3398 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.5 wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3398 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.6 wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness, Standard Error

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3398 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.7 wbgi_pve Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate

Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3423 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.8 wbgi_pvn Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3423 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.9 wbgi_pvs Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3423 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.10 wbgi_rle Rule of Law, Estimate

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3457 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.11 wbgi_rln Rule of Law, Number of Sources

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3457 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.12 wbgi_rls Rule of Law, Standard Error

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3457 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.13 wbgi_rqe Regulatory Quality, Estimate

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3399 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.14 wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3399 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.15 wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality, Standard Error

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 3399 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.16 wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability, Estimate

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3463 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.17 wbgi_van Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3463 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.107.18 wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability, Standard Error

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 3463 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108 The World Bank Group

`http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators`
(World Bank, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-02)

World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.108.1 wdi_accf Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking (% of population)

Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking is the proportion of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.

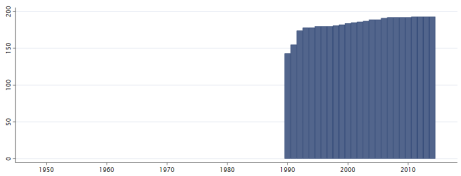
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190 **n**: 2810 $\overline{N}$: 187 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.108.2 wdi_acel Access to electricity (% of population)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

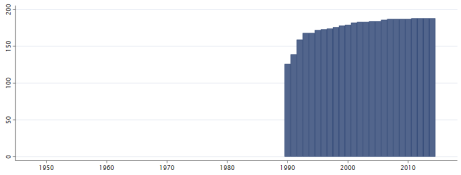


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 4582 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.108.3 wdi_acelr Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188

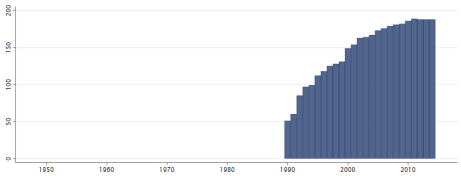


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190 **n**: 4414 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.108.4 wdi_acelu Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189

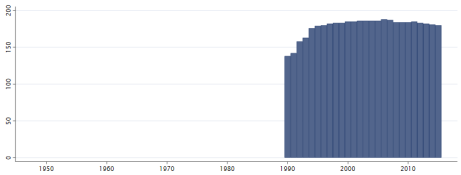


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 3633 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.108.5 wdi_acis Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

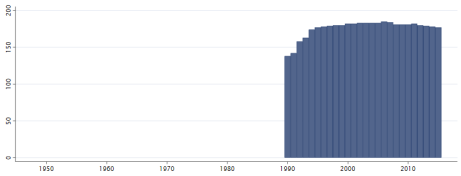


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192 **n**: 4636 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.6 wdi_acisr Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

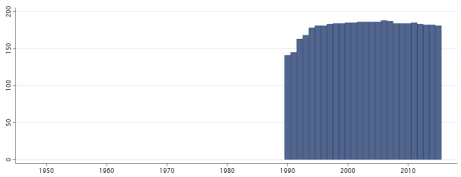


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 4573 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.7 wdi_acisu Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

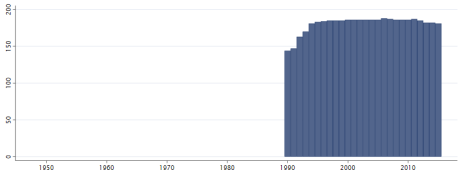


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192 **n**: 4662 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.8 wdi_aciw Improved water source (% of population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

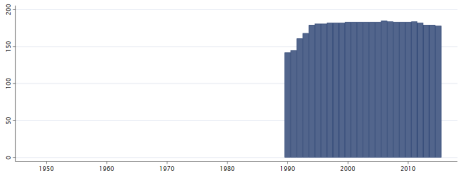


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 4693 $\overline{N}$: 181 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.9 wdi_aciwr Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184

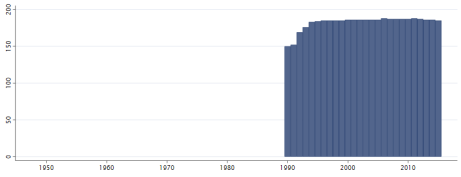


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 4621 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.10 wdi_aciwu Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188

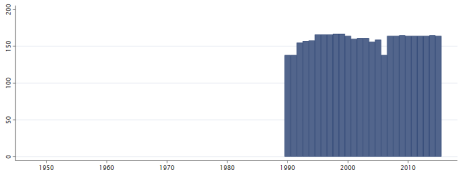


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 4738 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.11 wdi_afp Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166

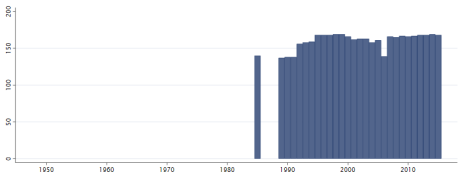


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173 **n**: 4155 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.12 wdi_afpt Armed forces personnel, total

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169

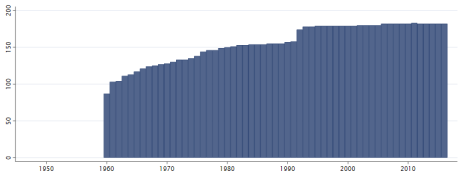


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 176 **n**: 4484 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.13 wdi_agedr Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

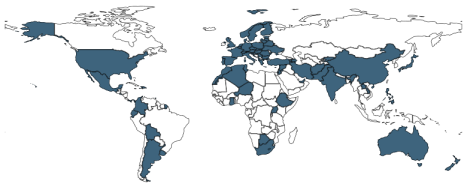
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 8869 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.14 wdi_agrland Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.



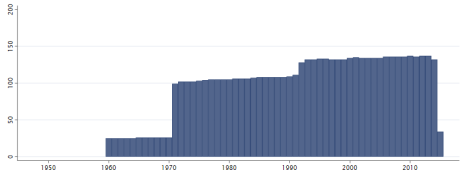
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 74

Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 116 **n**: 755 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.108.15 wdi_ane Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

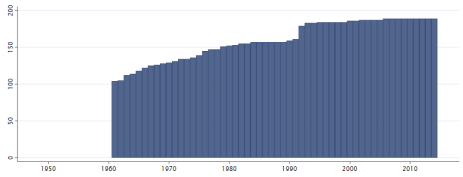


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5614 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.16 wdi_araland Arable land (% of land area)

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189

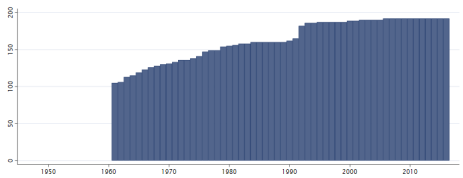


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 8610 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.17 wdi_area Land area (sq. km)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 199 **n**: 9132 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.108.18 wdi_areabelow Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total land area)

Land area below 5m is the percentage of total land where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

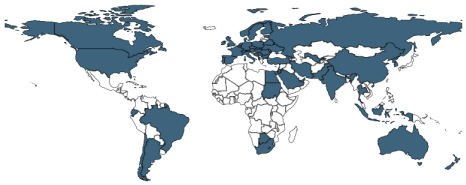
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 162 **n**: 464 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 3

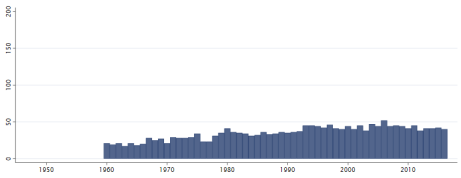
4.108.19 wdi_armexp Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other

military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 61

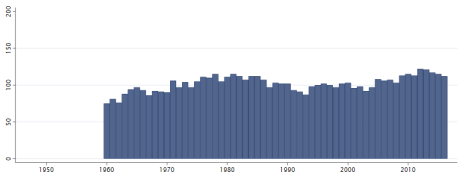


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 122 **n**: 1988 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.108.20 wdi_armimp Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

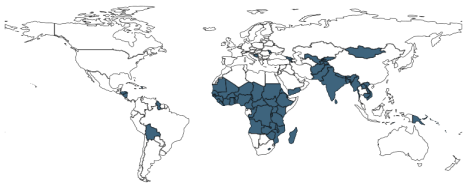
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 5801 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.108.21 wdi_bhr CPIA building human resources rating (1=low to 6=high)

Building human resources assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.



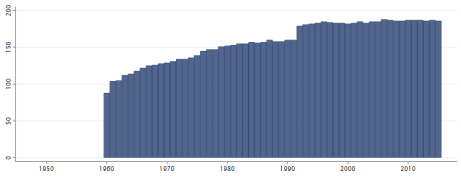
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.22 wdi_birth Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190

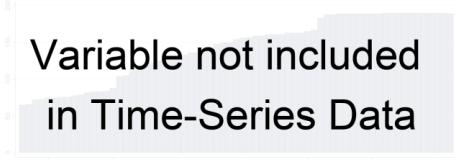


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 198 **n**: 8846 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.108.23 wdi_birthreg Completeness of birth registration (%)

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

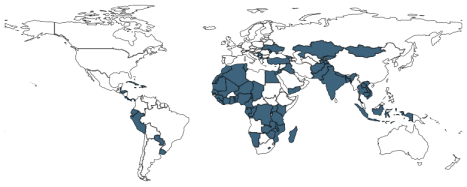
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 130



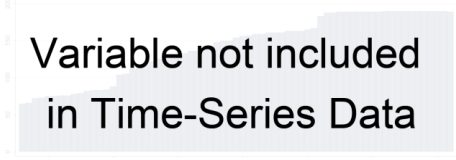
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.24 wdi_birthregr 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.



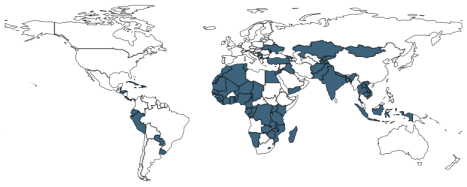
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 76



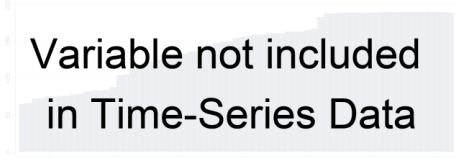
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.25 wdi_birthregu 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.



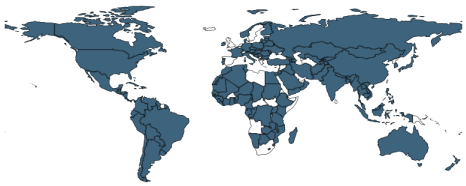
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 76



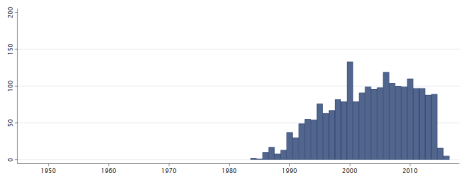
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.26 wdi_birthskill Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.



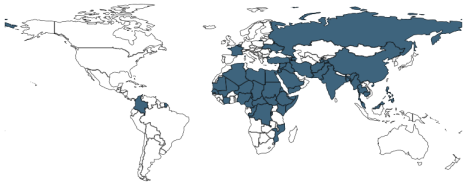
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155



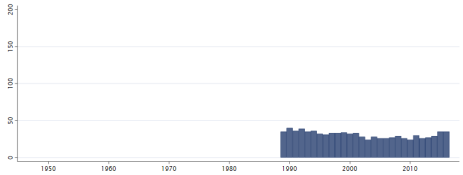
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 187 **n**: 2163 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.27 wdi_brdeath Battle-related deaths (number of people)

Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties in the conflict dyad (two conflict units that are parties to a conflict). Typically, battle-related deaths occur in warfare involving the armed forces of the warring parties. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. The targets are usually the military itself and its installations or state institutions and state representatives, but there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in crossfire, in indiscriminate bombings, etc. All deaths–military as well as civilian–incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.



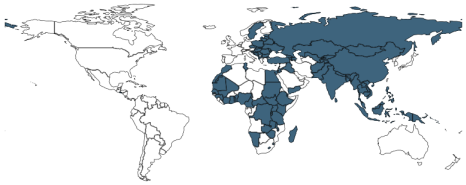
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50



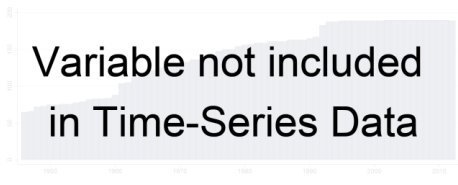
Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 96 **n**: 869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.108.28 wdi_bribfirm Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe request)

Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across 6 public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 86



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.29 wdi_broadb Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)

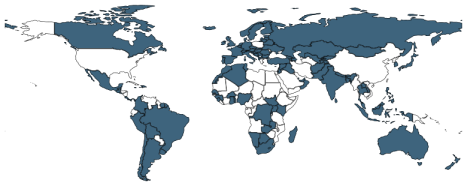
Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 192 **n**: 2627 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.108.30 wdi_busden New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.



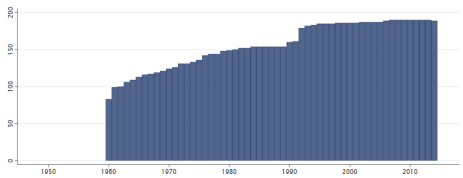
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133 **n**: 1092 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.31 wdi_co2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191

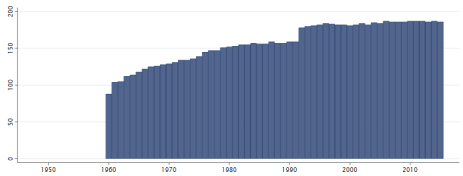


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 8589 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.32 wdi_death Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

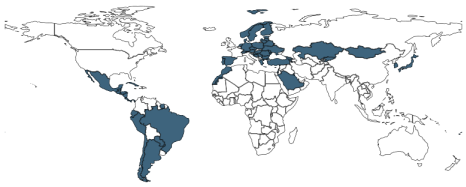
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190



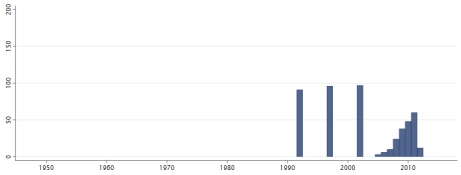
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 198 **n**: 8825 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.108.33 wdi_deathreg Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (%)

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.



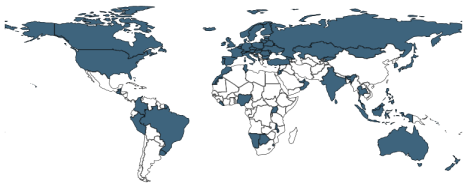
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 70



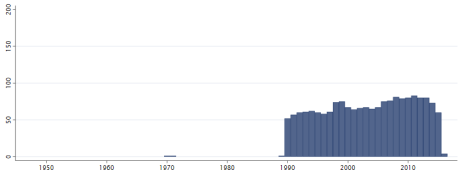
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 120 **n**: 485 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.34 wdi_debt Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 87

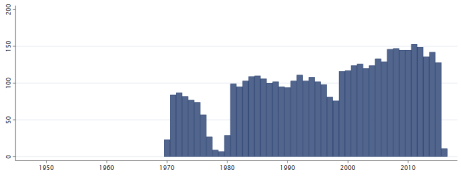


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 123 **n**: 1790 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.108.35 wdi_eduprp School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 192 **n**: 4642 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.36 wdi_eduprs School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

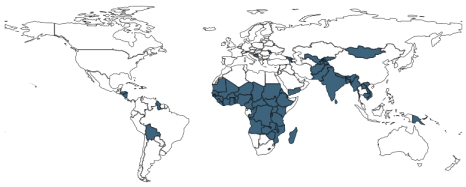
Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 1908 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.37 wdi_effrevmob CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high)

Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization–not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected.



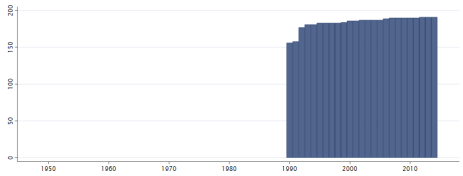
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.38 wdi_elerenew Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191

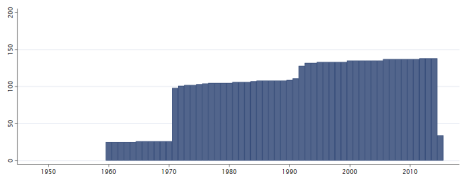


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194 **n**: 4601 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.39 wdi_elprodcoal Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

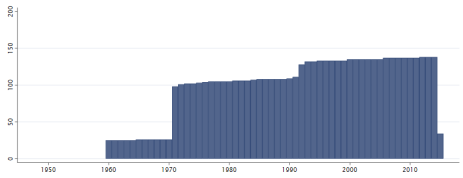


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5633 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.40 wdi_elprodgas Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

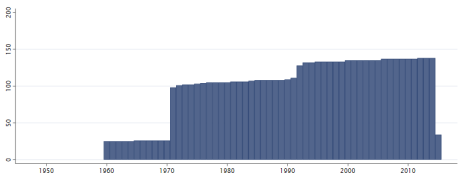


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5633 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.41 wdi_elprodhyd Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

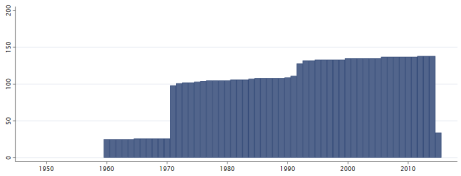


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5633 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.42 wdi_elprodnuc Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

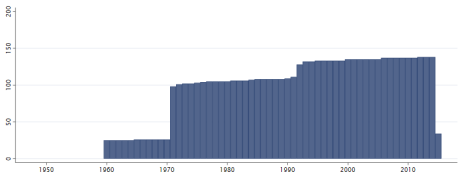


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5633 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.43 wdi_elprodoil Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

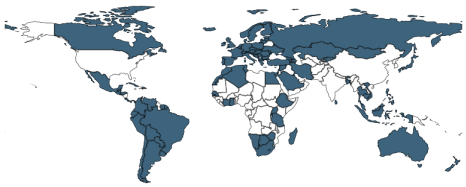
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138



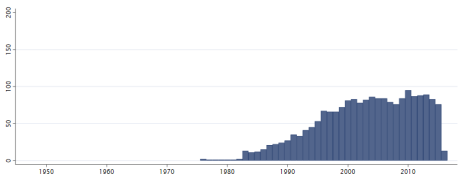
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5633 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.44 wdi_emp Employers, total (% of total employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108

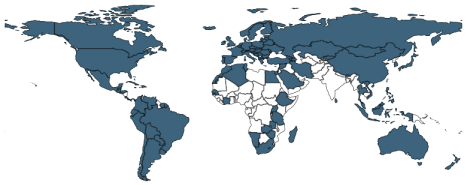


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148 **n**: 1980 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 13

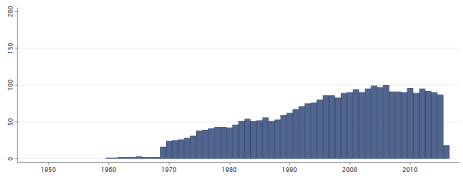
4.108.45 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists

of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



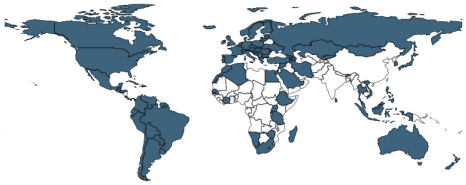
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 113



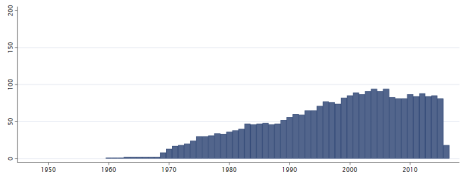
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 159 **n**: 3165 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.46 wdi_empagrf Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



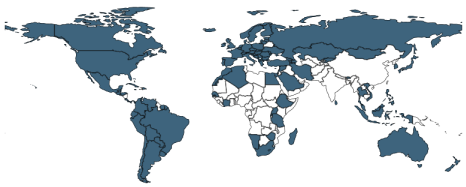
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 107



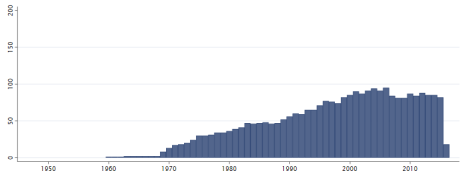
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 152 **n**: 2808 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.47 wdi_empagrm Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



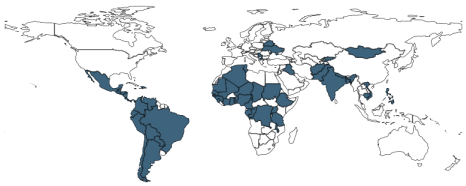
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 107



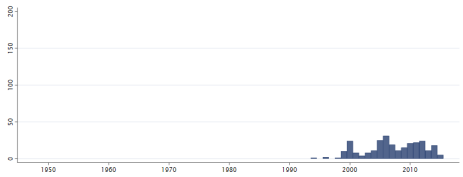
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 152 **n**: 2816 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.108.48 wdi_empch Children in employment, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



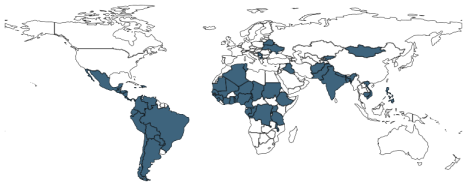
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 59



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 100 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.108.49 wdi_empchf Children in employment, female (% of female children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

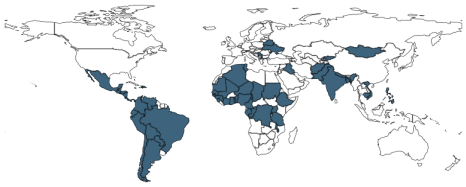


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 59

Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 100 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.108.50 wdi_empchm Children in employment, male (% of male children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

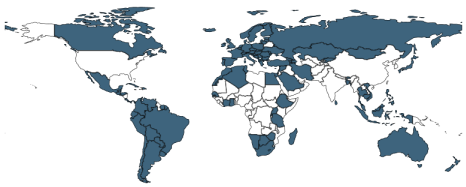


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 59

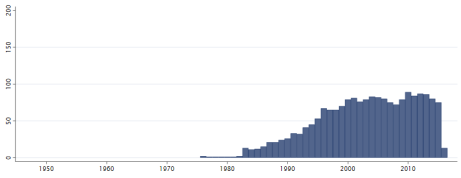
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 100 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.108.51 wdi_empf Employers, female (% of female employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



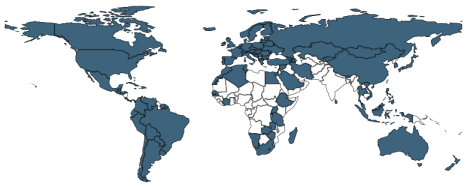
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 107



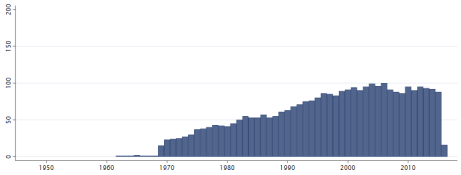
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148 **n**: 1923 $\overline{N}$: 47 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.108.52 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



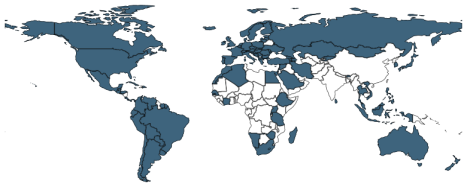
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 113



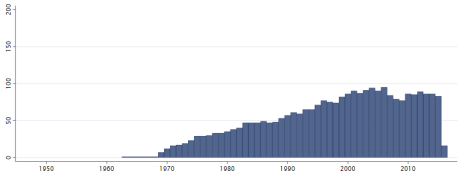
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 159 **n**: 3150 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.53 wdi_empindf Employment in industry, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



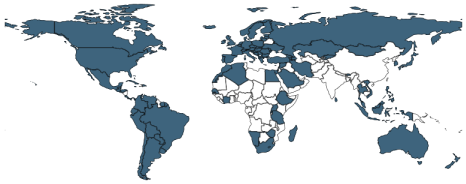
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108



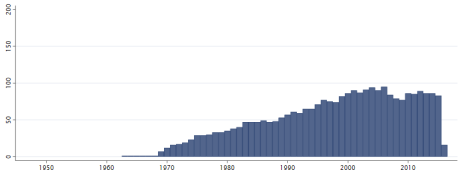
Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 152 **n**: 2795 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.54 wdi_empindm Employment in industry, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



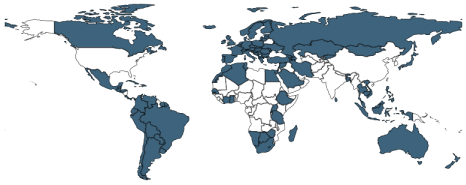
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108



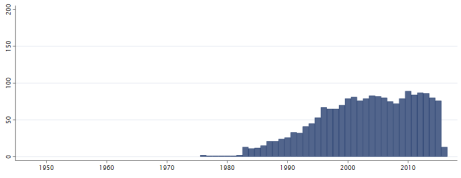
Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 152 **n**: 2795 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.55 wdi_empm Employers, male (% of male employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 107

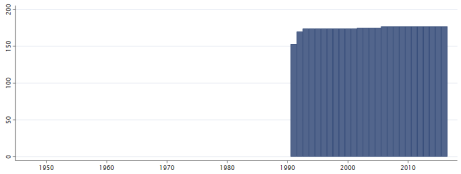


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148 **n**: 1924 $\overline{N}$: 47 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.108.56 wdi_empprfilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

