CODEBOOK

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Introduction

The purpose of this Codebook is to document the list of variables in each of the several datasets you will be using. The Codebook contains all the variables, their descriptions, and which dataset includes which variables. It serves as a reference manual where you will find most of your questions regarding the datasets answered. If not, at least it will point you to the information that might help to answer your questions. And, don't hesitate to ask me or Prof. Feng if you have any questions, comments/suggestions. Let the data exploration begin!

Country ID and Country Name

id	country
2001	Antigua and Barbuda
2002	Argentina
2003	Bahamas
2004	Barbados
2005	Belize
2006	Bolivia
2007	Brazil
2008	Canada
2009	Chile
2010	Colombia
2011	Costa Rica
2012	Cuba
2013	Dominica
2014	Dominican Republic
2015	Ecuador
2016	El Salvador
2017	Grenada
2018	Guatemala
2019	Guyana
2020	Haiti
2021	Honduras
2022	Jamaica
2023	Mexico
2024	Nicaragua
2025	Panama
2026	Paraguay
2027	Peru
2028	St. Kitts and Nevis
2029	St. Lucia
2030	St. Vincent and Grenadines
2031	Suriname
2032	Trinidad and Tobago
2033	United States
2034	Uruguay
2035	Venezuela
3001	Afghanistan
3002	Australia
3003	Bangladesh
3004	Bhutan
3005	Brunei
3006	Burma
3007	Cambodia
3008	China
3009	East Timor
3010	Fiji
3011	India
3012	Indonesia
3013	Japan
3014	Kiribati
3015	Laos
3016	Malaysia
3017	Maldives

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3018    Marshall Islands
3019    Micronesia
3020    Mongolia
3021    Nauru
3022    Nepal
3023    New Zealand
3024    Korea N
3025    Pakistan
3026    Palau
3027    Papua New Guinea
3028    Philippines
3029    Samoa
3030    Singapore
3031    Solomon Islands
3032    Korea S
3033    Sri Lanka
3034    Taiwan
3035    Thailand
3036    Tonga
3037    Tuvalu
3038    Vanuatu
3039    Vietnam
3040    Vietnam N
3041    Vietnam S
4001    Albania
4002    Armenia
4003    Azerbaijan
4004    Belarus
4005    Bosnia and Herzegovina
4006    Bulgaria
4007    Croatia
4008    Czech Republic
4009    Czechoslovakia
4010    Estonia
4011    Georgia
4012    Hungary
4013    Kazakhstan
4014    Kosovo
4015    Kyrgyzstan
4016    Latvia
4017    Lithuania
4018    Macedonia
4019    Moldova
4020    Montenegro
4021    Poland
4022    Romania
4023    Russia
4024    Serbia
4025    Serbia and Montenegro
4026    Slovakia
4027    Slovenia
4028    Tajikistan
4029    Turkmenistan
4030    Ukraine
4031    USSR
4032    Uzbekistan
4033    Yugoslavia
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5001     Algeria
5002     Bahrain
5003     Egypt
5004     Iran
5005     Iraq
5006     Israel
5007     Jordan
5008     Kuwait
5009     Lebanon
5010     Libya
5011     Morocco
5012     Oman
5013     Qatar
5014     Saudi Arabia
5015     Syria
5016     Tunisia
5017     United Arab Emirates
5018     Yemen
5019     Yemen N
5020     Yemen S
6001     Angola
6002     Benin
6003     Botswana
6004     Burkina Faso
6005     Burundi
6006     Cameroon
6007     Cape Verde
6008     Central African Republic
6009     Chad
6010     Comoros
6011     Congo Rep
6012     Congo DemRep
6013     Cote dIvoire
6014     Djibouti
6015     Equatorial Guinea
6016     Eritrea
6017     Ethiopia
6018     Gabon
6019     Gambia
6020     Ghana
6021     Guinea
6022     Guinea-Bissau
6023     Kenya
6024     Lesotho
6025     Liberia
6026     Madagascar
6027     Malawi
6028     Mali
6029     Mauritania
6030     Mauritius
6031     Mozambique
6032     Namibia
6033     Niger
6034     Nigeria
6035     Rwanda
6036     Sao Tome and Principe
6037     Senegal
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6038    Seychelles
6039    Sierra Leone
6040    Somalia
6041    South Africa
6042    South Sudan
6043    Sudan
6044    Swaziland
6045    Tanzania
6046    Togo
6047    Uganda
6048    Zambia
6049    Zimbabwe
7001    Andorra
7002    Austria
7003    Belgium
7004    Cyprus
7005    Denmark
7006    Finland
7007    France
7008    Germany
7009    Germany E
7010    Germany W
7011    Greece
7012    Iceland
7013    Ireland
7014    Italy
7015    Liechtenstein
7016    Luxembourg
7017    Malta
7018    Monaco
7019    Netherlands
7020    Norway
7021    Portugal
7022    San Marino
7023    Spain
7024    Sweden
7025    Switzerland
7026    Turkey
7027    United Kingdom
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1DS: Penn World Table (PWT) version 7.1

PWT v7.0 is a comprehensive database developed by Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten in 2012. It includes 189 countries and territories from 1950 to 2010 and uses 2005 as the reference year. Most of the variable definitions are identical to the source webpage. Please refer to the source webpage for additional information.

Note: The source webpage requires the readers to make the following reference when using the data for research.

Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten, Penn World Table Version 7.0, Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania, November 2012.