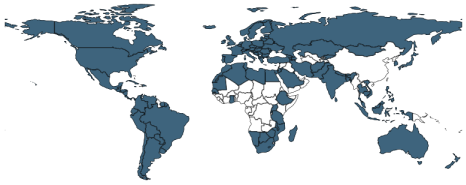
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



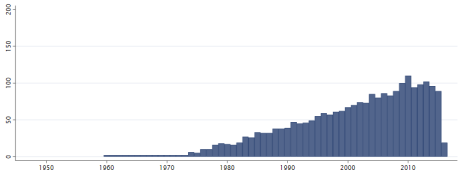
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.57 wdi_empprfne Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 127

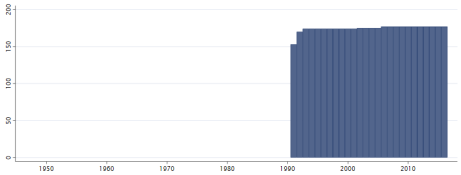


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 162 **n**: 2306 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.108.58 wdi_empprilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

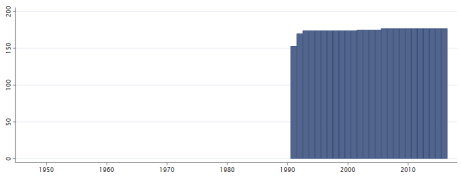


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.59 wdi_empprmilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

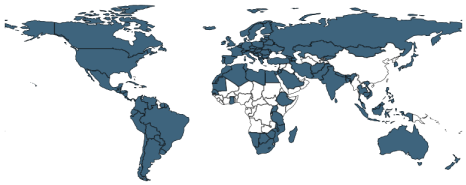
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



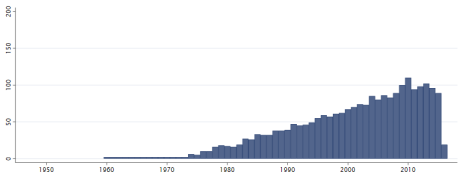
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.60 wdi_empprmne Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



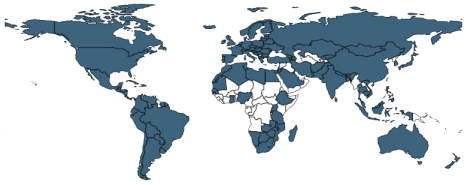
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 127



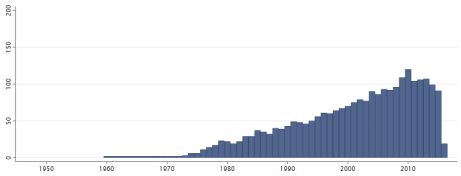
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 162 **n**: 2306 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.108.61 wdi_empprne Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130

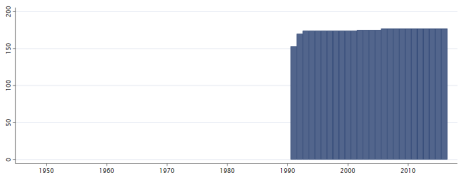


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 169 **n**: 2467 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.108.62 wdi_emppryfilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

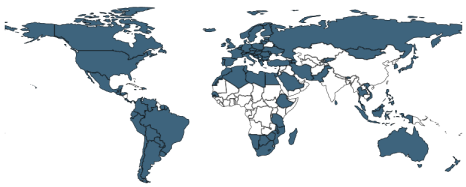
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



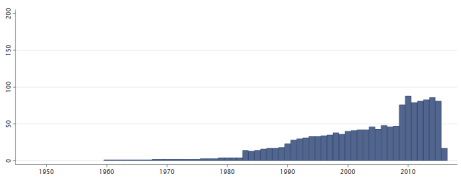
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.63 wdi_emppryfne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 109

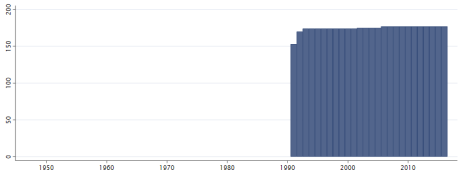


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 130 **n**: 1465 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.64 wdi_emppryilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

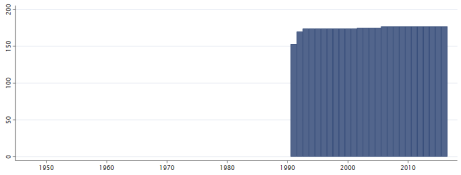


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.65 wdi_empprymilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (modeled ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

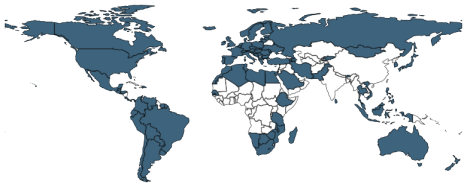
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



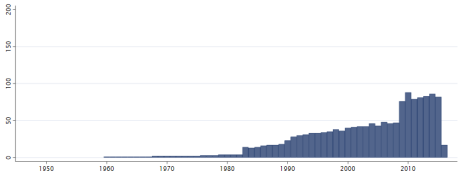
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.66 wdi_empprymne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



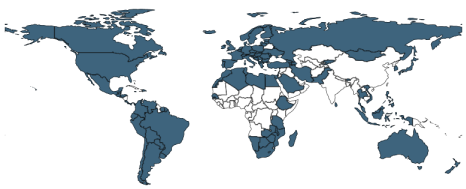
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 109



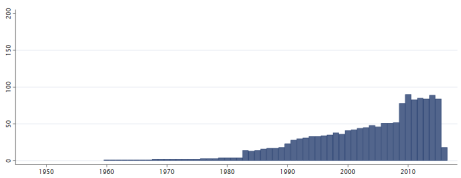
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 130 **n**: 1466 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.67 wdi_emppryne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (national estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



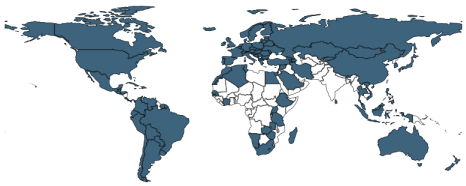
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 111



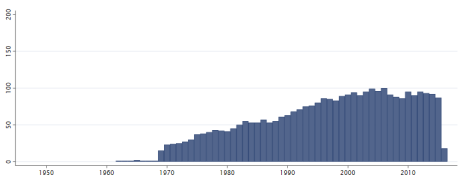
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 132 **n**: 1510 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.68 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



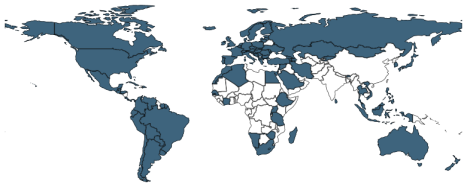
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 113



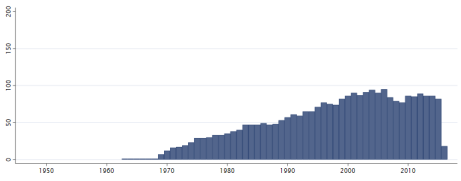
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 159 **n**: 3151 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.69 wdi_empserf Employment in services, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



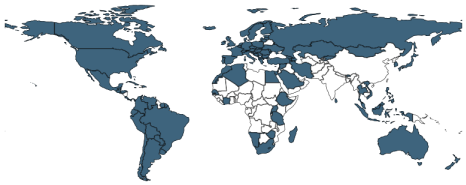
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108



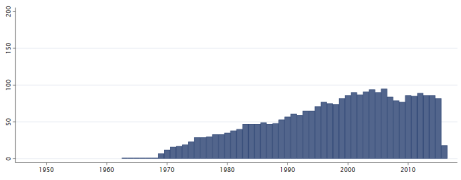
Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 152 **n**: 2796 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.70 wdi_empserm Employment in services, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108



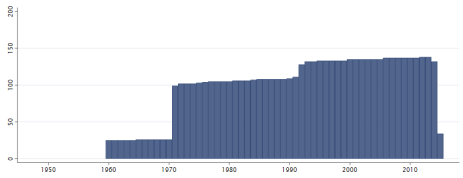
Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 152 **n**: 2796 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.71 wdi_eneimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports

and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

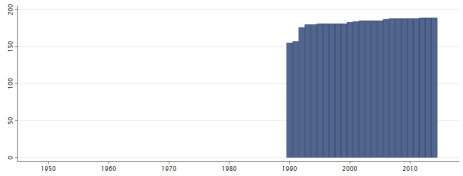


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5629 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.72 wdi_enerenew Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189

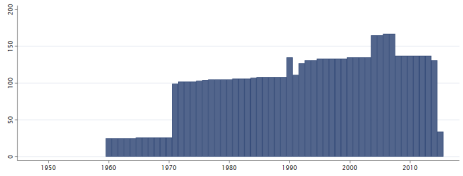


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.73 wdi_eneuse Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

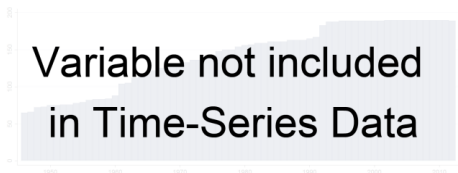


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173 **n**: 5769 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.108.74 wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.75 wdi_eqpubres CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high)

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

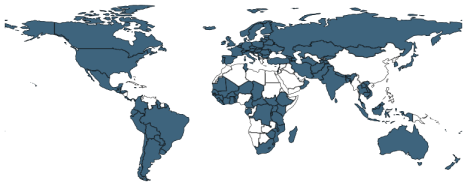
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

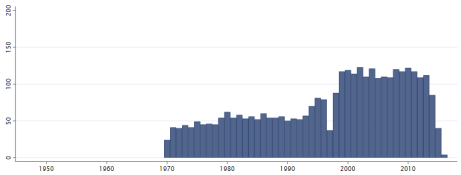
4.108.76 wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.



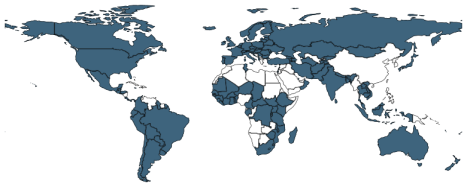
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 140



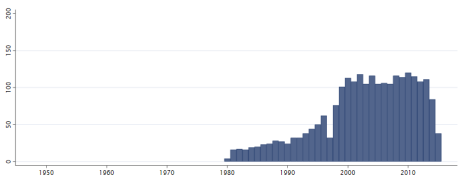
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 3412 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.77 wdi_expeduge Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



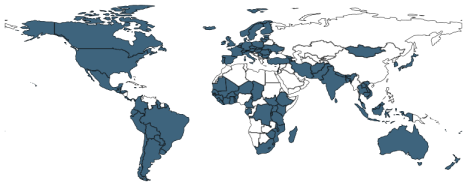
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 137



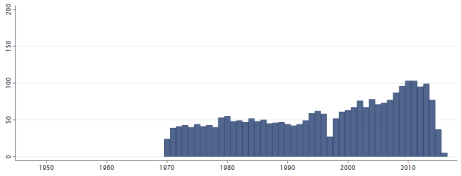
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 177 **n**: 2367 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.108.78 wdi_expedup Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on education)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 124

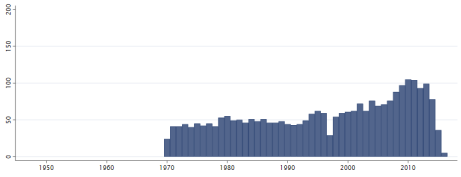


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 176 **n**: 2667 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.108.79 wdi_expedus Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

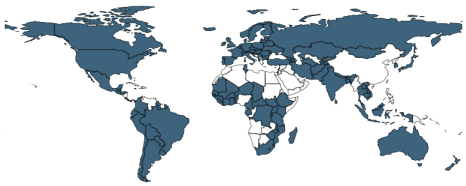
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 129



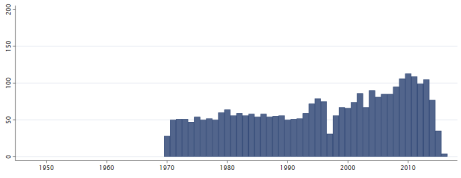
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 175 **n**: 2661 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.108.80 wdi_expedut Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134

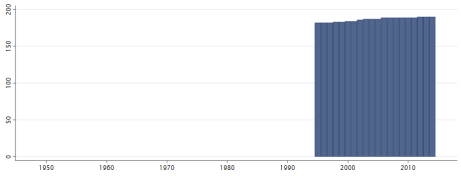


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 184 **n**: 3032 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.108.81 wdi_exph Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

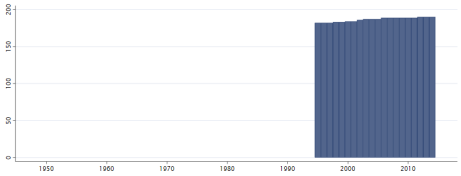


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 3731 $\overline{N}$: 187 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.82 wdi_exphpr Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

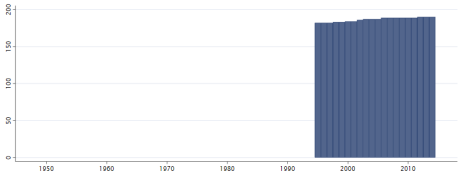


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 3731 $\overline{N}$: 187 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.83 wdi_exphpu Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

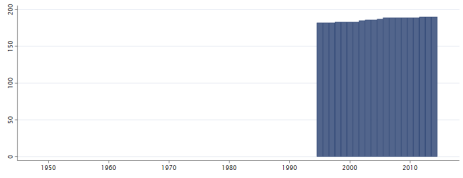


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 3731 $\overline{N}$: 187 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.84 wdi_exphpuge Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

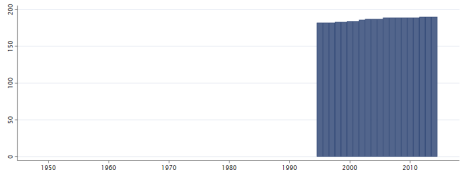


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.85 wdi_exphpuhe Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

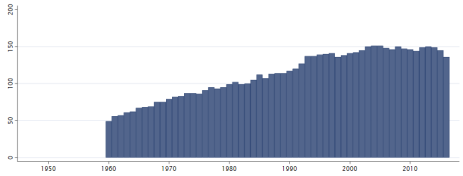


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 3731 $\overline{N}$: 187 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.86 wdi_expmil Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 154

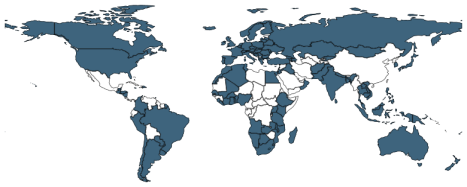


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 170 **n**: 6404 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

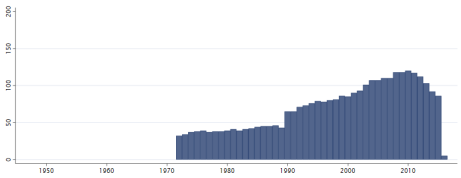
4.108.87 wdi_expmilge Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures

include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 122

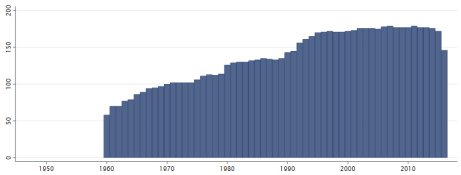


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 138 **n**: 3146 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.108.88 wdi_export Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

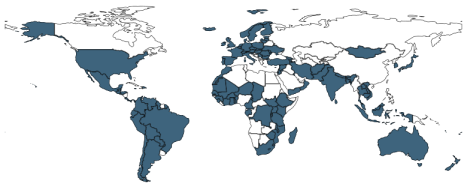
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180



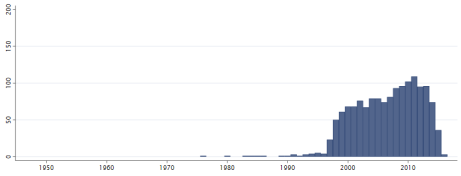
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 7784 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.108.89 wdi_expstup Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



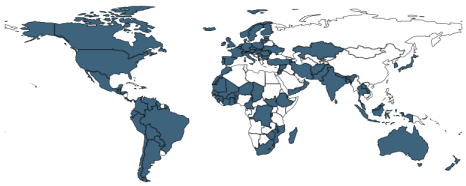
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 129



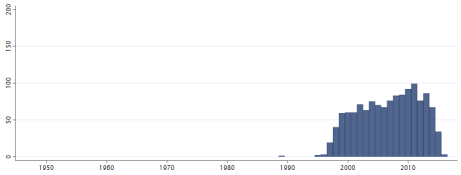
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 157 **n**: 1458 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.108.90 wdi_expstus Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



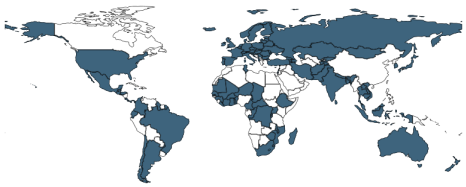
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 125



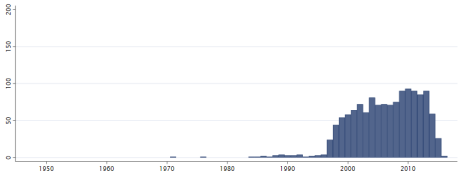
Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 154 **n**: 1290 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.91 wdi_expstut Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 120

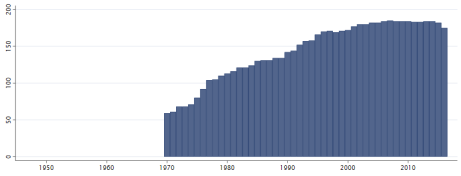


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 162 **n**: 1316 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.92 wdi_fdiin Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

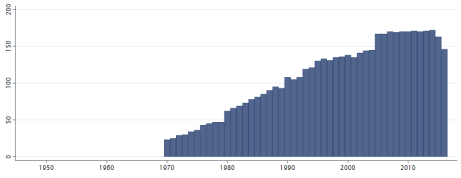


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 191 **n**: 6758 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.108.93 wdi_fdiout Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174

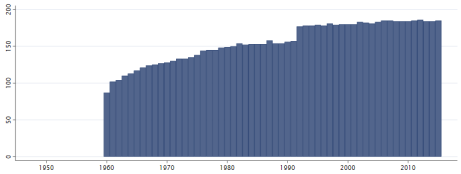


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 177 **n**: 5086 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.108.94 wdi_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

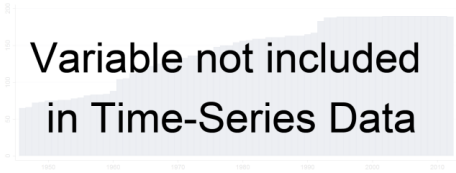


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 197 **n**: 8717 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.95 wdi_firfown 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.

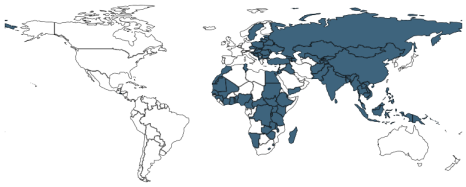
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 86



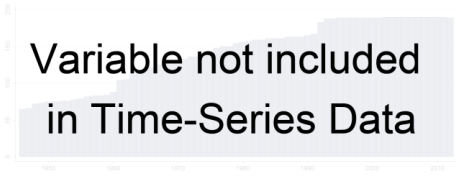
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.96 wdi_firftopm Firms with female top manager (% of firms)

Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 86

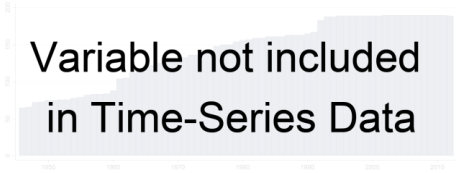


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.97 wdi_firgifttax 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?"

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 86

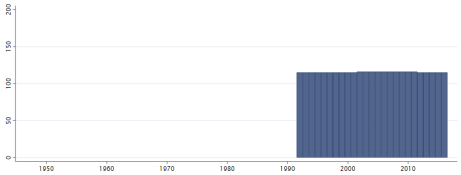


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.98 wdi_fooddef 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.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115

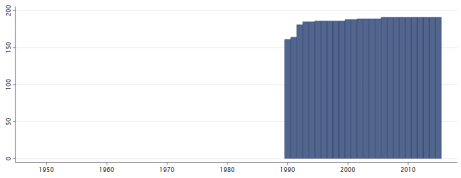


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 117 **n**: 2885 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.99 wdi_forest Forest area (% of land area)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191

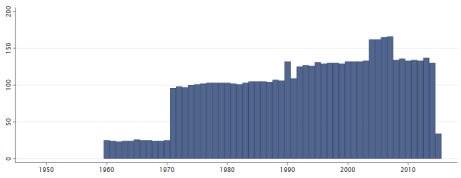


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4848 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.100 wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 137

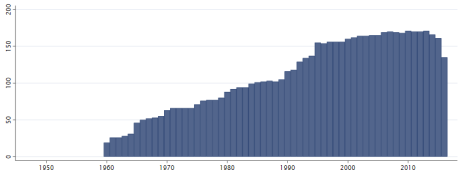


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172 **n**: 5636 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.108.101 wdi_gdpagr Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 171

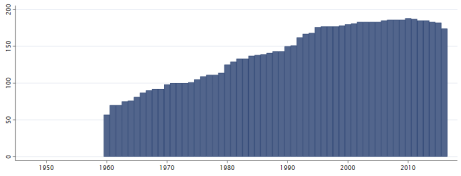


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 184 **n**: 6285 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.108.102 wdi_gdpcapcon2010 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

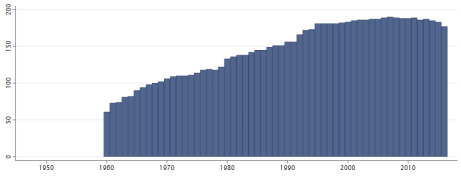


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 8003 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.108.103 wdi_gdpcapcur GDP per capita (current US dollar)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

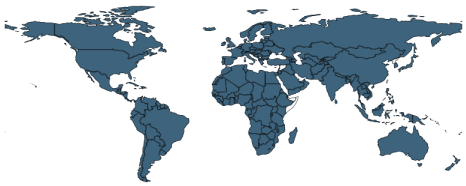
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190



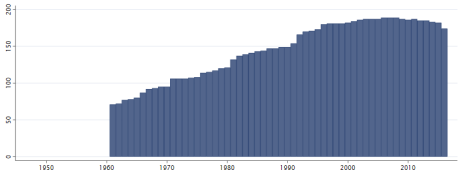
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 198 **n**: 8314 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.108.104 wdi_gdpcapgr GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

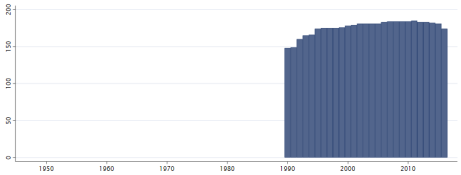


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 198 **n**: 8094 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.108.105 wdi_gdpcappppcon2011 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

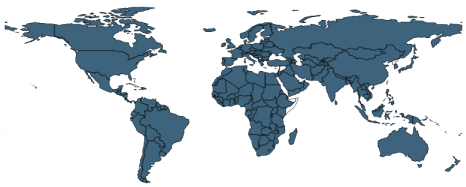
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185



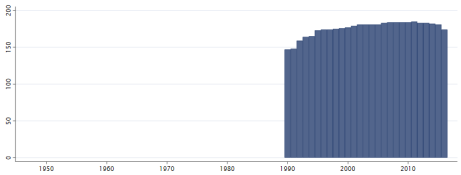
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 4751 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.106 wdi_gdpcappppcur GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

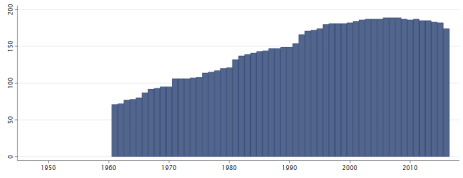


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 4742 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.107 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

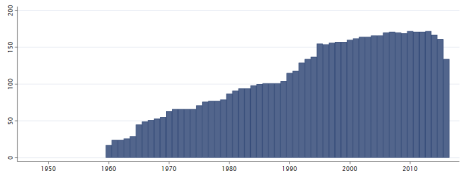


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 198 **n**: 8097 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.108.108 wdi_gdpind Industry, value added (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172

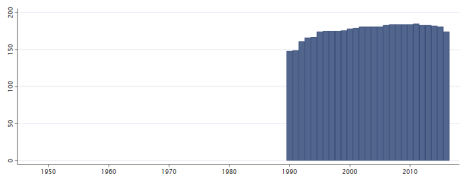


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185 **n**: 6273 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.108.109 wdi_gdppppcon2011 GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

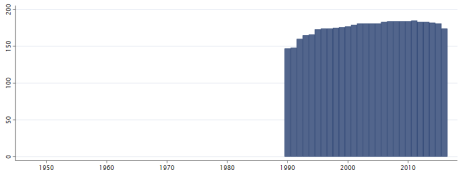


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 4754 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.110 wdi_gdppppcur GDP, PPP (current international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

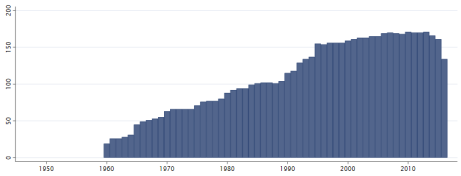


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 4745 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.111 wdi_gdpser Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

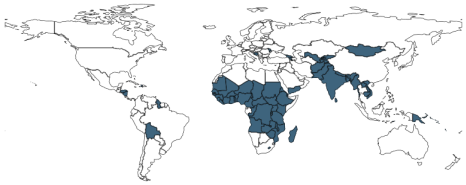
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 171



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 184 **n**: 6273 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.108.112 wdi_gendeqr CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)

Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law.



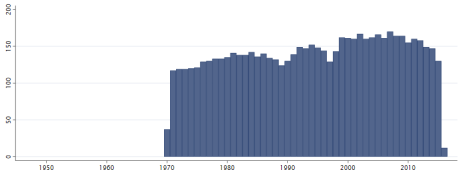
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.113 wdi_gerp School enrollment, primary (% gross)

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179

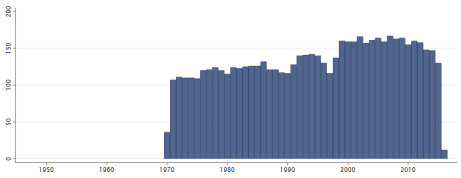


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 6507 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.108.114 wdi_gerpf School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179

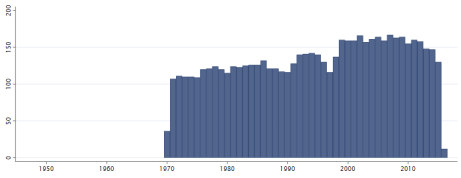


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 6177 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.108.115 wdi_gerpm School enrollment, primary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179

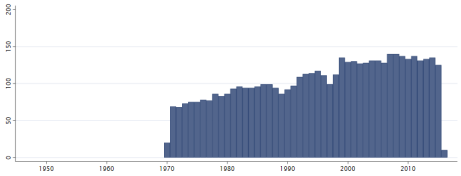


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 6177 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.108.116 wdi_gerpp School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 172

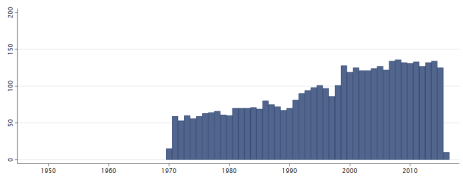


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 4865 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.117 wdi_gerppf School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 171

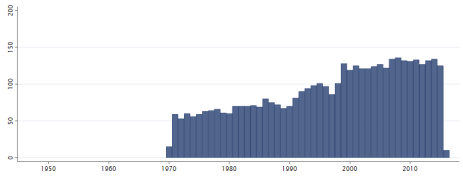


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4259 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.108.118 wdi_gerppm School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 171

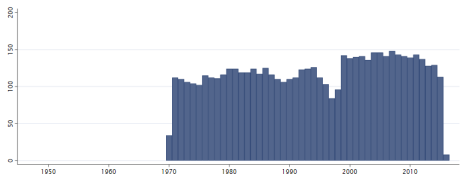


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 4259 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.108.119 wdi_gers School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 167

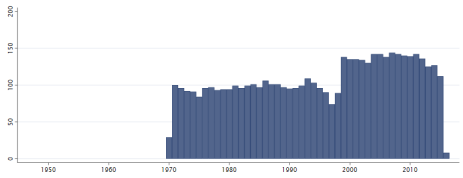


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 5555 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.108.120 wdi_gersf School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166

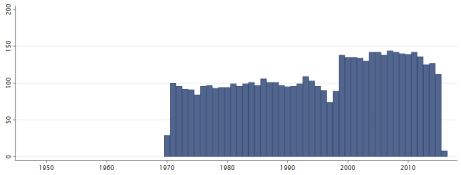


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 192 **n**: 5023 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.121 wdi_gersm School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166

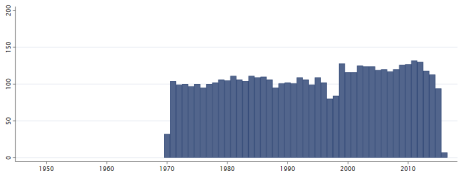


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 192 **n**: 5023 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.122 wdi_gert School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 153

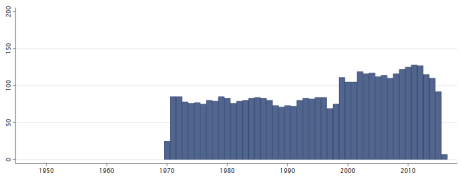


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 189 **n**: 4941 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.123 wdi_gertf School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 152

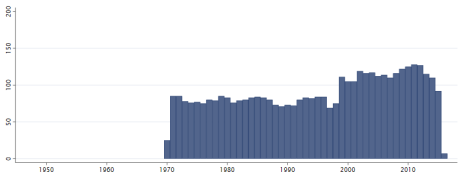


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 187 **n**: 4190 $\overline{N}$: 89 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.108.124 wdi_gertm School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)

Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 152

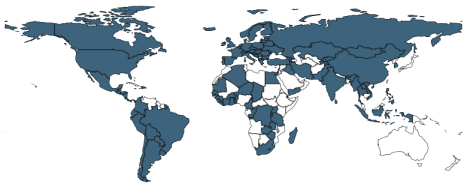


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 187 **n**: 4190 $\overline{N}$: 89 $\overline{T}$: 22

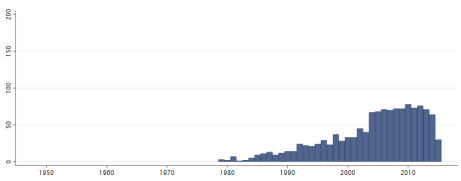
4.108.125 wdi_gini GINI index (World Bank estimate)

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index

measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115

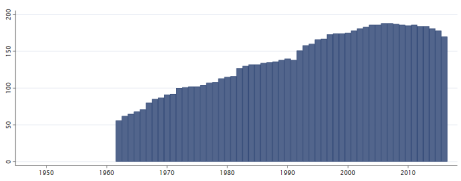


Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.126 wdi_gniatlcur GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186

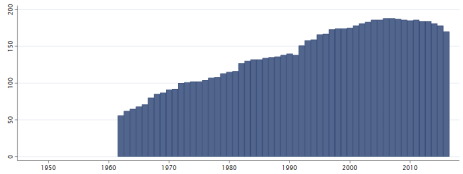


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 197 **n**: 7596 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.127 wdi_gnicapatlcur GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

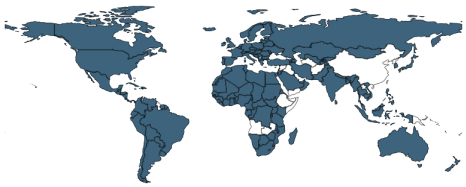
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186



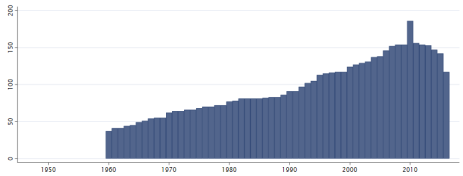
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 197 **n**: 7595 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.128 wdi_gnicapcon2010 GNI per capita (constant 2010 US dollar)

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 156

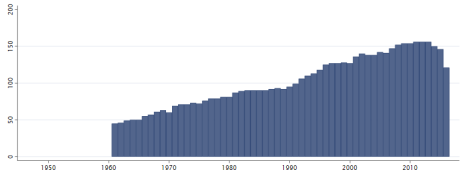


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 191 **n**: 5470 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.108.129 wdi_gnicapgr GNI per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 159

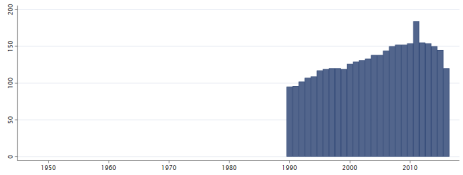


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 174 **n**: 5703 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.108.130 wdi_gnicappppcon2011 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184

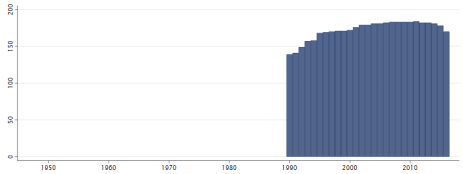


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 186 **n**: 3559 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.108.131 wdi_gnicappppcur GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

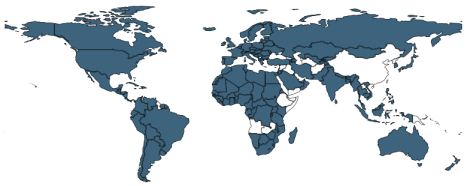
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184



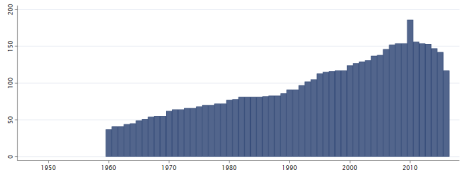
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 4652 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.132 wdi_gnicon2010 GNI (constant 2010 US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 156

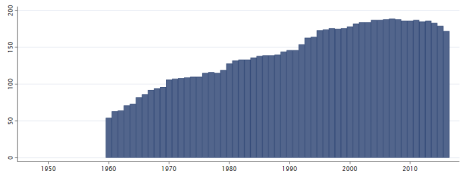


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 191 **n**: 5470 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.108.133 wdi_gnicur GNI (current US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188

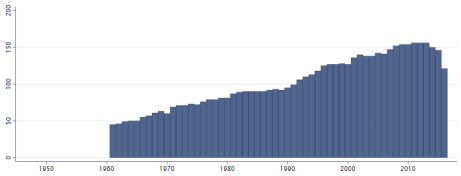


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 198 **n**: 8030 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.108.134 wdi_gnigr GNI growth (annual %)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 159

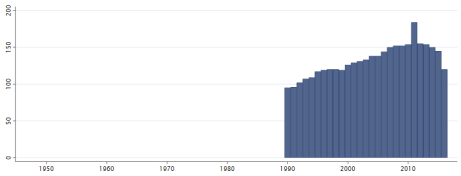


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 174 **n**: 5703 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.108.135 wdi_gnipppcon2011 GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184

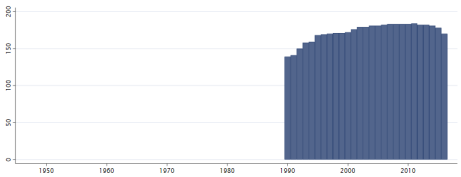


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 186 **n**: 3559 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.108.136 wdi_gnipppcur GNI, PPP (current international dollar)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184



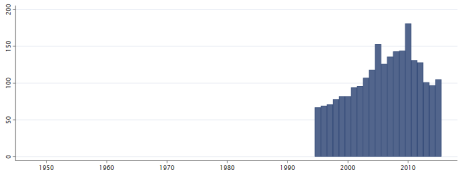
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 4655 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.137 wdi_homicides Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include

all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

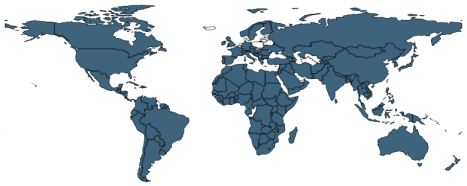
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 2309 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.138 wdi_idpdis Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)

Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

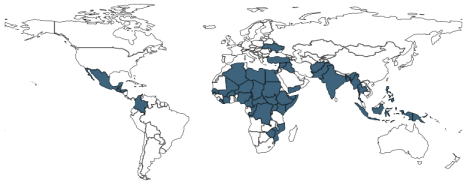


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 160 **n**: 786 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.139 wdi_idpvc Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number)

Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

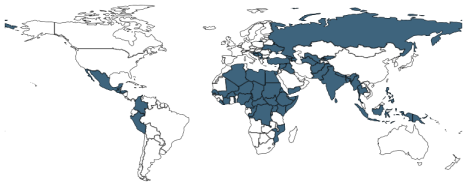


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 46

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 51 **n**: 200 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.140 wdi_idpvp Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict - violence (number)

Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. ŞPeople displacedŤ refers to the number of people living in displacement as of the end of each year.



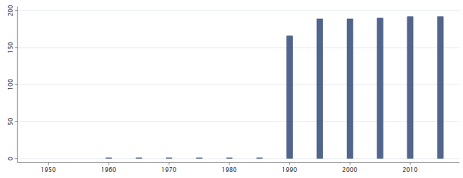
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 61

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 62 **n**: 395 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.108.141 wdi_imig International migrant stock (% of population)

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

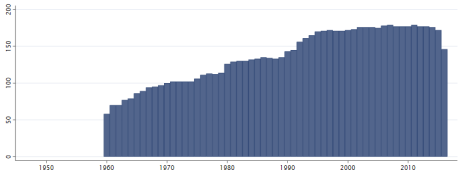


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 1124 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.108.142 wdi_import Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

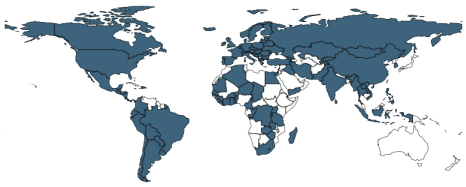
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180



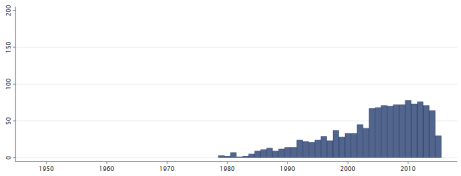
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 7784 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.108.143 wdi_incsh10h Income share held by highest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



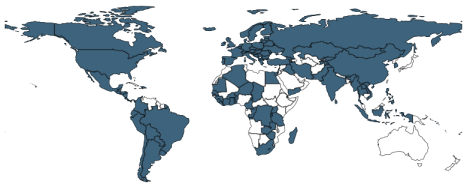
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



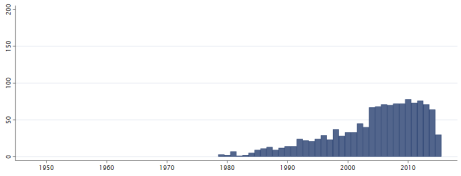
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.144 wdi_incsh10l Income share held by lowest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



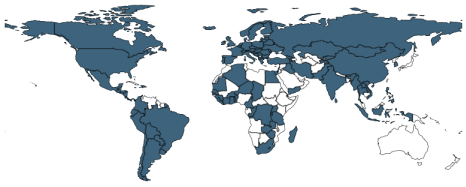
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



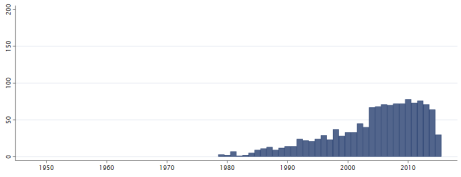
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.145 wdi_incsh202 Income share held by second 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



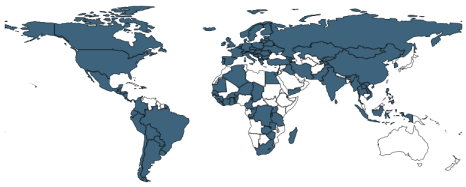
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



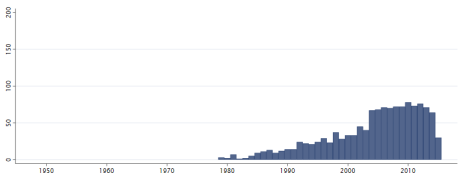
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.146 wdi_incsh203 Income share held by third 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



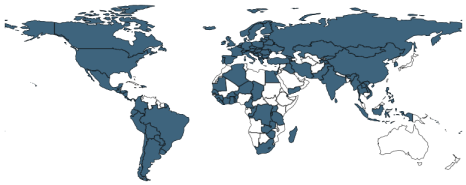
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



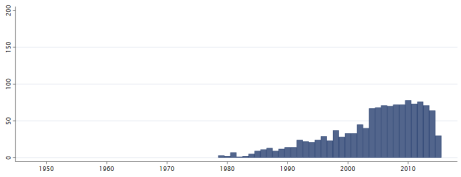
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.147 wdi_incsh204 Income share held by fourth 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



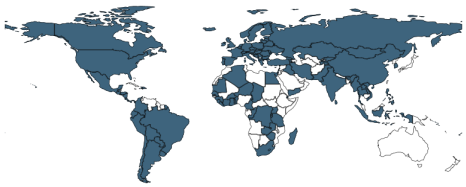
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



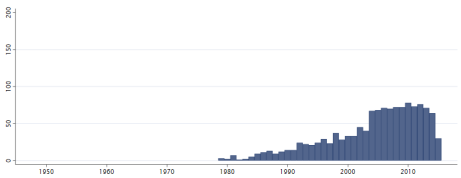
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.148 wdi_incsh20h Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



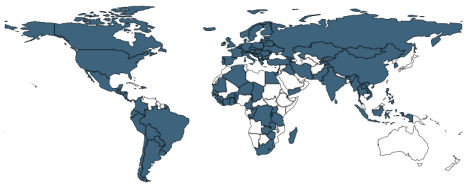
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



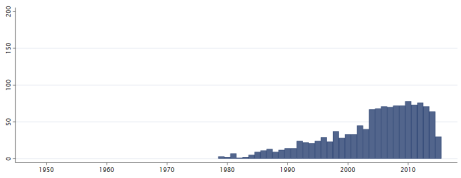
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.149 wdi_incsh20l Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115

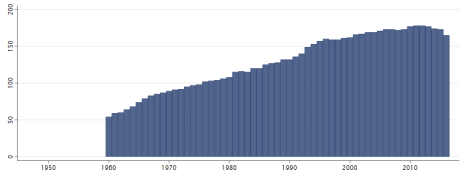


Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.150 wdi_inflation Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

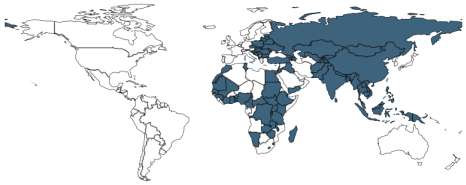
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178



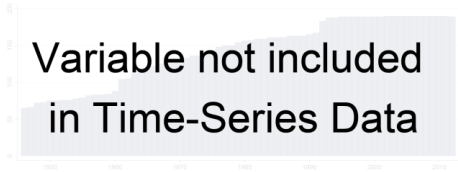
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 184 **n**: 7319 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.108.151 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.



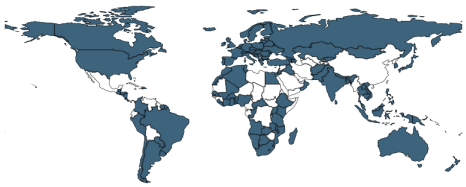
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85



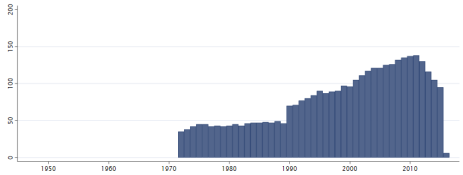
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.108.152 wdi_interexp Interest payments (% of expense)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 142

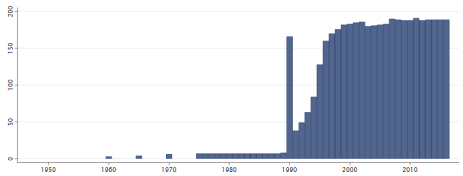


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 157 **n**: 3544 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.108.153 wdi_internet Individuals using the Internet (% of population)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

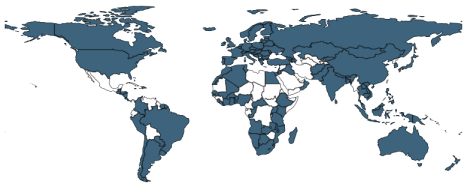
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192



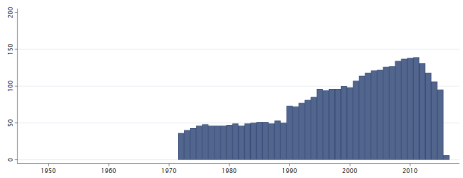
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 4505 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.108.154 wdi_interrev Interest payments (% of revenue)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.



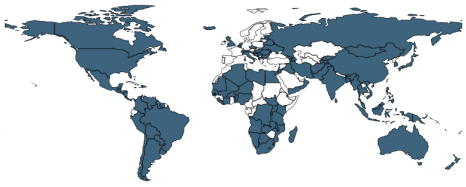
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143



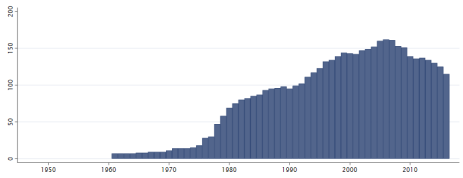
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 158 **n**: 3653 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.108.155 wdi_intrate Real interest rate (%)

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

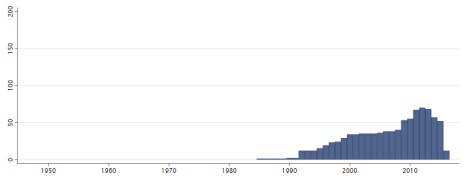


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 175 **n**: 4812 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.108.156 wdi_lfpedua Labor force with advanced education-% of total working-age population

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 83

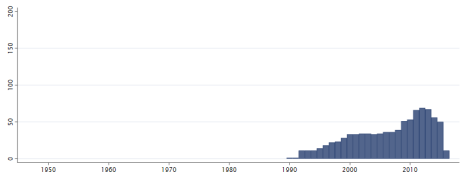


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 87 **n**: 914 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.157 wdi_lfpeduaf Labor force with advanced education-% of female working-age population

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82

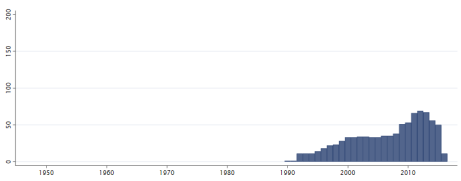


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 86 **n**: 875 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.158 wdi_lfpeduam Labor force with advanced education-% of male working-age population

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82

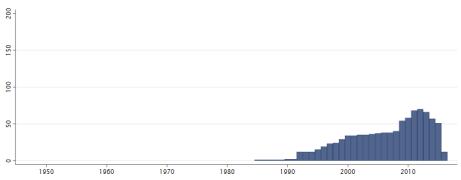


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 86 **n**: 871 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.159 wdi_lfpedub Labor force with basic education % of total working-age pop. basic edu.

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82

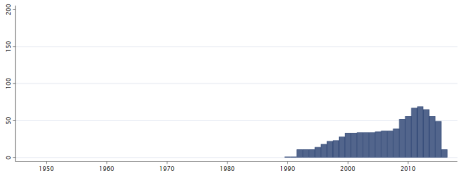


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 88 **n**: 918 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.160 wdi_lfpedubf Labor force with basic education % of female working-age pop. basic edu.

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

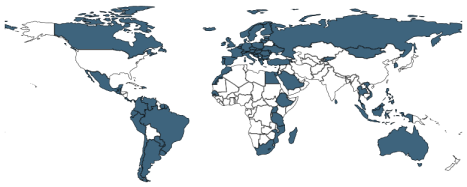
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81



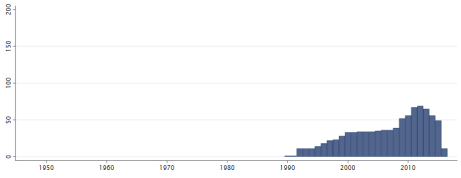
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 87 **n**: 879 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.161 wdi_lfpedubm Labor force with basic education % of male working-age pop. w. basic edu.

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



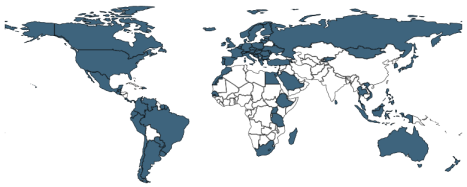
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81



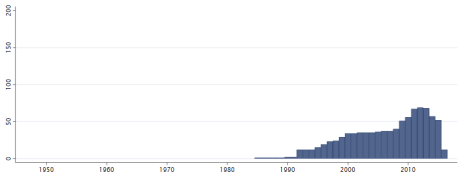
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 87 **n**: 879 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.162 wdi_lfpedui Labor force with intermediate education % of total working-age population

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 83

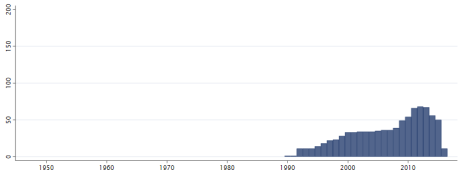


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 88 **n**: 910 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.163 wdi_lfpeduif Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age population

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

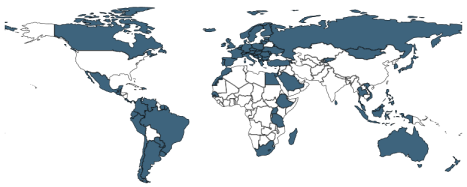
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82



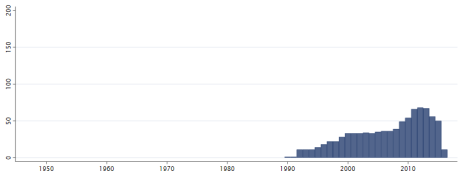
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 87 **n**: 875 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.164 wdi_lfpeduim Labor force with intermediate education % of male working-age population

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82

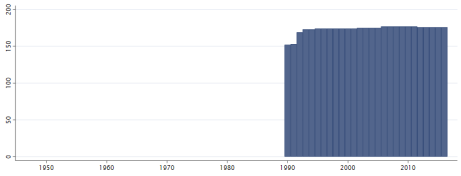


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 87 **n**: 872 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.165 wdi_lfpf Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

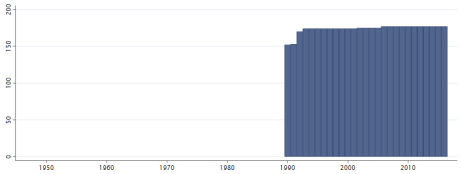


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 4680 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.166 wdi_lfpfilo15 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

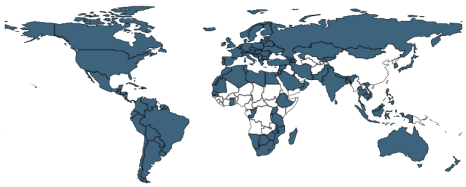
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



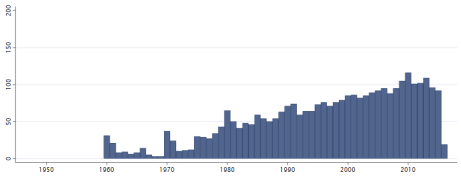
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 4688 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.167 wdi_lfpfne15 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 132

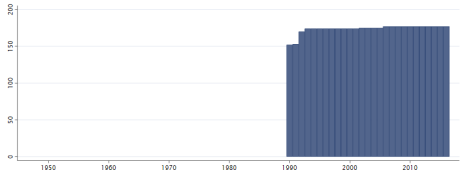


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 3139 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.108.168 wdi_lfpilo15 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

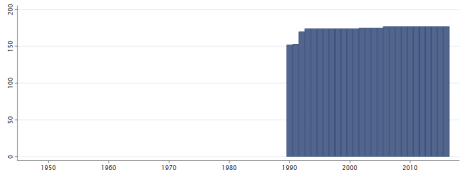


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 4688 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.169 wdi_lfpmilo15 Labor force participation rate(% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

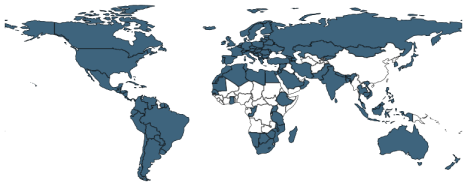
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



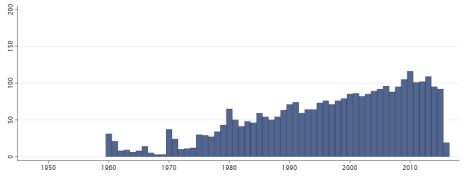
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 4688 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.170 wdi_lfpmne15 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



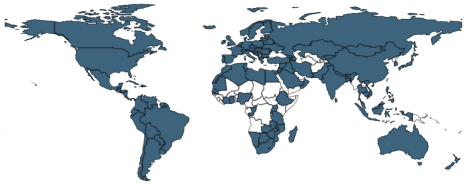
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 132



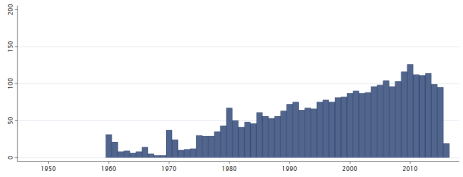
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 3139 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.108.171 wdi_lfpne15 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 137

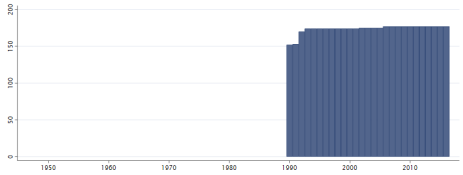


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 3285 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.108.172 wdi_lfpyfilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

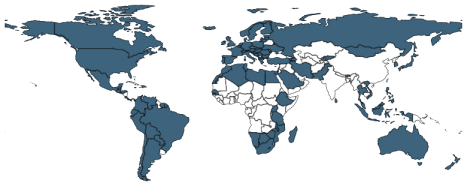
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



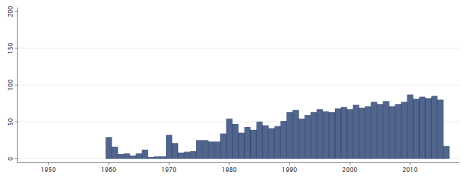
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 4688 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.173 wdi_lfpyfne Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108

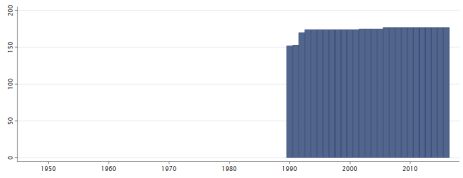


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 2632 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.108.174 wdi_lfpyilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

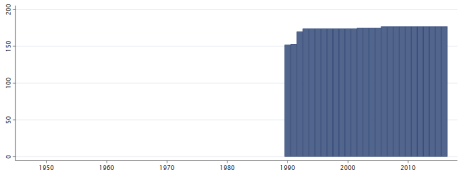


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 4688 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.175 wdi_lfpymilo Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

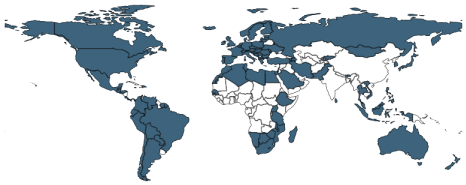
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



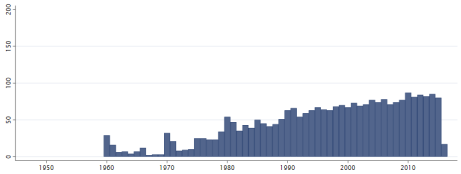
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 4688 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.108.176 wdi_lfpymne Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



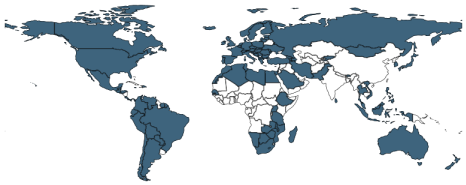
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108



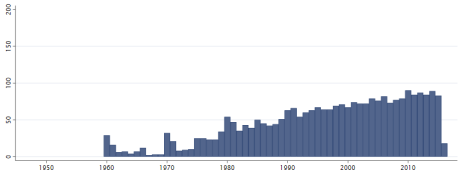
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 2632 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.108.177 wdi_lfpyne Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 110

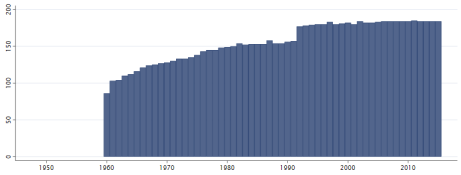


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 2676 $\overline{N}$: 47 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.108.178 wdi_lifexp Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

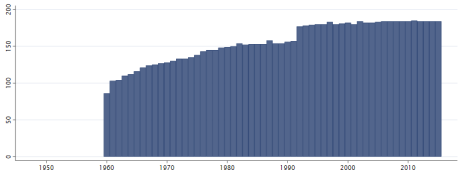


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 8721 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.179 wdi_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

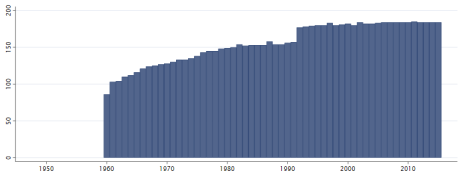


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 8721 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.180 wdi_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

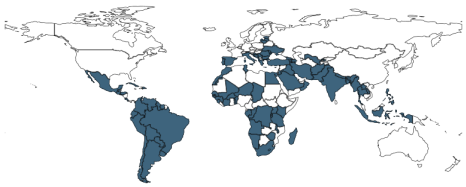
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 8721 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.181 wdi_litrad Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

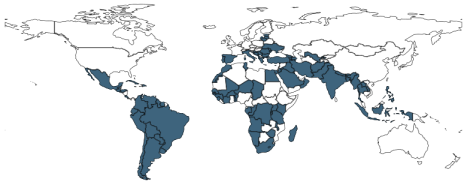


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 144 **n**: 511 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.182 wdi_litradf Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 143 **n**: 510 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.183 wdi_litradm Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability

to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 143 **n**: 510 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.184 wdi_litry Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 141 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.185 wdi_litryf Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)

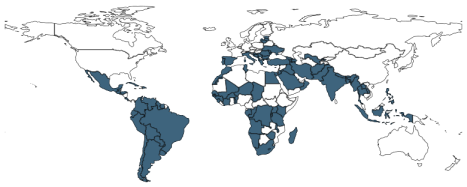
Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 141 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.186 wdi_litrym Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.



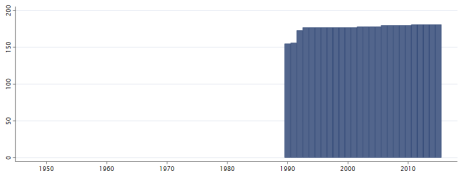
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 141 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.187 wdi_lrmd Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

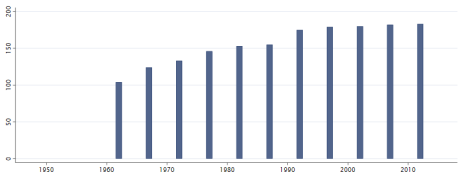


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 184 **n**: 4594 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.188 wdi_migration Net migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183

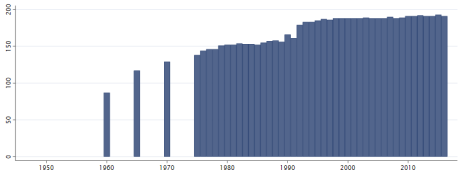


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 1714 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.108.189 wdi_mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193

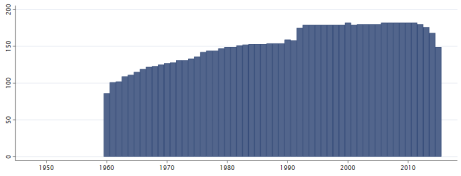


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 7630 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.108.190 wdi_mortf Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

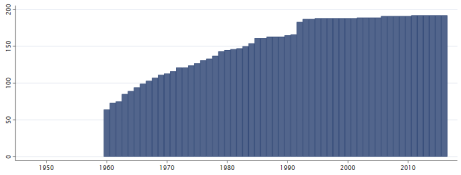


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 8589 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.108.191 wdi_mortinf Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

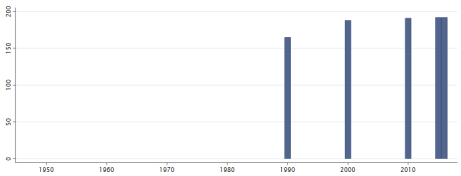


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 198 **n**: 8786 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.192 wdi_mortinff Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

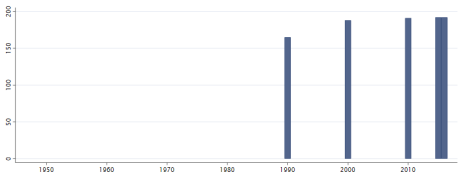


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 928 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.193 wdi_mortinfm Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

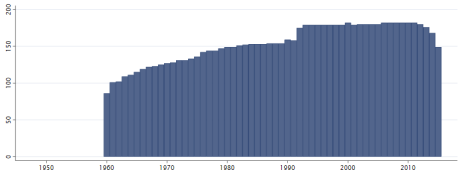


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 928 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.194 wdi_mortm Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

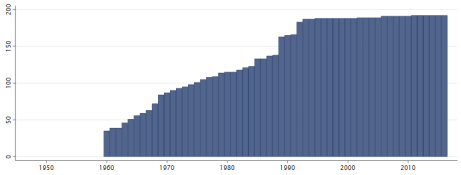


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 8589 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.108.195 wdi_mortnn Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

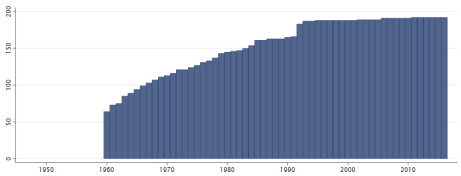


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 198 **n**: 7907 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.108.196 wdi_mortu5 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

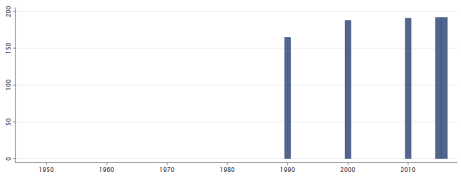


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 198 **n**: 8786 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.108.197 wdi_mortu5f Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

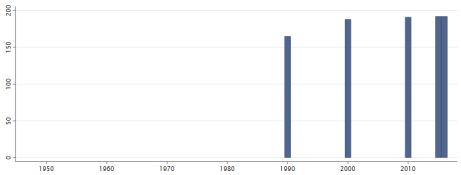


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 928 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.198 wdi_mortu5m Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 928 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.199 wdi_nerp School enrollment, primary (% net)

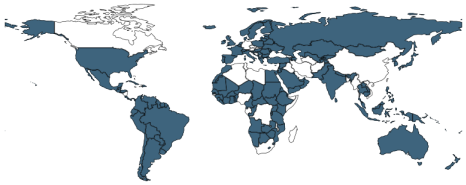
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 164

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 2108 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.200 wdi_nerpf School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Females.

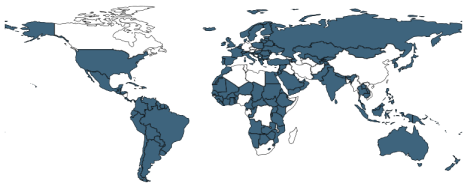


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 176 **n**: 1850 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.201 wdi_nerpm School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 176 **n**: 1850 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.202 wdi_nerpr Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

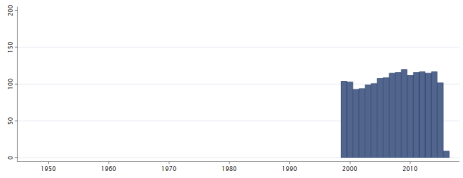
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 164

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 2107 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.203 wdi_nerprf Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.

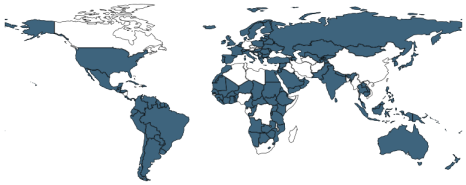
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155



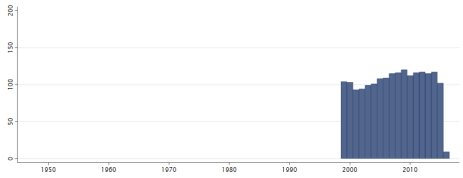
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 176 **n**: 1850 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.204 wdi_nerprm Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.



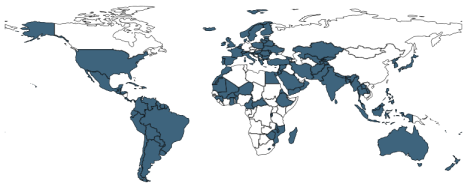
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 176 **n**: 1850 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.205 wdi_ners School enrollment, secondary (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 133

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 157 **n**: 1556 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.206 wdi_nersf School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 132

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 157 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.207 wdi_nersm School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Male.

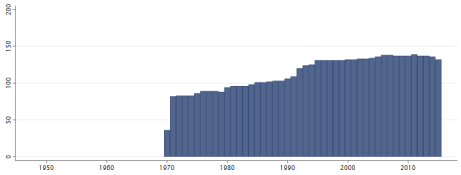
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 132

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 157 **n**: 1524 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.208 wdi_oilrent Oil rents (% of GDP)

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

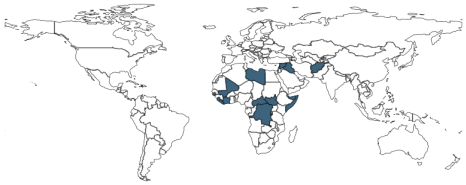
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 139



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 144 **n**: 5205 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.108.209 wdi_peacekeep Presence of peace keepers (N. troops, police & military in mandate)

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.

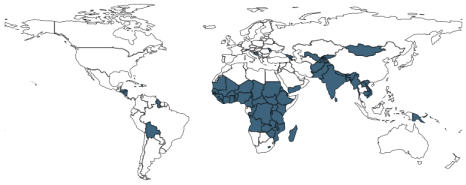


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 18

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20 **n**: 107 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.210 wdi_piesr CPIA policy and institutions for environmental sustain. rating (1 to 6=high)

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability assess the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution.



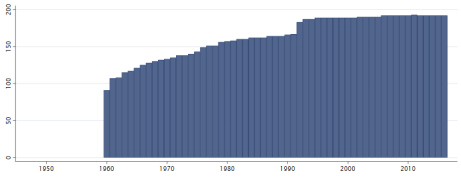
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.211 wdi_pop Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

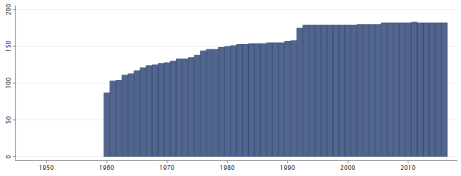


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 9307 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.212 wdi_pop14 Population ages 0-14 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183

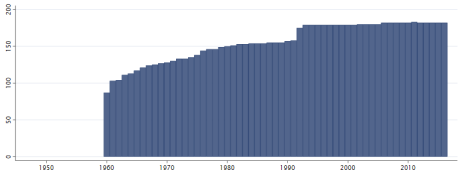


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 8872 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.213 wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183

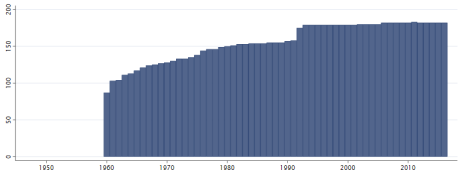


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 8872 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.214 wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183

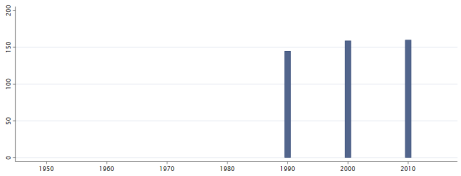


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 8872 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.215 wdi_popbelow Population living in areas where elevation below 5 mts (% of total pop.)

Population below 5m is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

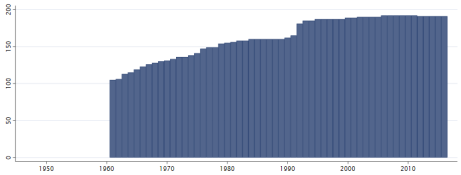


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 162 **n**: 464 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.108.216 wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

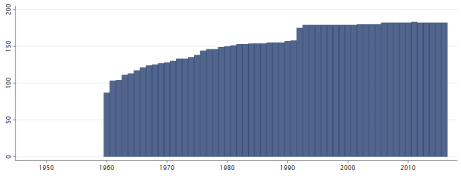


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 199 **n**: 9124 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.108.217 wdi_popf Population, female (% of total)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183

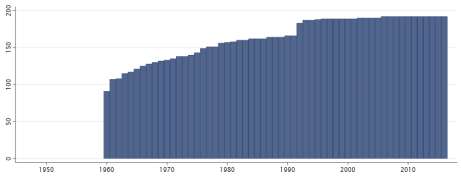


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 190 **n**: 8872 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.218 wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage . Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

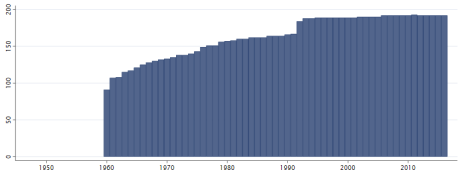


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 9304 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.219 wdi_poprul Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

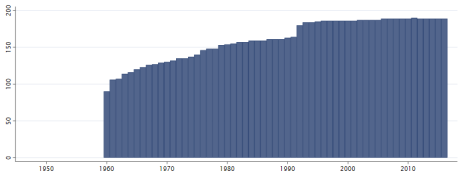


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 9310 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.220 wdi_poprulgr Rural population growth (annual %)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

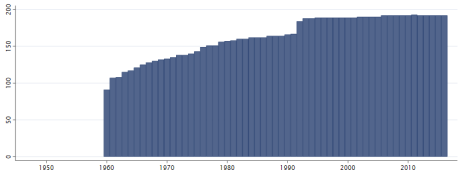


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 197 **n**: 9149 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.108.221 wdi_popurb Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

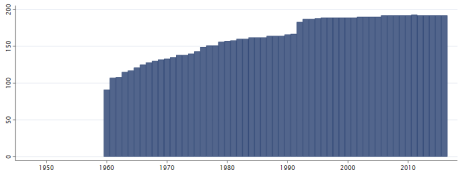


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 9310 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.108.222 wdi_popurbagr Urban population growth (annual %)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

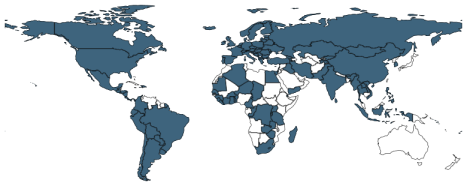


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 9306 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 47

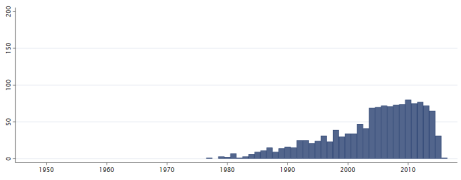
4.108.223 wdi_povgap190 Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)

Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo

Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.



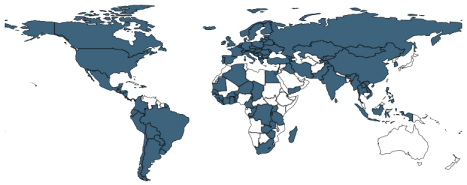
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



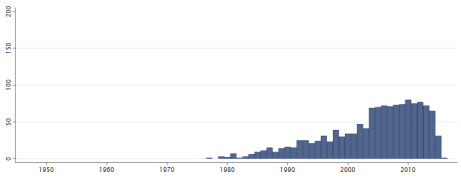
Min. Year:1977 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 160 **n**: 1316 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.224 wdi_povgap320 Poverty gap at dollar3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Poverty gap at 3.20 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 3.20 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence (% of population).



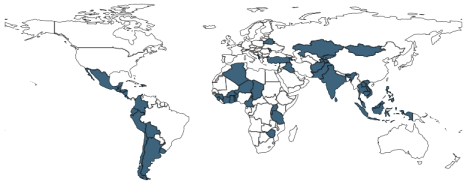
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 115



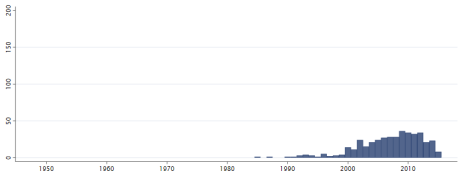
Min. Year:1977 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 160 **n**: 1316 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.108.225 wdi_povgaphc Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban pop.)

Urban poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty lines.



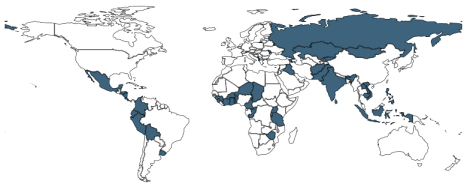
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 53



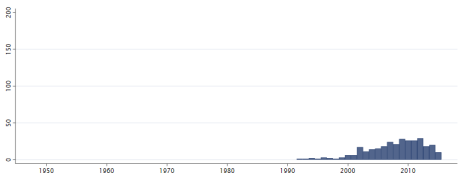
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 95 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.226 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.



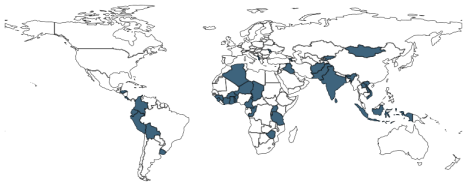
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 49



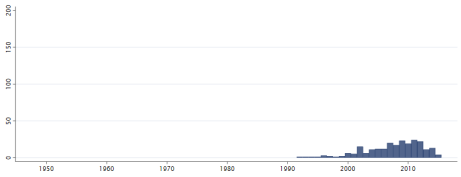
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 86 **n**: 303 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.227 wdi_povgaprur 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.



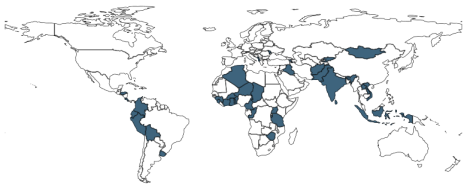
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38



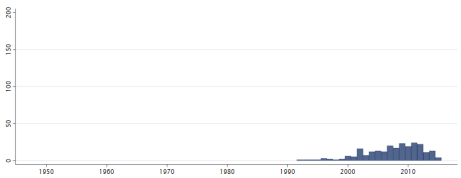
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 72 **n**: 232 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.108.228 wdi_povgapurb 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 38

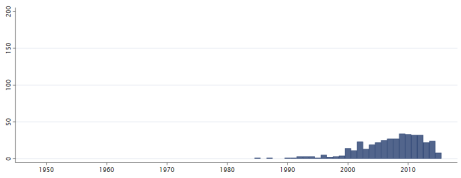


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 72 **n**: 236 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.108.229 wdi_povhrrur Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural pop.)

Rural poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty lines.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 53

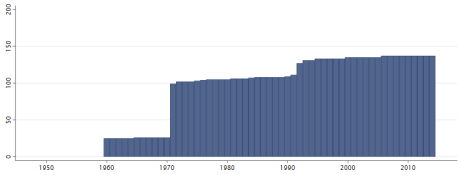


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 93 **n**: 394 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.108.230 wdi_powcon Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

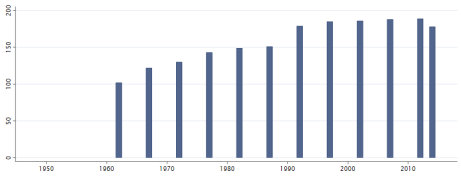


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 143 **n**: 5595 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.108.231 wdi_precip Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

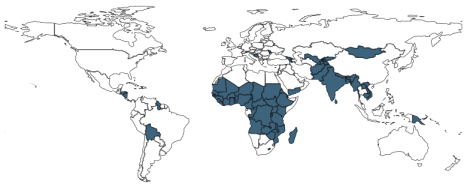
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194 **n**: 1902 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.108.232 wdi_prrbgr CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high)

Property rights and rule-based governance assess 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.

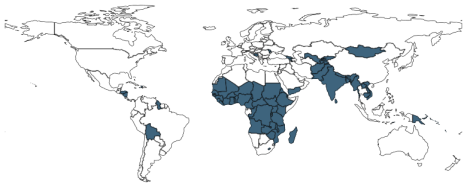


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.233 wdi_psm CPIA public sector management and institution cluster average (1=low to 6=high)

The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.

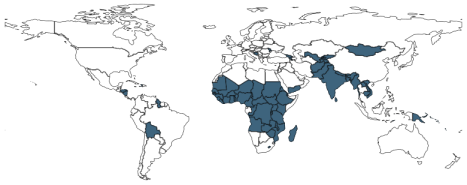


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.234 wdi_qpubadm CPIA quality of public administration rating (1=low to 6=high)

Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively.



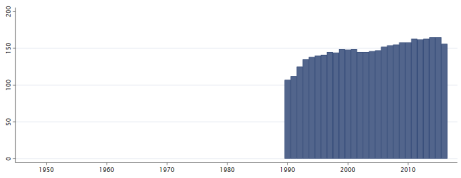
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.235 wdi_refasy Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172

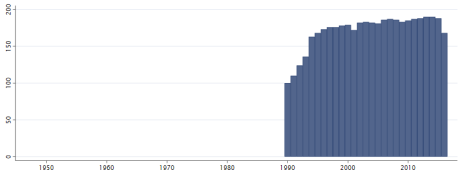


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 3967 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.108.236 wdi_refori Refugee population by country or territory of origin

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

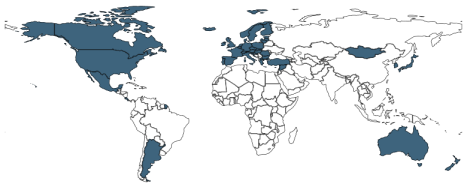


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193 **n**: 4621 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 24

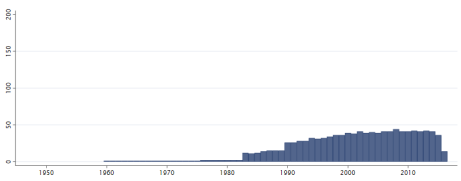
4.108.237 wdi_semp Self-employed, total (% of total employment)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs

where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



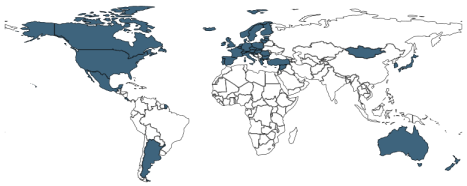
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 44



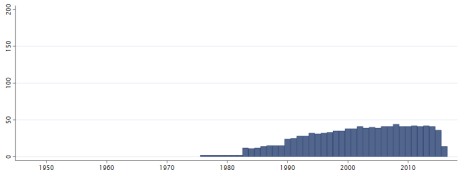
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 51 **n**: 1093 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.108.238 wdi_sempf Self-employed, female (% of female employment)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



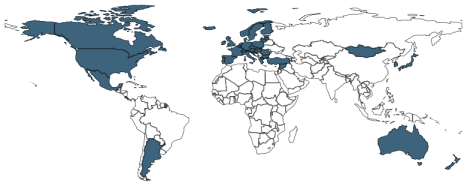
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 44



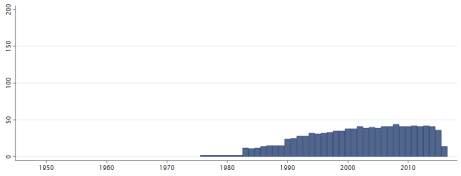
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1070 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.108.239 wdi_sempm Self-employed, male (% of male employment)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



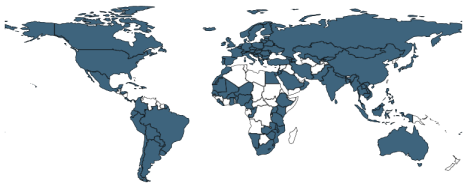
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 44



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 50 **n**: 1070 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.108.240 wdi_smokf Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

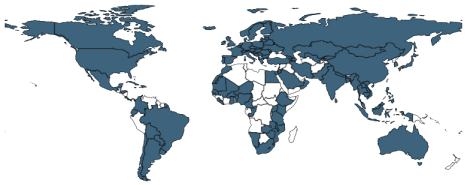


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.241 wdi_smokm Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

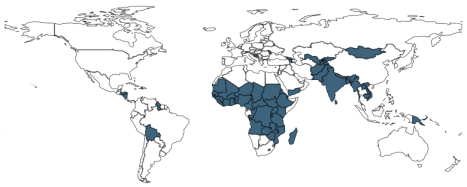


Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 126

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 126 **n**: 628 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.108.242 wdi_spr CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high)

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that 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.

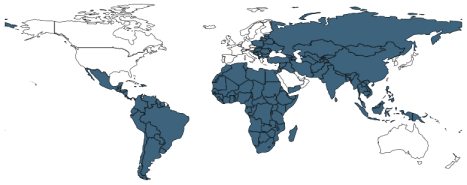


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 83 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.243 wdi_statcap Overall level of statistical capacity (scale 0 - 100)

The Statistical Capacity Indicator provides an overview of the capacity of a country's national statistical system based on a diagnostic framework thereby assessing three dimensions: Methodology, Source Data, and Periodicity and Timeliness.

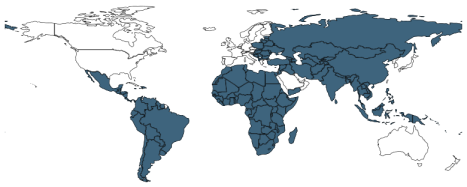


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 147

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.244 wdi_statcapmet Methodology assessment of statistical capacity (scale 0 - 100)

The Methodology score measures a country's ability fo adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods.

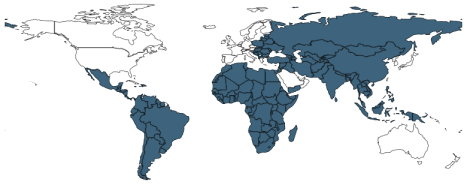


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 147

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.245 wdi_statcaptime Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity (0 - 100)

The Periodicity score measures the availability and periodicity of key socioeconomic indicators.

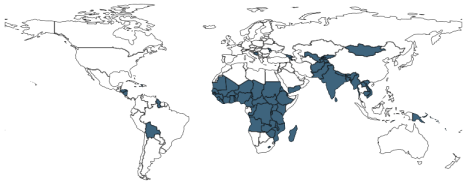


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 147

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.246 wdi_tacpsr CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in the pub. sector rating (1-6)

Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for 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 administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests.



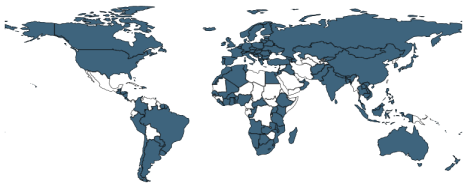
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 85 **n**: 913 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 11

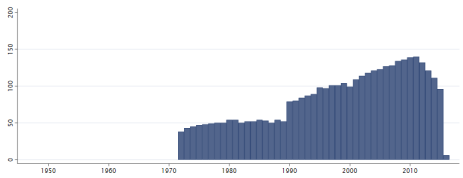
4.108.247 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

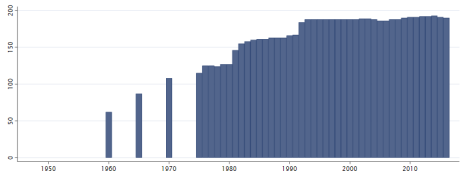


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 159 **n**: 3769 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.108.248 wdi_tele Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193

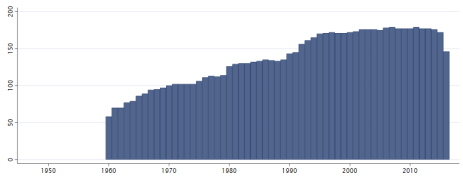


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 7483 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.108.249 wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

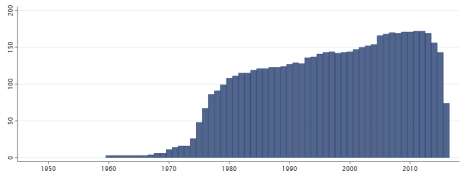


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 7784 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.108.250 wdi_tradeserv Trade in services (% of GDP)

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

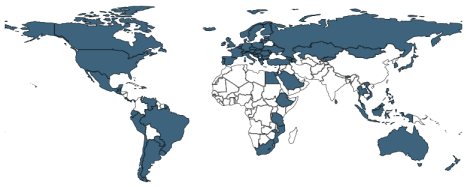
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174



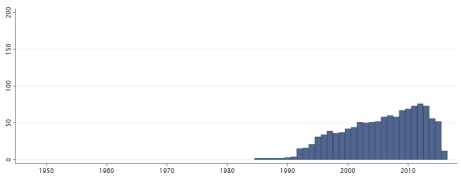
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185 **n**: 5709 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.108.251 wdi_unempedua Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 84

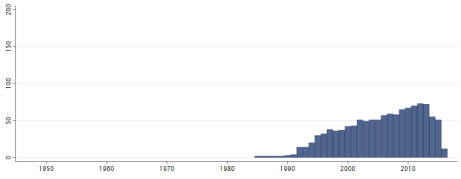


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 104 **n**: 1190 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.252 wdi_unempeduaf Unemployment with advanced education (% of female labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

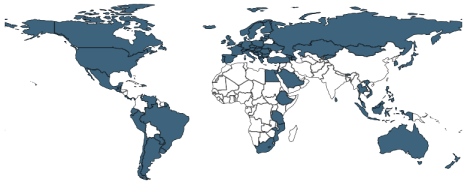
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82



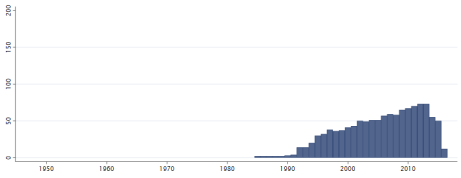
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102 **n**: 1164 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.253 wdi_unempeduam Unemployment with advanced education (% of male labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.



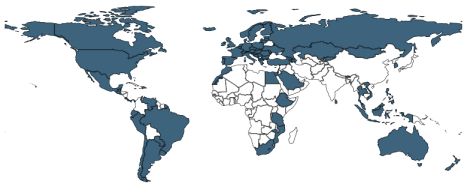
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 83



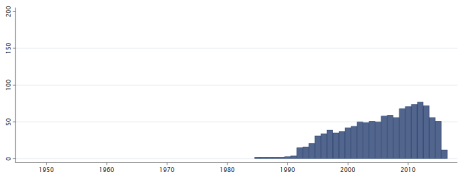
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 102 **n**: 1162 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.254 wdi_unempedub Unemployment with basic education (% of total labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



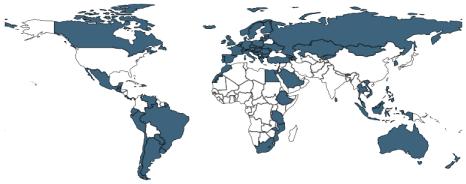
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 84



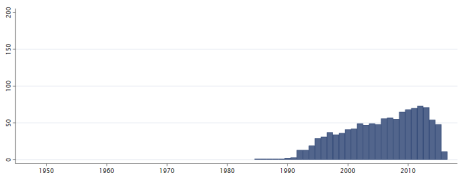
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 104 **n**: 1185 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.255 wdi_unempedubf Unemployment with basic education (% of female labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.



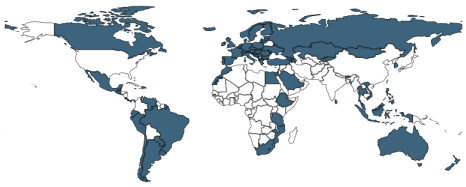
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82



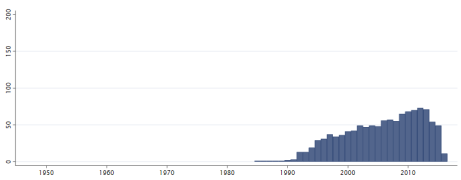
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 101 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.256 wdi_unempedubm Unemployment with basic education (% of male labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.



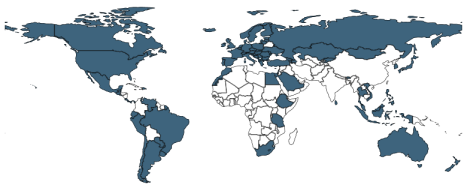
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82



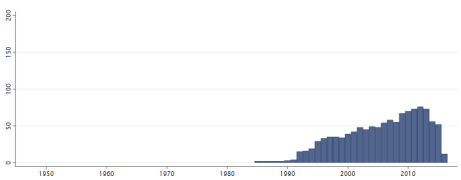
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 101 **n**: 1127 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.257 wdi_unempedui Unemployment with intermediate education (% of total labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).



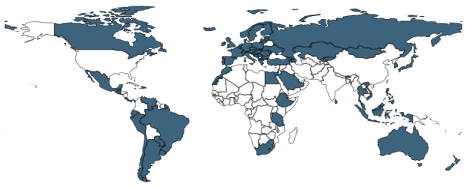
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 84



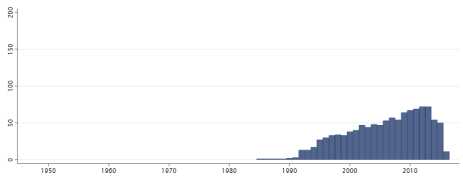
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 100 **n**: 1150 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.108.258 wdi_unempeduif Unemployment with intermediate education (% of female labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.



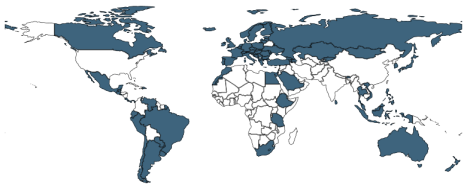
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82



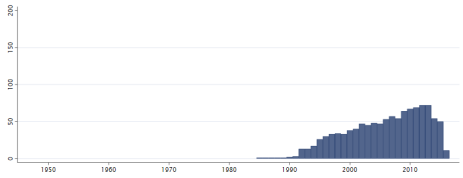
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 97 **n**: 1097 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.259 wdi_unempeduim Unemployment with intermediate education (% of male labor force)

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 82

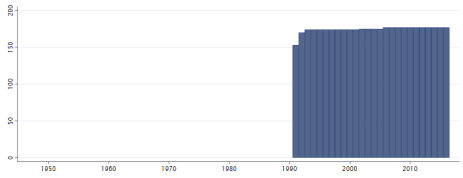


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 98 **n**: 1097 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.108.260 wdi_unempfilo Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

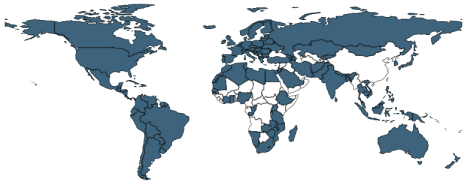
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



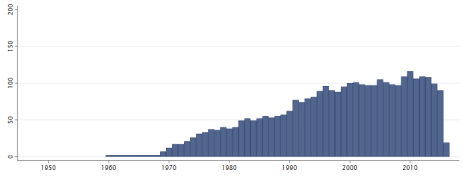
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.261 wdi_unempfne Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 133

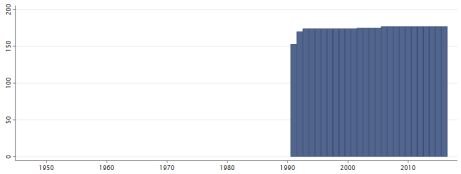


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 3276 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.262 wdi_unempilo Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

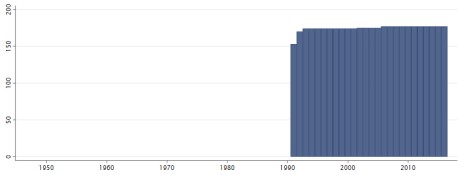


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.263 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Male.

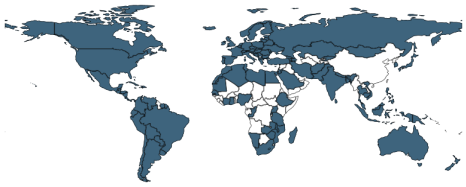
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



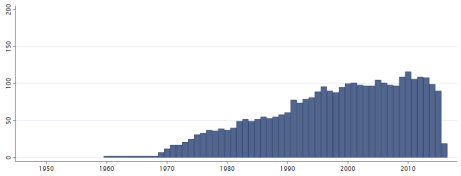
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.264 wdi_unempmne Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.



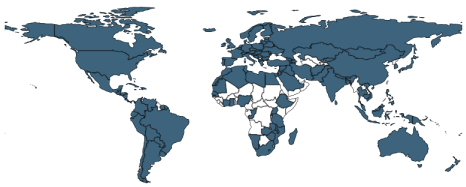
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 133



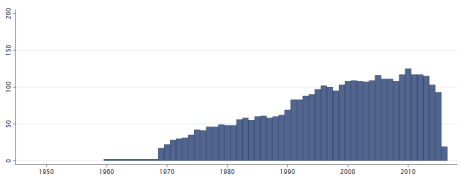
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 3274 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.108.265 wdi_unempne Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 140

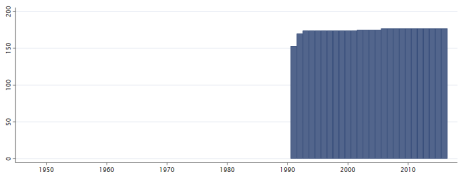


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.108.266 wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

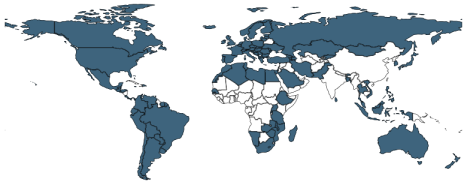
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



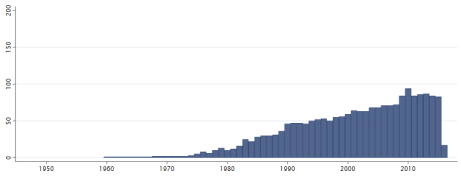
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.267 wdi_unempyfne Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(national est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

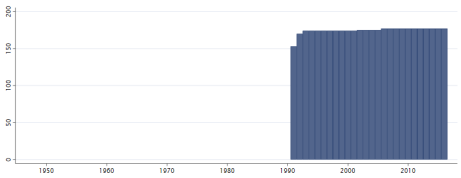


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 158 **n**: 2025 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.108.268 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177

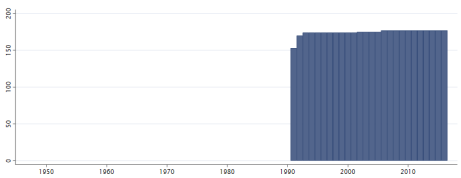


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.269 wdi_unempymilo Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

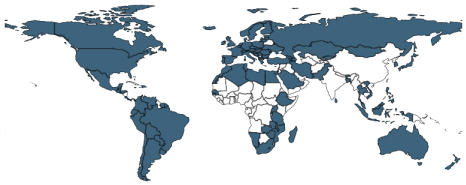
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177



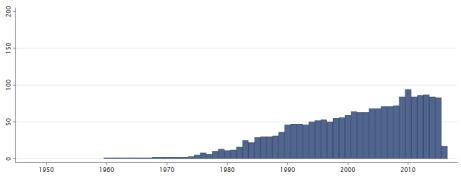
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 4536 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.108.270 wdi_unempymne Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(national est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



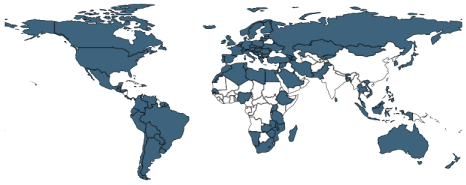
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112



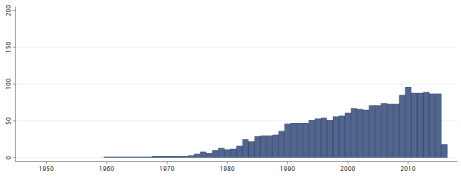
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 158 **n**: 2027 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.108.271 wdi_unempyne Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(national est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 117

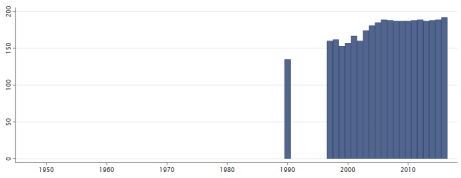


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 160 **n**: 2075 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.108.272 wdi_wip Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 193



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3705 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.109 World Economic Forum

`http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/downloads/`
(World Economic Forum, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018 The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 151 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. The Report series remains the most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness worldwide. The data from every edition is assumed to correspond to a year before publishing, for example the 2006-2007 edition is assumed to contain data for year 2006, and the data from edition 2015-2016 is assumed as for year 2015.

4.109.1 wef_aas Available airline seat kms/week, millions

Available Airline Seat kms/Week (millions): Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1503 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.2 wef_amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy. to what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition?

1. Does not promote competition
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Effectively promotes competition.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.3 wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?

1. Extremely weak
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extremely strong.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.4 wef_bccv Business costs of crime and violence

Business costs of crime and violence. to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses?
1. To a great extent
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Not at all

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.5 wef_bct Business costs of terrorism

Business costs of terrorism. to what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses?

1. To a great extent
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Not at all.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.6 wef_bgr Burden of government regulation

Burden of Government Regulation: How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)?

1. Extremely burdensome
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Not burdensome at all

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.7 wef_bihiv Business impact of HIV/AIDS

Business Impact of HIV / AIDS: How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

1. A serious impact
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. No impact at all

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.8 wef_bim Business impact of malaria

Business Impact of Malaria: How serious an impact do you consider malaria will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

1. A serious impact
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. No impact at all

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 144

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 958 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.109.9 wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis

Business Impact of Tuberculosis: How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

1. A serious impact
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. No impact at all.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1503 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.10 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 144

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 146 **n**: 1295 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.109.11 wef_ci Capacity for innovation

Capacity for Innovation: how do companies obtain technology?

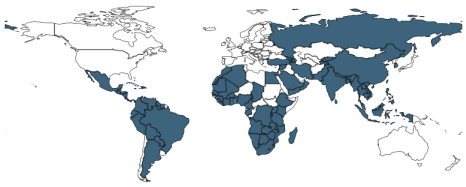
1. Exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. By conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.12 wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop.

Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 87

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 146 **n**: 983 $\overline{N}$: 89 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.109.13 wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.

Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.14 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Never occurs

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.15 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1478 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.16 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 poorŮamong the worst in the world
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. ExcellentŮamong the best in the world.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.17 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Has no impact on incentives to work or invest

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 148 **n**: 700 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.109.18 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Sufficient and reliable

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.19 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Never show favoritism

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.20 wef_gbb Government budget balance, %

Government Budget Balance (percent): General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.21 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**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.22 wef_gd General government debt, %

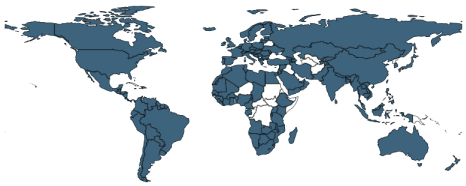
General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1486 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.23 wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions)

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars. Year 2011.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149 **n**: 825 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.109.24 wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149 **n**: 825 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.109.25 wef_gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149 **n**: 814 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.109.26 wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP)

GDP (PPP): Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.27 wef_gns Gross national savings, %

Gross National Savings (percent): Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1493 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.28 wef_ias Internet access in schools

Internet Access in Schools: How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country?

1. Very limited
2.
3.
4.
5.

6.
7. Extensive

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.29 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Intense in most industries

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.30 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.31 wef_infl Inflation, annual %

Inflation (percent): Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1502 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.32 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.

1. Very common
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Never occurs

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1119 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.109.33 wef_ipr Intellectual property protection

Intellectual Property Protection: How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country?

1. Very weak
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Very strong

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.34 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Entirely independent

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.35 wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years

Life Expectancy (Years): Life expectancy at birth (years).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.36 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Spread among many firms

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.37 wef_mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.

Mobile Telephone Subscriptions (Per 100 Population): Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.38 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Not at all

Weighted average.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.39 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149 **n**: 825 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.109.40 wef_pr Property rights

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country?

1. Very weak
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Very strong

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.41 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Very high

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.42 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1478 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.43 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.44 wef_qes Quality of the educational system

Quality of the Educational System: How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy?

1. Not well at all
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Very well

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

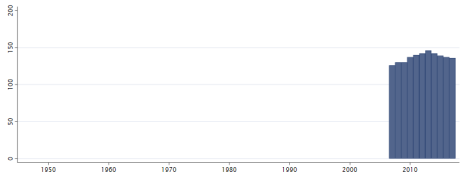
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.45 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.46 wef_qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country?

1. Poor
2.
3.

4.
5.
6.
7. Excellent - among the best in the world

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.47 wef_qport Quality of port infrastructure

Quality of Port Infrastructure: How would you assess the port facilities in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Well developed and efficient by international standards.

For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities?

1. Extremely inaccessible
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extremely accessible

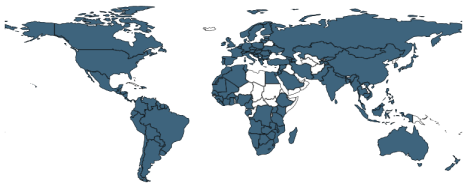
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.48 wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure

Quality of Railroad Infrastructure: How would you assess the railroad system in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 127

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 128 **n**: 1004 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.109.49 wef_qroad Quality of roads

Quality of Roads: How would you assess the roads in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.50 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions

Quality of Scientific Research Institutions: How would you assess the quality of scientific research institutions in your country?

1. Very poor
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. The best in their field internationally

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.51 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
2.

3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Can be completely relied upon

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.52 wef_tax Total tax rate, %

Total Tax Rate (percent): This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1478 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.53 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.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1500 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.54 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extremely easy

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.55 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Collaborate extensively

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1505 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.109.56 wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending

Wastefulness of Government Spending: How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country?

1. Extremely wasteful
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 149

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 149 **n**: 1367 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.109.57 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**: 2016
N: 150

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 150 **n**: 1503 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 10

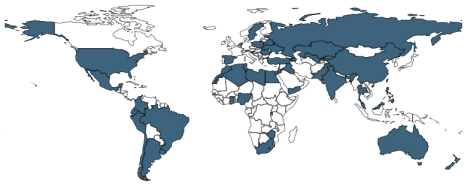
4.110 Christian Welzel

`http://www.leuphana.de/en/university/staff-members/cristian-welzel.html`
(Welzel, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2015-04-14)

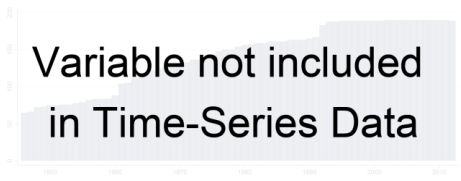
Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel The World Values Survey measures of secular values and emancipative values are theoretically explained and empirically tested for their cross-cultural reliability and validity in Freedom Rising , pp. 57-105. The backward estimates of emancipative values for decades before available survey data are explained in Freedom Rising, pp. 157-161.

4.110.1 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.



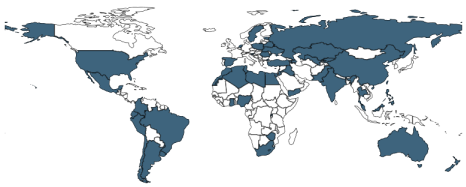
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51



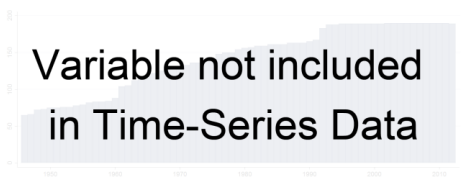
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.2 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.



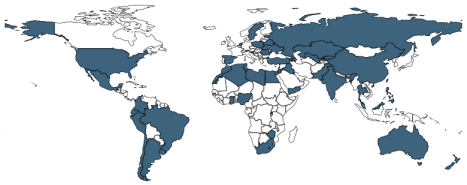
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



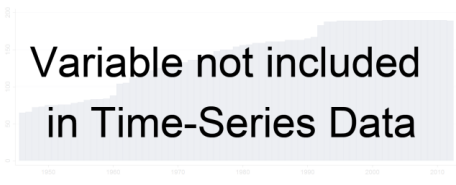
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.3 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.



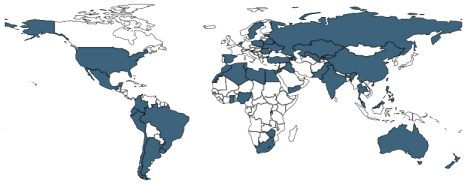
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



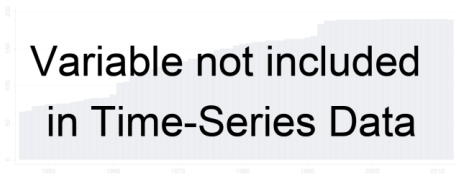
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.4 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51

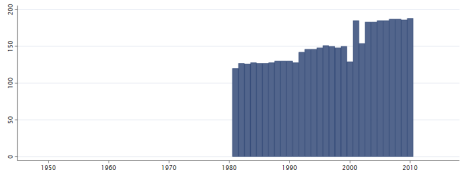


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.5 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 (.).

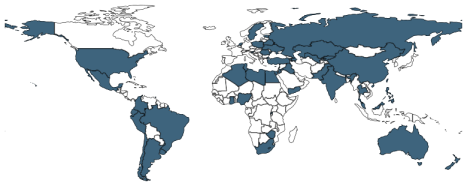
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



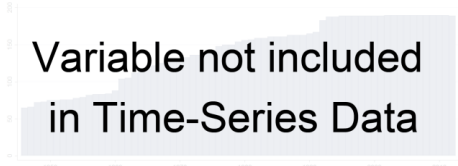
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4534 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.110.6 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.7 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: 186

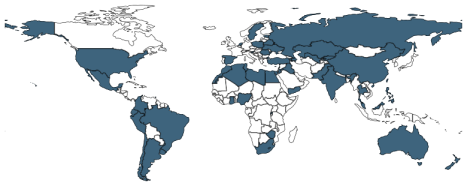
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2545 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.110.8 wel_culture Culture Zone

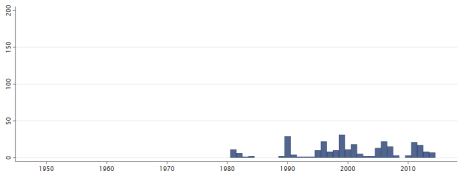
Meaning: Culture zone scheme, attributing each country to one of ten distinct culture zones created on the basis of religious traditions, imperial/colonial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition. Source: Classification invented and developed in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 23-34), www.cambridge.org/welzel (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.



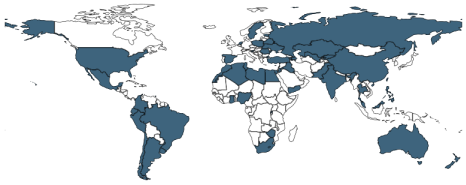
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



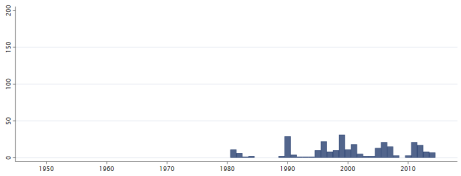
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.9 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

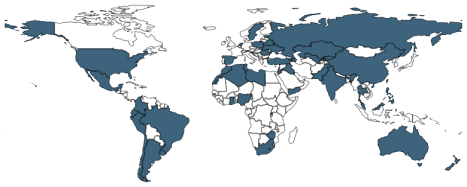


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

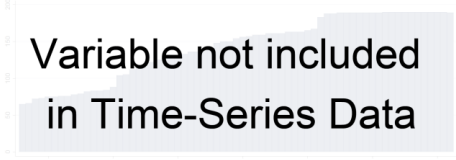
4.110.10 wel_demenl Enlightened Understanding of Democracy

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.



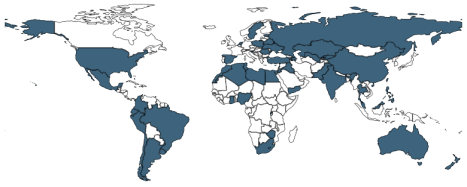
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



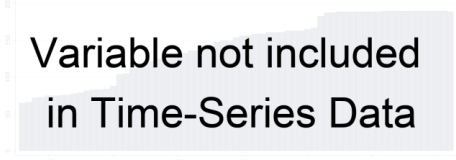
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.11 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.



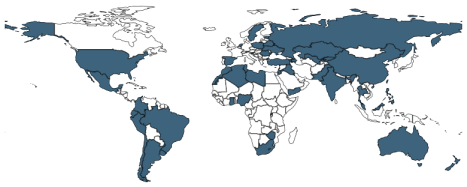
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



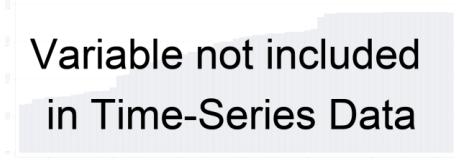
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.12 wel_demnlib Non-Liberal Understanding of Democracy

Meaning: 3-item index measuring the extent to which people's understanding of democracy is non-liberal 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.13 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.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 2621 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.110.14 wel_edi Effective Democracy Index

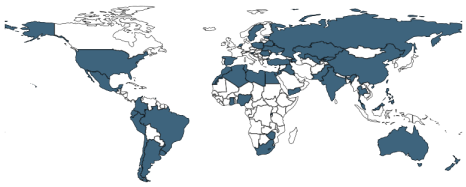
Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov].
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188

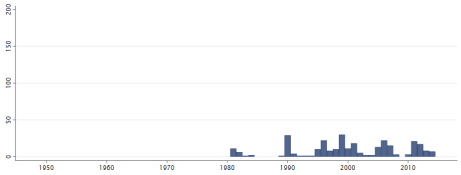
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 2558 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.110.15 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.



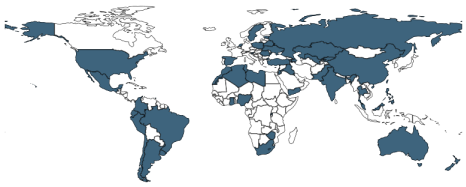
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



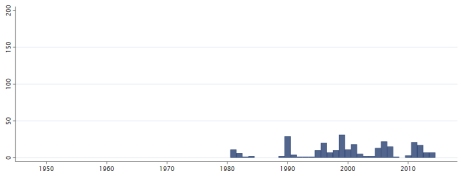
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 284 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.16 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.



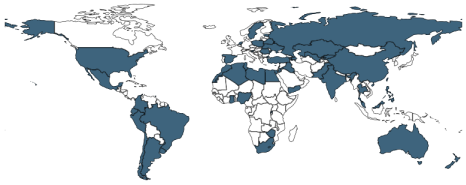
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



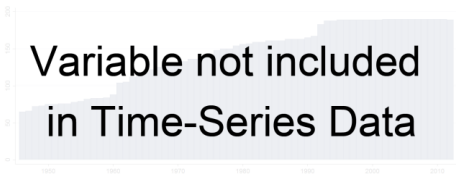
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.17 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

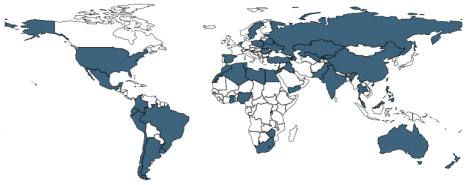


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

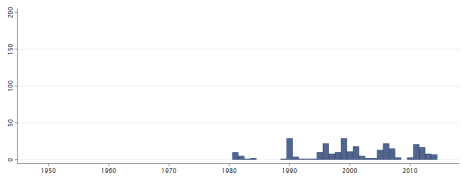
4.110.18 wel_evi Emancipative Values Index

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.-Self-expression 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.



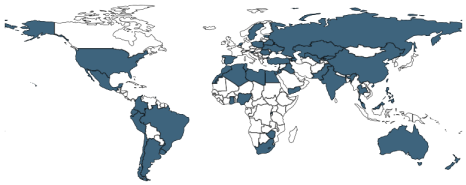
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



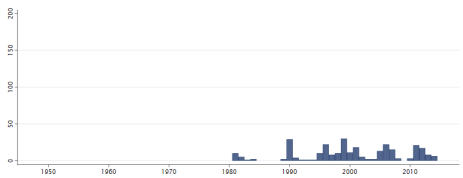
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.19 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.



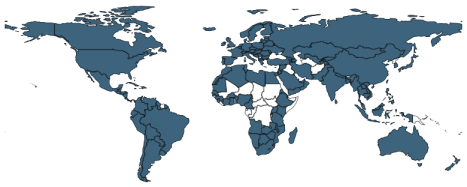
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52

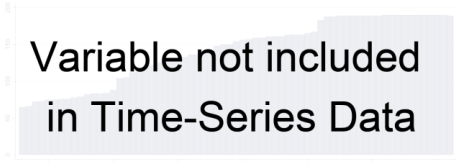


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.20 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).



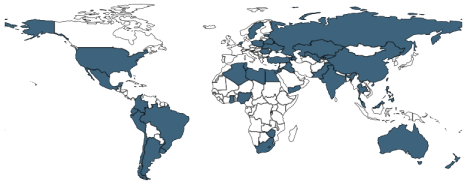


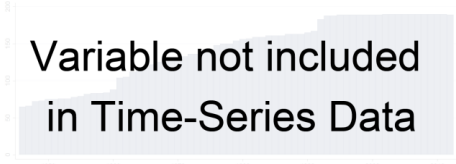
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 139

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.21 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.



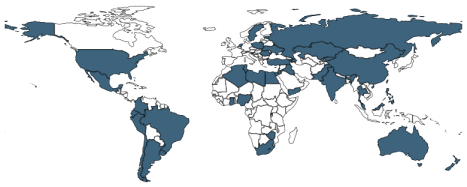


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51

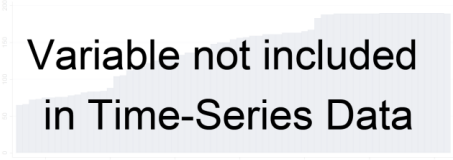
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.22 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 48

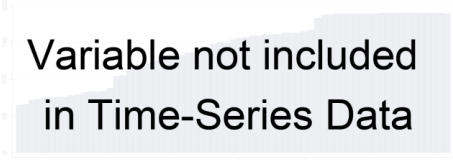


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.23 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 in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights" and "empowerments rights" ratings. Freedom House measures are taken as the base but downgraded for uncovered rights violations tapped by the Cingranelli/Richards measures. Measures to create the Human Empowerment Index (see below) are averaged over the years 1995 to 2005.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).

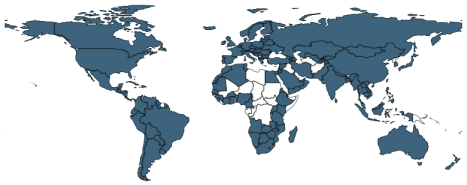
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 152



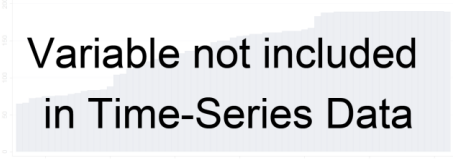
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.24 wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment

Intellectual Empowerment.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 138

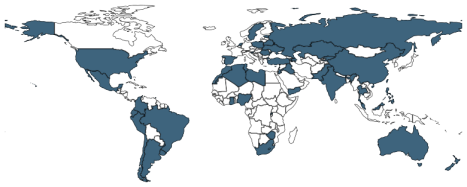


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

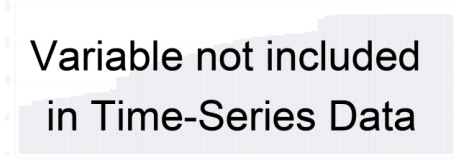
4.110.25 wel_mob Mobilization Potential for Democratizing Pressures

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.



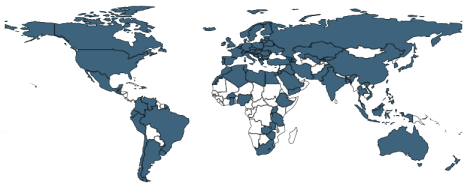
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49



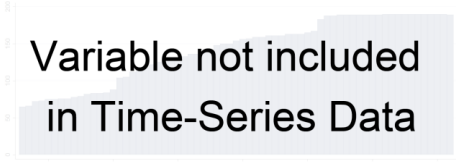
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.26 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.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 103

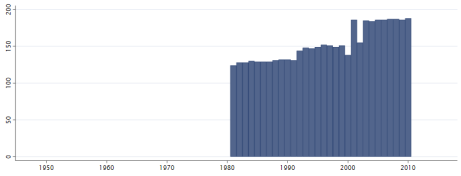


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.27 wel_par Personal Autonomy Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "personal autonomy rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights." Freedom House civil liberties are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI integrity rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure personal autonomy rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the completely absent or disrespected personal autonomy rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

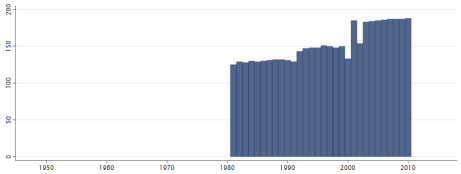


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4582 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.110.28 wel_ppr Political Participation Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights." Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure political participation rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for completely absent or disrespected political participation rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

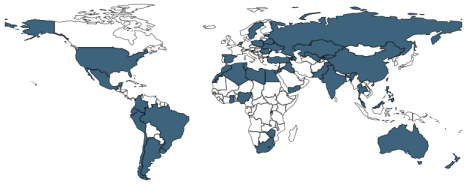
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



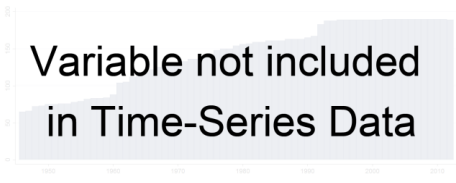
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4570 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.110.29 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



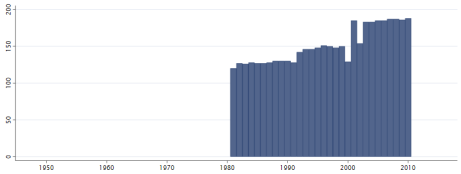
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.30 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4534 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.110.31 wel_rli Rule of Law Index

(Rule of Law + Control of Corutption) / 2

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2557 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.110.32 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.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188

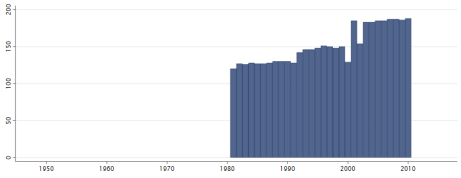
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 2587 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.110.33 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).

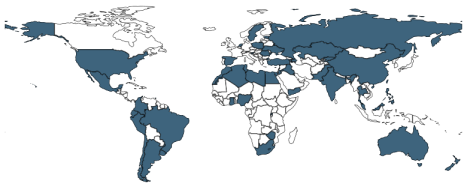
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



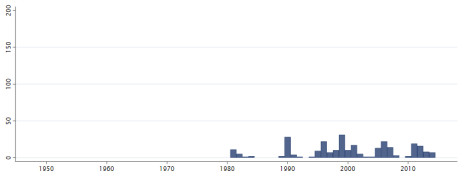
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4534 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.110.34 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.



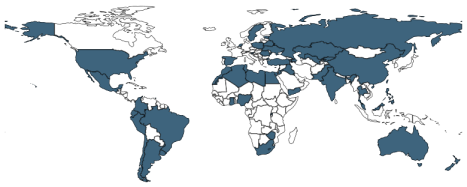
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 50



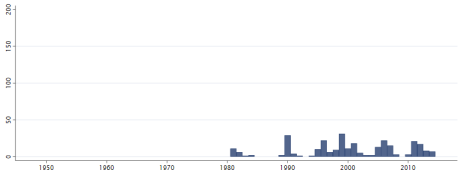
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.35 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.



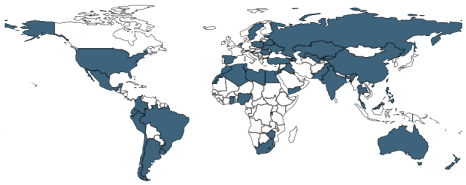
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



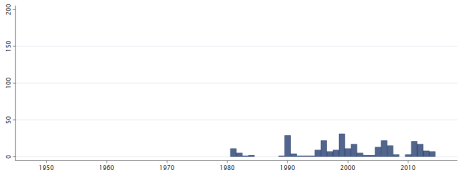
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.36 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.



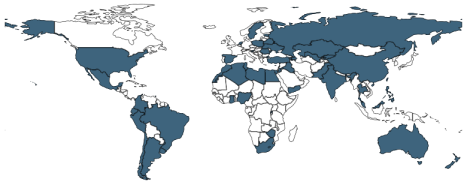
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



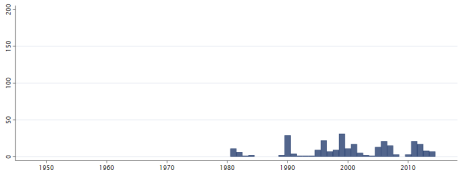
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.37 wel_svi Secular Values Index

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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

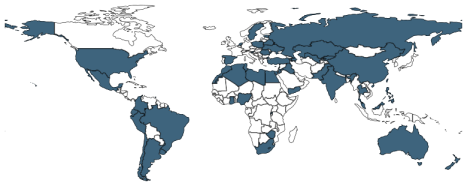


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

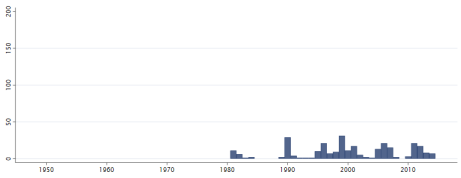
4.110.38 wel_svre Secular Values: Relativism Component

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.

Note: The value for Slovenia in 2005 is considerably higher than the values for Slovenia in other years.



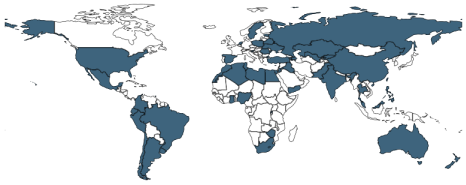
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



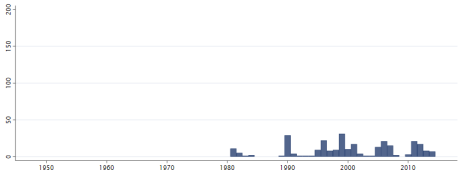
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.39 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.40 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.

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.

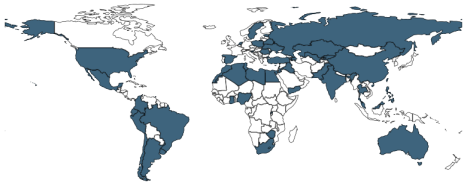
Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188

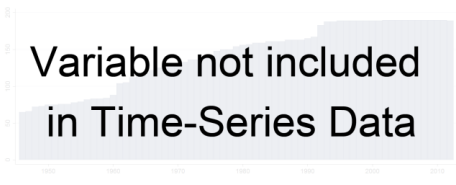
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2569 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.110.41 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.



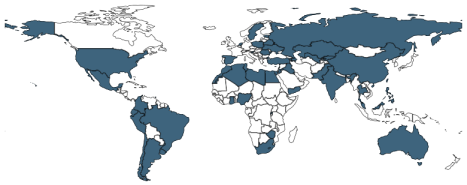
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



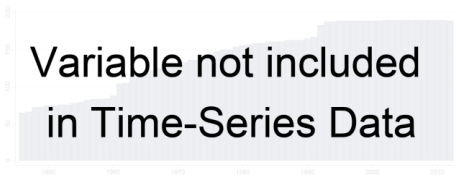
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.42 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.



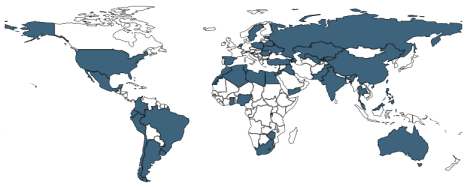
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



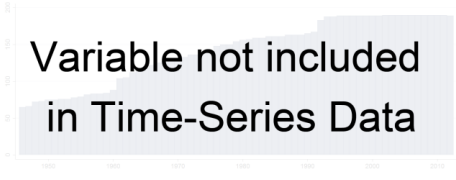
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.43 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.



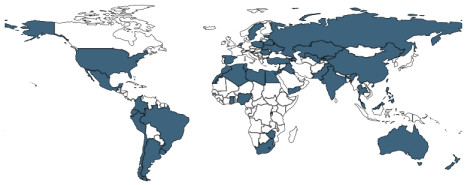
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



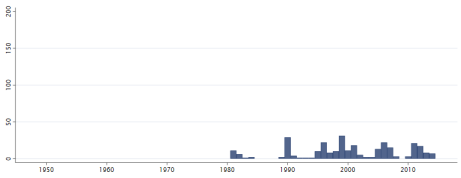
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.110.44 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.



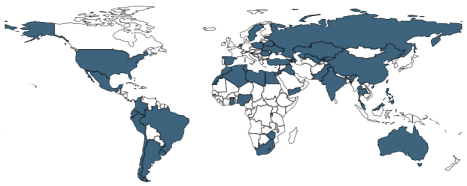
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



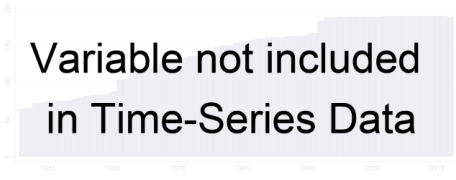
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.110.45 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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111 World Health Organization

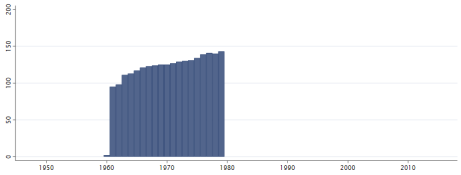
`http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/`
(World Health Organization, 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-11-07)

Global Health Observatory data repository The GHO data repository is WHO's gateway to health-related statistics for its 194 Member States. It provides access to over 1000 indicators

on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others.

4.111.1 who_alc1979 Alcohol consumption per capita (1960-1979)

Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+ years) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol) from 1960 to 1979. Recorded APC is defined as the recorded amount of alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) over a calendar year in a country, in litres of pure alcohol. The indicator only takes into account the consumption which is recorded from production, import, export, and sales data often via taxation. Numerator: The amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.

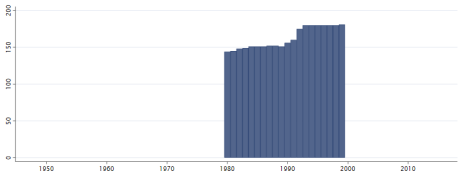


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1979
N: 148 **n**: 2368 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.2 who_alc1999 Alcohol consumption per capita (1980-1999)

Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+ years) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol) from 1980 to 1999. Recorded APC is defined as the recorded amount of alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) over a calendar year in a country, in litres of pure alcohol. The indicator only takes into account the consumption which is recorded from production, import, export, and sales data often via taxation. Numerator: The amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years) during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 1999
N: 184 **n**: 3246 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.3 who_alc2000 Alcohol consumption per capita (2000-)

Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+ years) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol) from 2000. Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from different sources. The first priority in the decision tree is given to government statistics; second are country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain (Canadean, IWSR-International Wine and Spirit Research, OIV-International Organisation of Vine and Wine, Wine Institute, historically World Drink Trends); and third is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' statistical database (FAOSTAT). For countries, where the data source is FAOSTAT the unrecorded consumption may be included in the recorded consumption. As from the introduction of the "Other" beverage-specific category, beer includes malt beers, wine includes wine made from grapes, spirits include all distilled beverages, and other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc. Also, there has been a change in the data source for some countries in the early 2000's.

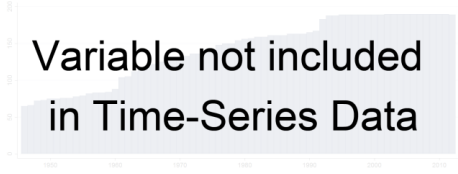
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187 **n**: 2581 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.4 who_tobf Current smoking of any tobacco product (Female)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate) female. Prevalence estimates for current smoking of any tobacco product are age-standardized rates for adults aged 15 years and over, estimated using a statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression to derive modelled crude estimates for four indicators of tobacco smoking (current and daily tobacco smoking as well as current and daily cigarette smoking) for countries, for men and women separately. For more information about the methodology of this estimation, please consult the peer-reviewed article The Lancet, Volume 385, No. 9972, p966-976.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126

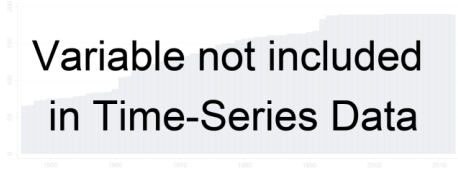


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.5 who_tobm Current smoking of any tobacco product (Male)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate) male. Prevalence estimates for current smoking of any tobacco product are age-standardized rates for adults aged 15 years and over, estimated using a statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression to derive modelled crude estimates for four indicators of tobacco smoking (current and daily tobacco smoking as well as current and daily cigarette smoking) for countries, for men and women separately. For more information about the methodology of this estimation, please consult the peer-reviewed article The Lancet, Volume 385, No. 9972, p966-976.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 124

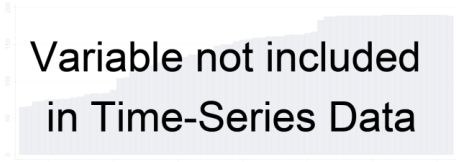


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.6 who_tobt Current smoking of any tobacco product (Total)

Current smoking of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate) total. Prevalence estimates for current smoking of any tobacco product are age-standardized rates for adults aged 15 years and over, estimated using a statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression to derive modelled crude estimates for four indicators of tobacco smoking (current and daily tobacco smoking as well as current and daily cigarette smoking) for countries, for men and women separately. For more information about the methodology of this estimation, please consult the peer-reviewed article The Lancet, Volume 385, No. 9972, p966-976.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 124



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112 World Happiness Report

`http://worldhappiness.report/`
(Helliwell et al., 2017)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

National Average Happiness The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The first report was published in 2012, the second in 2013, and the third on April 23, 2015. Leading experts across fields - economics, psychology, survey analysis, national statistics, health, public policy and more - describe how measurements of well-being can be used effectively to assess the progress of nations. The reports review the state of happiness in the world today and show how the new science of happiness explains personal and national variations in happiness. They reflect a new worldwide demand for more attention to happiness as a criteria for government policy.

4.112.1 whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 157

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 160 **n**: 1382 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 9

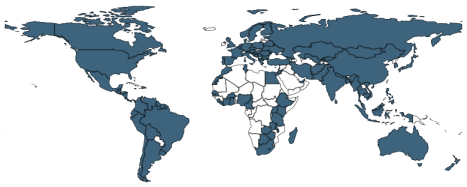
4.113 World Justice Project

`https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/wjp-rule-law-index/wjp-rule-law-index-2016/current-historical-data`
(Agrast et al., n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

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.

4.113.1 wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption

Absence of Corruption.

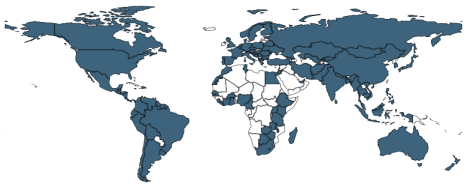


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.2 wjp_adr ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective

ADRs (alternative dispute resolution mechanisms) are accessible, impartial, and effective.

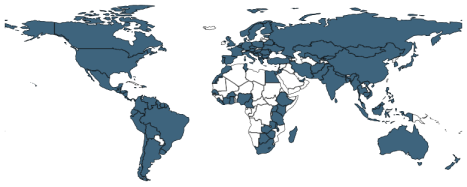


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.3 wjp_civ_just Civil Justice

Civil Justice.

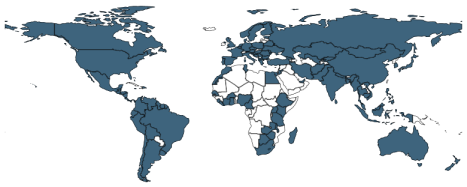


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.4 wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption

Civil justice is free of corruption.

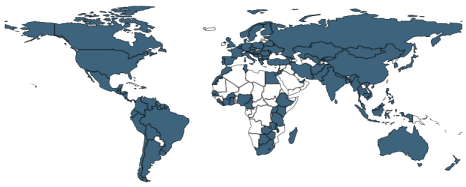


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.5 wjp_cj_delay Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays

Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays.

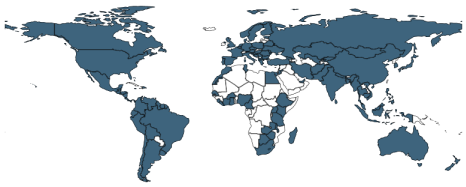


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.6 wjp_cj_discr Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination

Civil justice is free of discrimination.

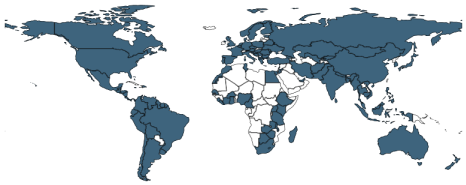


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.7 wjp_cj_ef_enf Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced

Civil justice is effectively enforced.

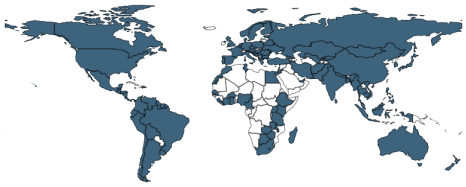


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.8 wjp_cj_fr_govin Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence

Civil justice is free of improper government influence.

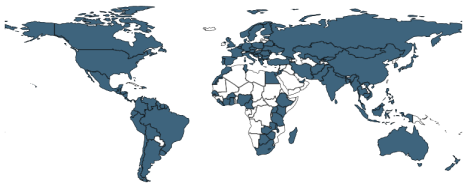


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.9 wjp_crim_jus Criminal Justice

Criminal Justice.

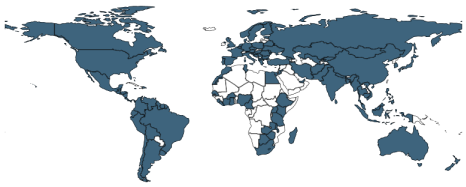


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.10 wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption

Criminal system is free of corruption.

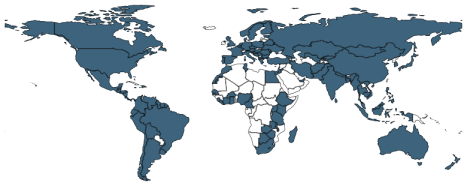


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.11 wjp_crsys_discr Criminal System is Free of Discrimination

Criminal system is free of discrimination.

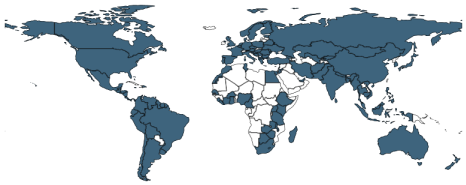


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.12 wjp_crsys_govinfl Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence

Criminal system is free of improper government influence.

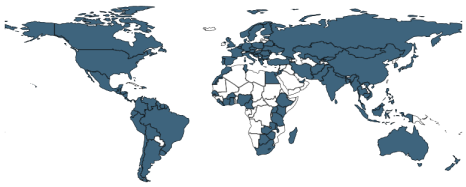


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.13 wjp_exec_br Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain.

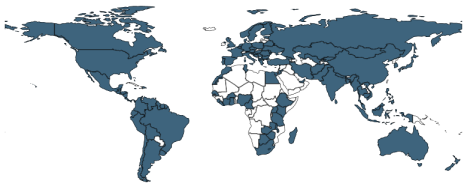


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.14 wjp_fund_right Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights.

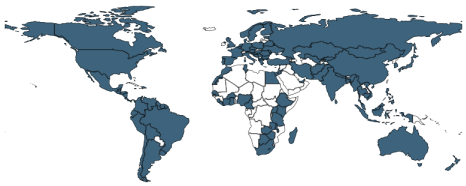


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.15 wjp_gov_of_mis Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct

Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct.

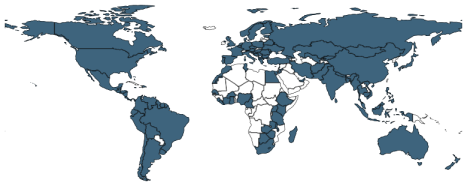


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.16 wjp_gov_pow Constraints on Government Powers

Constraints on Government Powers.

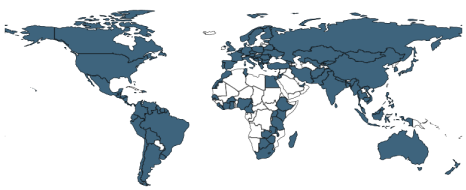


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.17 wjp_gov_pow_aud Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review

Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review.

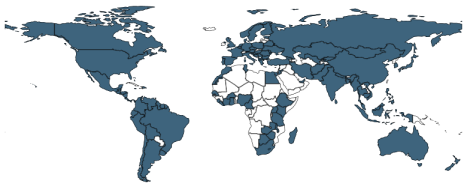


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.18 wjp_gov_pow_jud Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary

Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary.

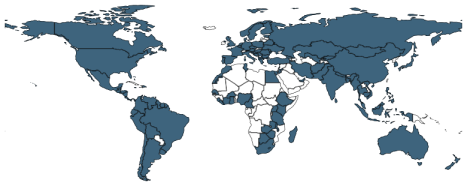


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.19 wjp_gov_pow_leg Government Powers Limited by the Legislature

Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature.

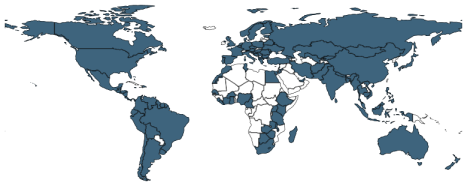


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.20 wjp_gov_pow_ngov Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks

Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks.

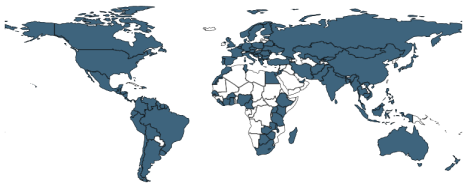


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.21 wjp_jud_br Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain.

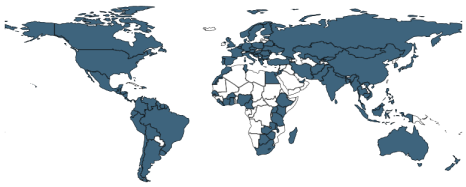


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.22 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.

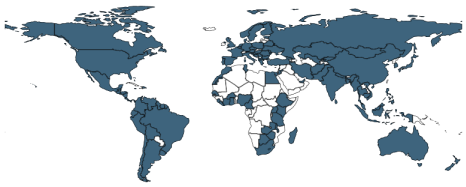


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.23 wjp_op_gov Open Government

Open Government.

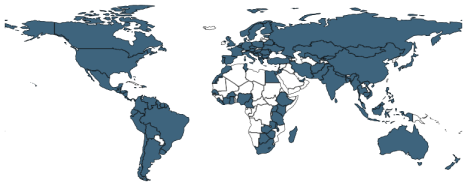


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.24 wjp_ord_secur Order and Security

Order and Security.

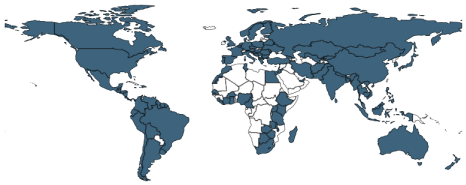


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.25 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.

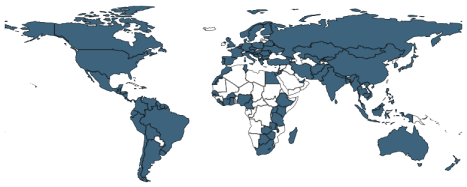


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.26 wjp_ppl_civ_jus Access to Affordable Civil Justice

People have access to affordable civil justice.

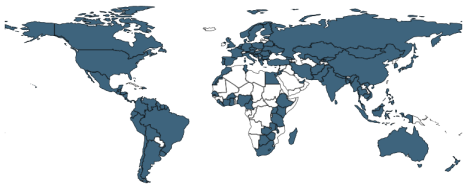


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.27 wjp_regul_enforc Effective Regulatory Enforcement

Effective Regulatory enforcement.

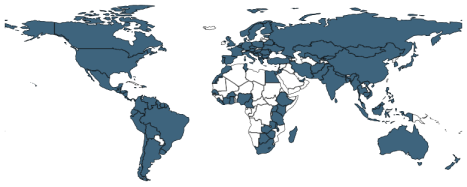


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.28 wjp_trans_pow Transition of Power is Subject to the Law

Transition of power is subject to the law.

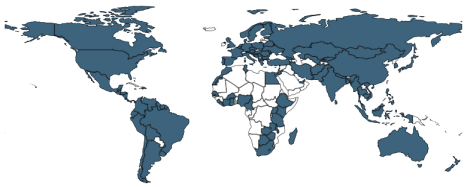


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112

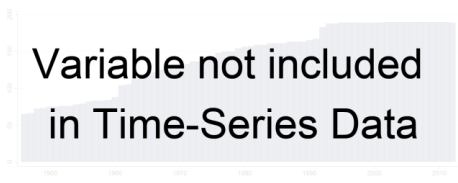
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.29 wjp_wjp_overall WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score

WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 112



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.114 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

`http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/`
(Geddes et al., 2014b)
(Data downloaded: 2017-12-07)

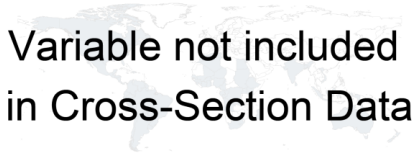
Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions: A New Data Set Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists.

Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

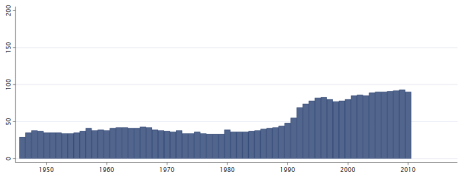
4.114.1 wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:

1. Democracy
2. Foreign-Occupied
3. Not-Independent
4. Provisional
5. Warlord
6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



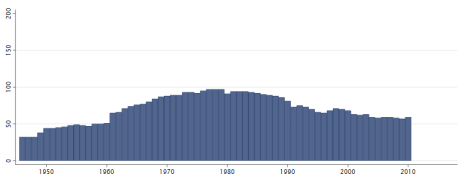
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114 **n**: 3341 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.114.2 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

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.115 World Values Survey / European Values Survey

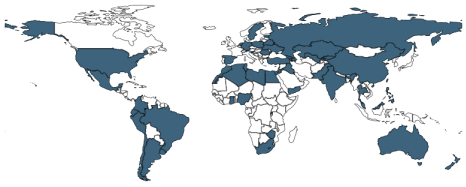
`http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/`
(World Values Survey Association, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2017-10-04)

World Values Survey dataset and European Values Studies dataset The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden.

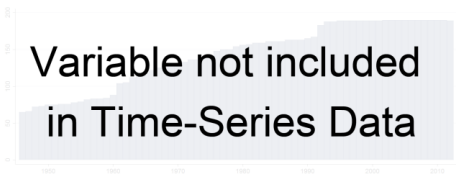
The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS.

4.115.1 wvs_auton Autonomy Index

Autonomy Index



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

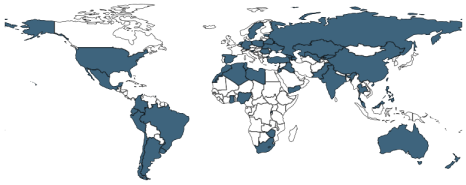


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

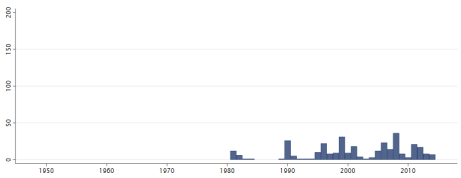
4.115.2 wvs_confaf Confidence: Armed Forces

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Armed Forces

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

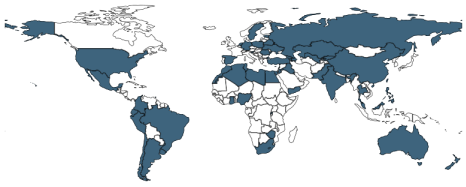


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

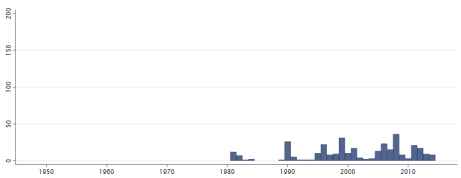
4.115.3 wvs_confch Confidence: Churches

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

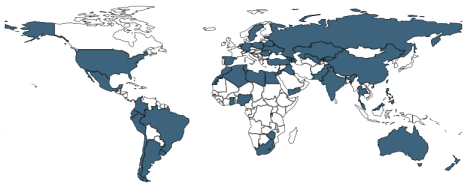


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 326 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

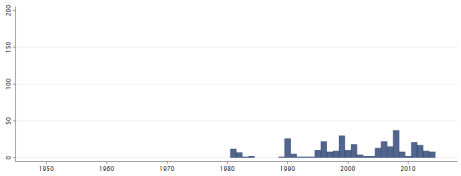
4.115.4 wvs_confcs Confidence: The Civil Services

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

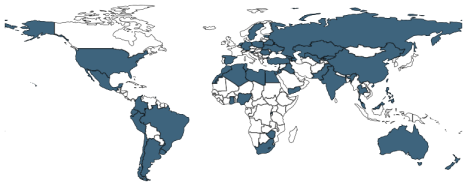


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

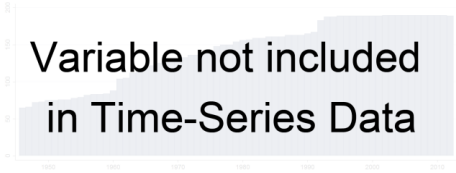
4.115.5 wvs_confenv Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Environmental Protection Movement

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

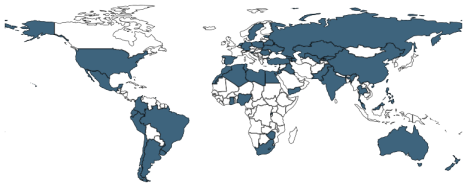


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

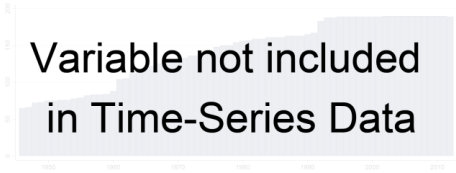
4.115.6 wvs_confgov Confidence: The Government

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



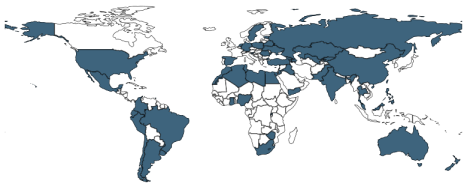
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.115.7 wvs_confjs Confidence: Justice System/Courts

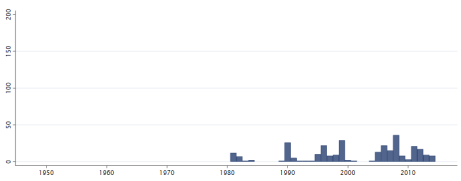
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

1. None at all

2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

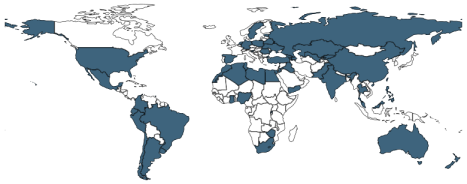


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 291 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

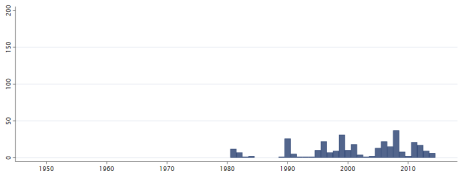
4.115.8 wvs_conflu Confidence: Labour Unions

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

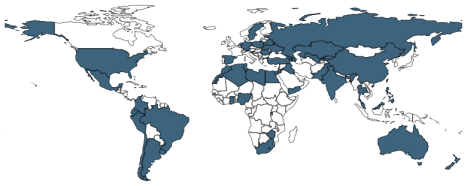


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 321 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

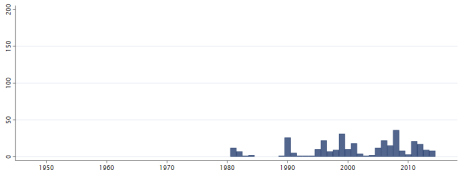
4.115.9 wvs_confpar Confidence: Parliament

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Parliament

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



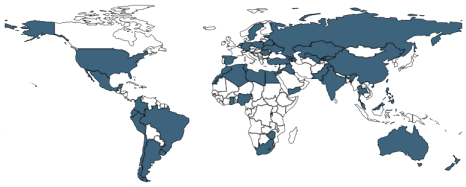
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 322 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.115.10 wvs_confpol Confidence: The Police

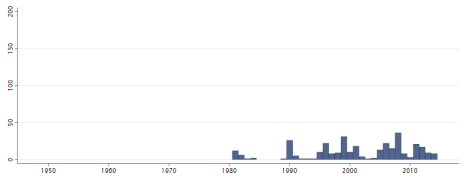
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

1. None at all
2. Not very much

3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

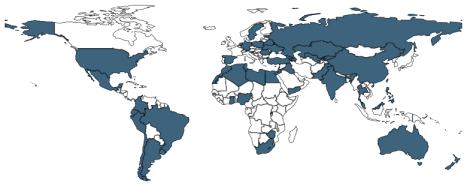


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 323 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

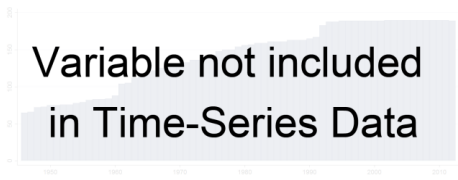
4.115.11 wvs_confpp Confidence: The Political Parties

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

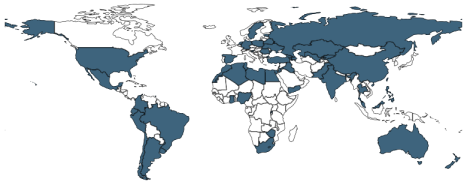


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

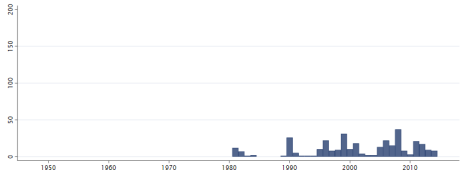
4.115.12 wvs_confpr Confidence: The Press

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

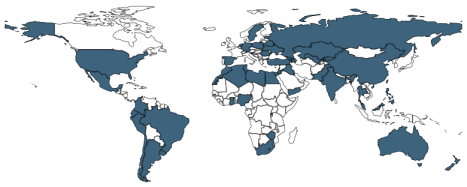


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 326 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

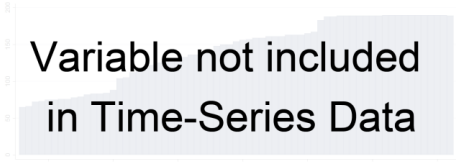
4.115.13 wvs_conftv Confidence: Television

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Television

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

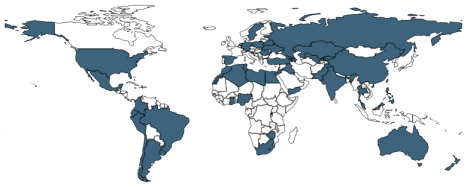


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

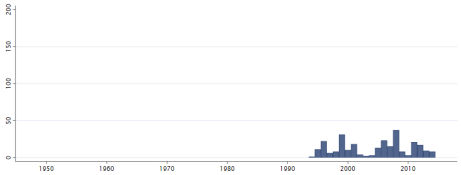
4.115.14 wvs_confun Confidence: The United Nations

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The United Nations

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

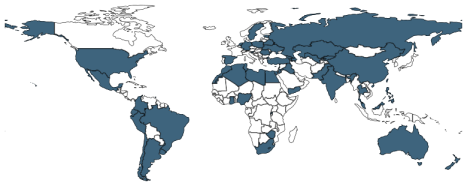


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

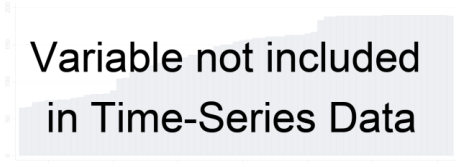
4.115.15 wvs_demimp Importance of democracy

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Absolutely important



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



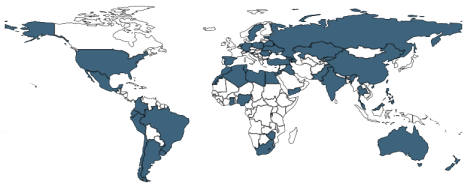
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.115.16 wvs_democ Democraticness in own country

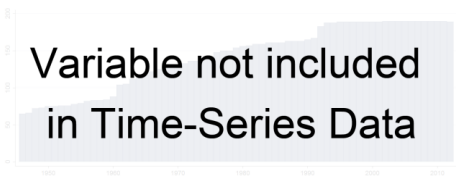
how democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic
2.
3.

4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely democratic



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52

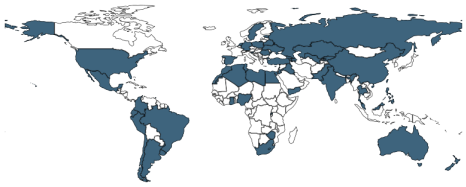


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

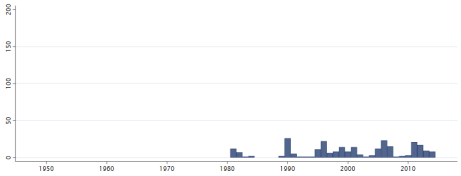
4.115.17 wvs_fight Willingness to fight for country

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

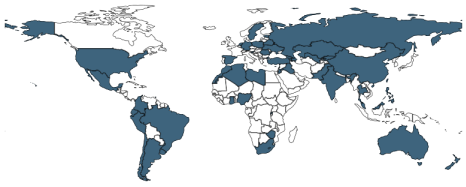


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 260 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

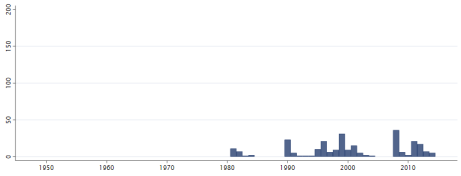
4.115.18 wvs_godbel Believe in God

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 50



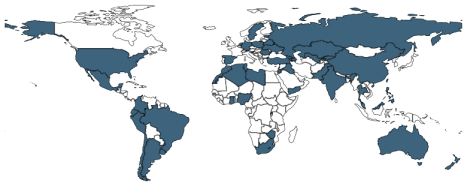
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 92 **n**: 255 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.115.19 wvs_godimp How important is God in your life

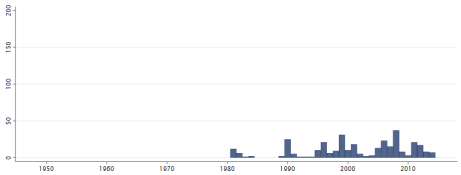
How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.

6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very important



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

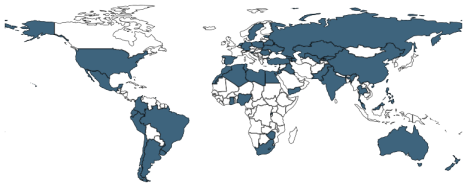


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 323 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

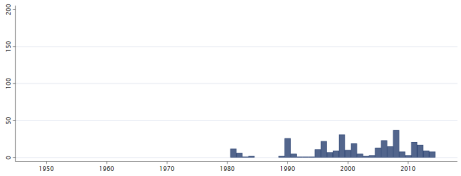
4.115.20 wvs_hap Feeling of happiness

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

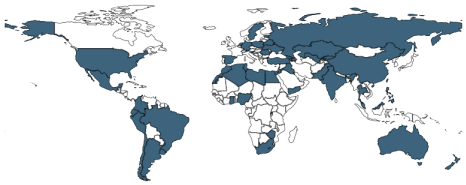


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 330 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

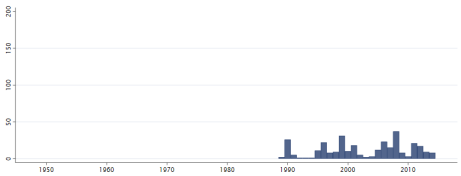
4.115.21 wvs_imppol Important in life: Politics

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

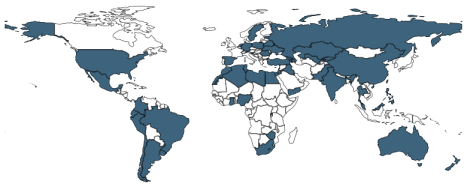


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

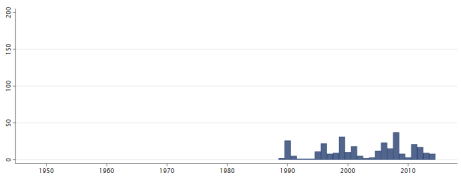
4.115.22 wvs_imprel Important in life: Religion

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

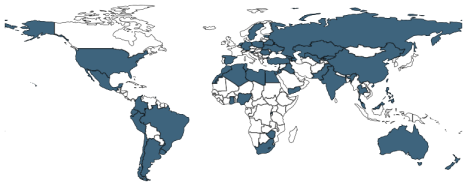


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

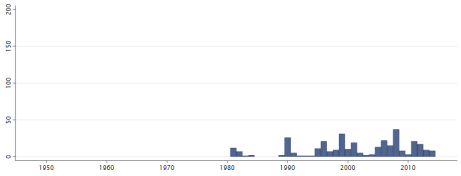
4.115.23 wvs_jabribe Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

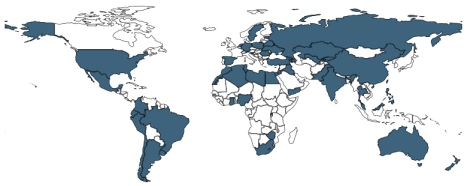


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 329 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

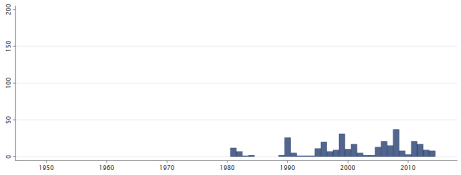
4.115.24 wvs_jacgb Justifiable: claiming government benefits

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

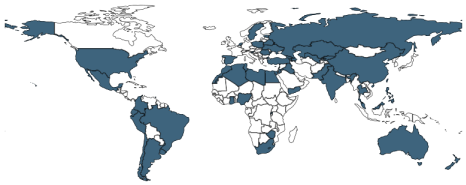


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

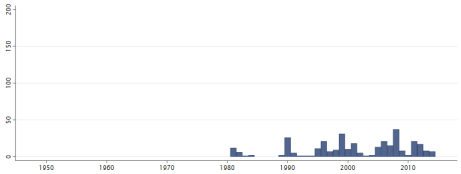
4.115.25 wvs_jacot Justifiable: cheating on taxes

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable



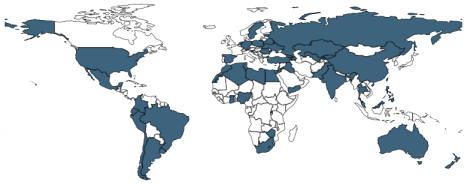
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



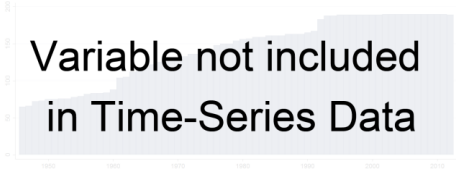
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 321 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.115.26 wvs_pmi12 Post-Materialist index 12-item

Post-Materialist index 12-item



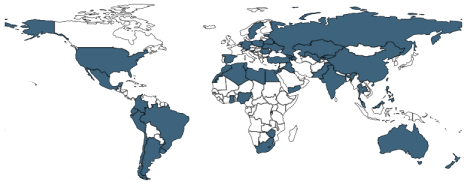
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54



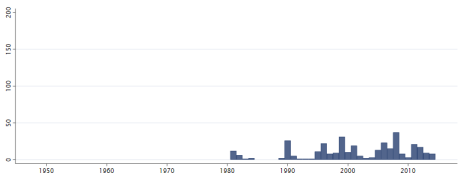
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.115.27 wvs_pmi4 Post-Materialist index 4-item

Post-Materialist index 4-item



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

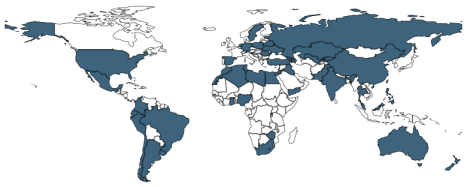


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 331 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

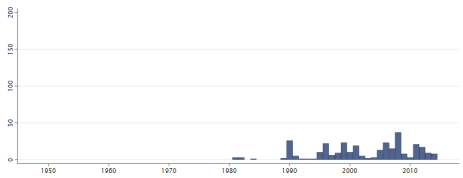
4.115.28 wvs_polint Interest in politics

How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

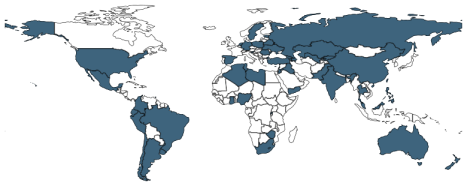


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 306 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

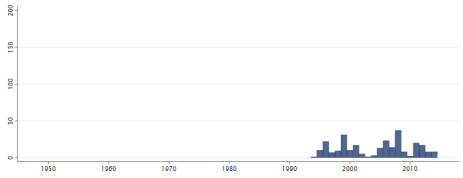
4.115.29 wvs_psarmy Political system: Having the army rule

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having the army rule

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

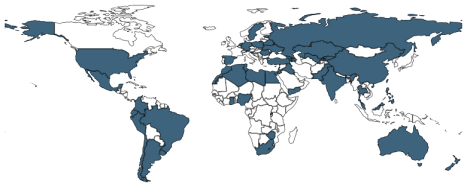


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

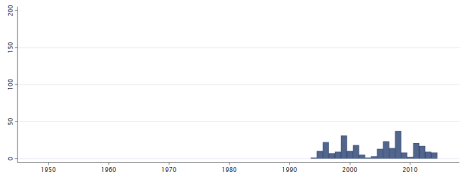
4.115.30 wvs_psdem Political system: Having a democratic political system

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

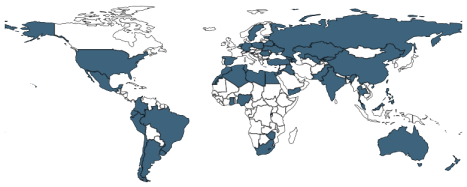


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

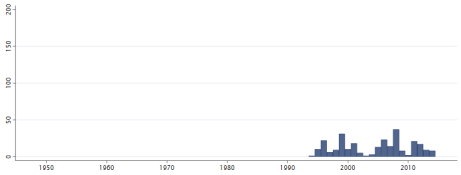
4.115.31 wvs_psexp Political system: Having experts make decisions

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

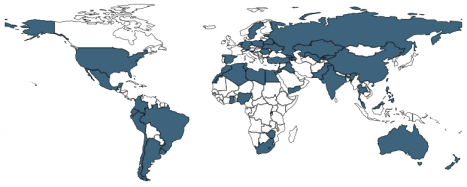


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 268 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

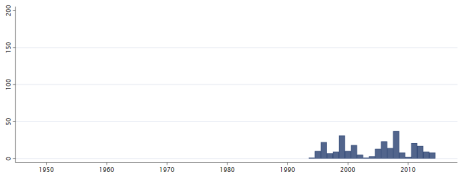
4.115.32 wvs_pssl Political system: Having a strong leader

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

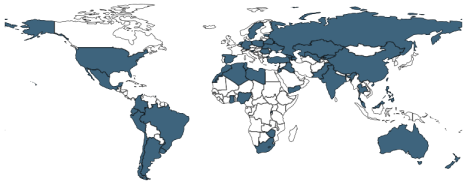


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

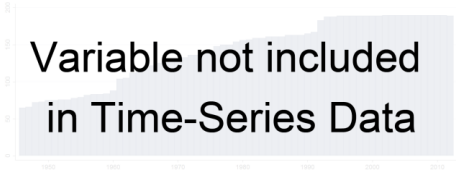
4.115.33 wvs_relacc The only acceptable religion is my religion

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: The only acceptable religion is my religion

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54

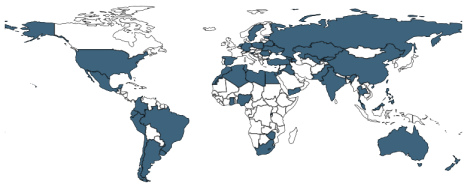


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

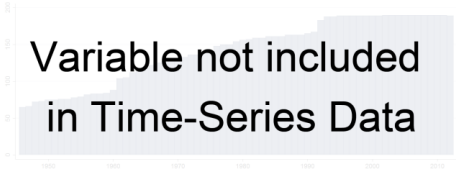
4.115.34 wvs_relsch All religions should be taught in public schools

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: All religions should be taught in public schools

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

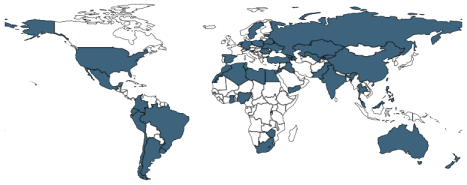


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

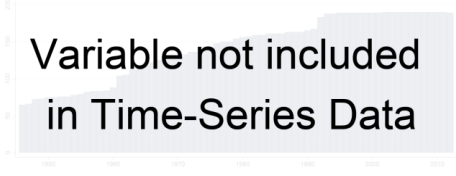
4.115.35 wvs_relsci Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

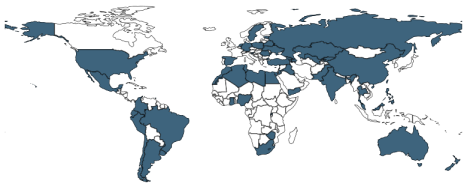


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

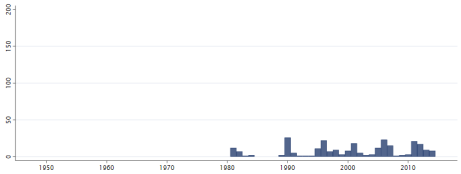
4.115.36 wvs_satfin Satisfaction with financial situation of household

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



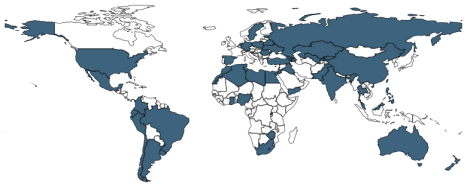
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 257 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.115.37 wvs_satlif Satisfaction with your life

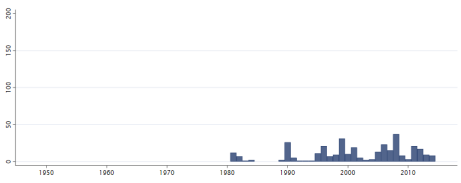
All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.

4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

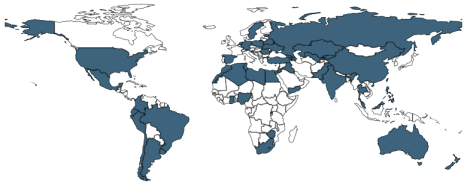


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 330 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

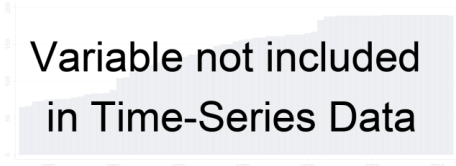
4.115.38 wvs_screl We depend too much on science and not enough on faith

We depend too much on science and not enough on faith

1. Completely disagree
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely agree



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

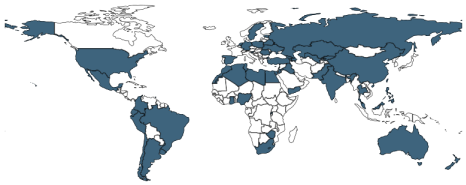


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

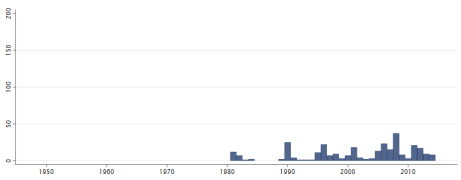
4.115.39 wvs_subh State of health (subjective)

All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good



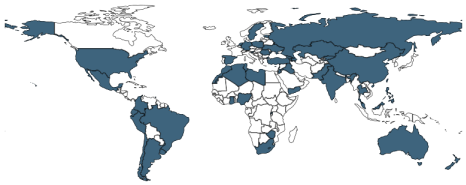
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



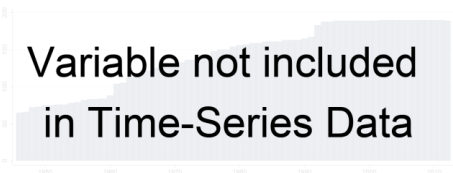
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 296 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.115.40 wvs_survself REGR factor score 2 for analysis 1

REGR factor score 2 for analysis 1



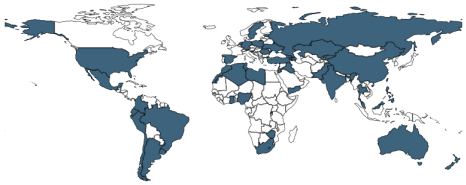
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 50



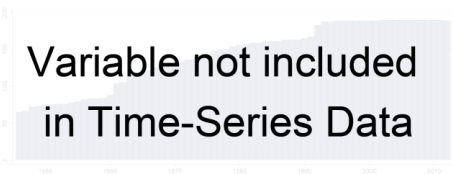
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.115.41 wvs_tradrat REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1

REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 50

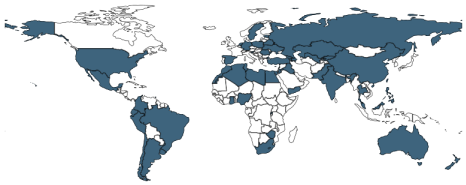


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

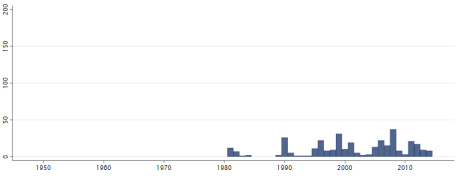
4.115.42 wvs_trust Most people can be trusted

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 331 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

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6 Appendix

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	4	AFG	1946	2017	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	8	ALB	1946	2017	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	12	DZA	1963	2017	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	20	AND	1946	2017	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	24	AGO	1976	2017	Independence from Porlugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	28	ATG	1982	2017	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	32	ARG	1946	2017	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	51	ARM	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2017	Statute of Wesmnster Adopfon Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2017	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	31	AZE	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	44	BHS	1974	2017	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	48	BHR	1972	2017	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	50	BGD	1971	2017	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	52	BRB	1967	2017	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	112	BLR	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2017	Independence from the Netherlsnds recognized 1839
Belize	84	BLZ	1982	2017	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	204	BEN	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	64	BTN	1946	2017	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	68	BOL	1946	2017	Independence from Span recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	BIH	1992	2017	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	72	BWA	1967	2017	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	76	BRA	1946	2017	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazi & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2017	Independence from tne UK 1984
Bulgaria	100	BGR	1946	2017	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	854	BFA	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	108	BDI	1963	2017	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	116	KHM	1954	2017	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	120	CMR	1960	2017	Independence from France 1960
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2017	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	132	CPV	1976	2017	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	140	CAF	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Chad	148	TCD	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2017	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	156	CHN	1946	2017	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2017	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	174	COM	1976	2017	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD	1960	2017	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of	178	COG	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Costa Rica	188	CRI	1946	2017	Independence from United Provinces of Cents America 1847

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Cote d'Ivoire	384	CIV	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	191	HRV	1992	2017	Independence 1991
Cuba	192	CUB	1946	2017	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	196	CYP	1975	2017	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2017	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2017	Consolidaton 8th century
Djibouti	262	DJI	1977	2017	Independence from France 1977
Dominica	212	DMA	1979	2017	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	214	DOM	1946	2017	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	218	ECU	1946	2017	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	818	EGY	1946	2017	Indepencence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	222	SLV	1946	2017	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	226	GNQ	1969	2017	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	232	ERI	1993	2017	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2017	Independence restored 1991
Ethiopia (-1992)	230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	231	ETH	1993	2017	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji	242	FJI	1971	2017	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2017	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2017	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon	266	GAB	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	270	GMB	1965	2017	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	268	GEO	1992	2017	Independence from Soviet Union 1991
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2017	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	288	GHA	1957	2017	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2017	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	308	GRD	1974	2017	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	320	GTM	1946	2017	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	324	GIN	1959	2017	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	624	GNB	1975	2017	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	328	GUY	1966	2017	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	332	HTI	1946	2017	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	340	HND	1946	2017	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2017	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2017	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	356	IND	1948	2017	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	360	IDN	1950	2017	Independence from the Nethehands recognized 1949
Iran	364	IRN	1946	2017	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	368	IRQ	1946	2017	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2017	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2017	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2017	Unification 1861
Jamaica	388	JAM	1963	2017	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2017	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	400	JOR	1946	2017	League of Nation mandateended 1946
Kazakhstan	398	KAZ	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	404	KEN	1964	2017	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	296	KIR	1980	2017	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North	408	PRK	1949	2017	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2017	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait	414	KWT	1961	2017	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	417	KGZ	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	418	LAO	1954	2017	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	428	LVA	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	422	LBN	1946	2017	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	426	LSO	1967	2017	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	430	LBR	1946	2017	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	434	LBY	1952	2017	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	438	LIE	1946	2017	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania	440	LTU	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2017	End of Personal Union 1890
Macedonia	807	MKD	1993	2017	Independence from Yugolsavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	450	MDG	1960	2017	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	454	MWI	1965	2017	Independencefrom the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Bomeo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	458	MYS	1966	2017	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	462	MDV	1966	2017	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	466	MLI	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Malta	470	MLT	1965	2017	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	584	MHL	1987	2017	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Mauritania	478	MRT	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	480	MUS	1968	2017	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2017	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia	583	FSM	1987	2017	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Moldova	498	MDA	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	492	MCO	1946	2017	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	496	MNG	1946	2017	Independence from Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	499	MNE	2006	2017	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	504	MAR	1956	2017	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	508	MOZ	1975	2017	Independence from Portuguese republic 1975
Myanmar	104	MMR	1948	2017	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	516	NAM	1990	2017	Independence from Souti Africa 1990
Nauru	520	NRU	1968	2017	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	524	NPL	1946	2017	Kingdom declared 1768
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2017	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2017	Statute of Wesminster Adoption Act 1947

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Nicaragua	558	NIC	1946	2017	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	562	NER	1961	2017	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	566	NGA	1961	2017	Independence from the UK 1960
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2017	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Oman	512	OMN	1946	2017	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	997	PAK	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	586	PAK	1971	2017	Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau	585	PLW	1995	2017	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama	591	PAN	1946	2017	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG	1976	2017	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	600	PRY	1946	2017	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	604	PER	1946	2017	Independence from Span recognized 1824
Philippines	608	PHL	1947	2017	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	616	POL	1946	2017	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2017	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognzed 1143
Qatar	634	QAT	1972	2017	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	642	ROU	1946	2017	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	643	RUS	1992	2017	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	646	RWA	1963	2017	Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa	882	WSM	1962	2017	Independence from New Zeaand 1962
San Marino	674	SMR	1946	2017	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe	678	STP	1976	2017	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	682	SAU	1946	2017	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	686	SEN	1961	2017	Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	688	SRB	2006	2017	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	891	SCG	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	690	SYC	1976	2017	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	694	SLE	1961	2017	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	702	SGP	1966	2017	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2017	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2017	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	90	SLB	1979	2017	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	706	SOM	1961	2017	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	710	ZAF	1946	2017	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Sudan	728	SSD	2011	2017	Separation from Sudan in 2011
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2017	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	144	LKA	1948	2017	Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis	659	KNA	1984	2017	Independencefrom the UK 1983
St Lucia	662	LCA	1979	2017	Independence from the UK 1979
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	670	VCT	1980	2017	Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)	736	SDN	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	729	SDN	2012	2017	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	740	SUR	1976	2017	Independence from the Netherlands 1975

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Swaziland	748	SWZ	1969	2017	Independence from British mandate 1968
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2017	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2017	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	760	SYR	1946	2017	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	158	TWN	1950	2017	Kuomintang retreat toTaiwan 1949
Tajikistan	762	TJK	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	834	TZA	1964	2017	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand	764	THA	1946	2017	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	994	XTI	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	626	TLS	2002	2017	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	768	TGO	1960	2017	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	776	TON	1970	2017	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TTO	1963	2017	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	788	TUN	1956	2017	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2017	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	795	TKM	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	798	TUV	1979	2017	Independencefrom the UK 1978
Uganda	800	UGA	1963	2017	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	804	UKR	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	784	ARE	1972	2017	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2017	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2017	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	858	URY	1946	2017	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR	810	SUN	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	860	UZB	1992	2017	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	548	VUT	1981	2017	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	862	VEN	1946	2017	Independence from Gran Colombia recogtzed 1845
Vietnam	704	VNM	1977	2017	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	2017	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	2017	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE	1966	2017	The Unilateral Declarator of Indepenoence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965