Source:

Heston, A., Summers., R and Aten, A. 2012. Penn World Table Version 7.1.

http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/pwt-7.1

Filename: pwt7.1.xlsx

Year: 1950-2010

Variables: 37 (incl. isocode)

Variable definition

1. **Unique Identifiers**

Isocode: The isocode refers to the ISO3166-1 which is part of the ISO 3166 standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and defines codes for the names of countries, dependent territories, and special areas of geographical interests. The Penn World Table Version 7.0 applies the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3. They are three-letter country codes which make a good visual association between the codes and country names.

Id[1]:

> 2001+ for the Americas
> 3001+ ... Asia-Pacific
> 4001+ ... Eurasia
> 5001+ ... Middle East & North Africa
> 6001+ ... Sub-Saharan Africa
> 7001+ ... Western Europe

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[1] Some countries (Bermuda, Hong Kong, Macao) may appear in the PWT8.0 dataset, but not in the Freedom House or Polity or CNTS dataset. While others (Germany E/W, Vietnam N/S, etc.) may appear in the FH /Polity/CNTS dataset but not in the PWT8.0 dataset. The names of countries listed here should be inclusive, representing all the countries that may appear in the four datasets.

Americas: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bermuda.

Asia-Pacific[2]: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China Version 1, China Version2, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Korea S, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

Eurasia: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Middle East & North Africa: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Rep, Congo DemRep, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

2. **Other Identifier Variables**

country	Country name
isocode	Countrycode
currency_unit	Currency unit
year	Year

3. **Real GDP and population levels**

rgdpl	PPP Converted GDP Per Capita (Laspeyres), derived from growth rates of c, g, i, at 2005 constant prices

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[2] Due to China's population and a degree of uncertainty about the rate of growth of China's GDP as well as its actual economic size, PWT 7.0 provides two versions of data for China. The former (official one) uses the ICP 2005 base estimate of China's GDP and the national growth rates; version 2 (unofficial one) modifies both.

rgdpl2	PPP Converted GDP Per Capita (Laspeyres), derived from growth rates of domestic absorption, at 2005 constant prices
rgdpch	PPP Converted GDP Per Capita (Chain Series), at 2005 constant prices
rgdpeqa	PPP Converted GDP Chain per equivalent adult at 2005 constant prices
rgdpwok	PPP Converted GDP Chain per worker at 2005 constant prices
rgdpl2wok	PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres per worker at 2005 constant prices
rgdpl2pe	PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres person engaged at 2005 constant prices
rgdpl2te	PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres per person counted in total employment at 2005 constant prices
rgdpl2th	PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres per hour worked by employees at 2005 constant prices
rgdptt	PPP Converted Gross Domestic Income (RGDPL adjusted for Terms of Trade changes) at 2005 constant prices
pop	

4. Current price GDP and capital

tcgdp	Total PPP Converted GDP, G-K method, at current prices (in milions I$)
Cgdp	PPP Converted GDP Per Capita, G-K method, at current prices (in I$)
cgdp2	PPP Converted GDP Per Capita, average GEKS-CPDW, at current prices (in I$)
cda2	PPP Converted Domestic Absorption Per Capita, average GEKS-CPDW, at current prices (in I$)
cgnp	Ratio of GNP to GDP (%)

5. Exchange rates and GDP price levels

XRAT	Exchange Rate to US$
ppp	Purchasing Power Parity over GDP (in national currency units per US$)
P	Price Level of GDP, G-K method (US = 100)
p2	Price Level of GDP, average of GEKS-CPDW (US = 100)

6. **Shares in cgdp**

cc   Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at current prices [cgdp], (%)

cg   Government Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at current prices [cgdp], (%)

ci   Investment Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at current prices [cgdp], (%)

openc   Openness at Current Prices (%)

Y   PPP Converted GDP Per Capita Relative to the United States, G-K method, at current prices, [cgdp](US = 100)

y2   PPP Converted GDP Per Capita Relative to the United States, average GEKS-CPDW, at current prices, [cgdp2](US = 100)

7. **Shares in constant price levels**

kc   Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at 2005 constant prices [rgdpl]

kg   Government Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at 2005 constant prices [rgdpl]

ki   Investment Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at 2005 constant prices [rgdpl]

8. **Price levels, expenditure categories and capital**

pc   Price Level of Consumption

pg   Price Level of Government Consumption

pi   Price Level of Investment

openk   Openness at 2005 constant prices (%)

2DS: Penn World Table (PWT) version 8.0

PWT v8.0 is an updated version of the database compared to PWT 7.0 developed by Freenstra et al. (2013). It covers 167 countries from the period of 1950-2011. Most of the variable definitions are taken directly off of the source webpage. Please refer to the source webpage for additional information. For a discussion on the new total factor productivity (TFP) variable introduced, see below.

Source:

Feenstra, Robert C., Robert Inklaar and Marcel P. Timmer. 2013. The Next Generation of the Penn World Table. http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/penn-world-table.

TFP: http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/v80/capital_labor_and_tfp_in_pwt80.pdf

Filename: pwt8.0.xlsx
Year: 1950-2011
Variables: 41 (incl. id, idyr)

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id

>   2001+ for the Americas
>   3001+ ... Asia-Pacific
>   4001+ ... Eurasia
>   5001+ ... Middle East & North Africa
>   6001+ ... Sub-Saharan Africa
>   7001+ ... Western Europe

Americas: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bermuda.

Asia-Pacific: Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Korea S, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Macao.

Eurasia: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Middle East & North Africa: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Rep, Congo DemRep, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Idyr   Combination of id and year

2. Other Identifier Variables
countrycode   3-letter ISO country code
country   Country name
currency_unit   Currency unit
year   Year

3. Real GDP, employment and population levels
rgdpe   Expenditure-side real GDP at chained PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)
rgdpo   Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)
pop   Population (in millions)
emp   Number of persons engaged (in millions)
avh   Average annual hours worked by persons engaged
hc   Index of human capital per person, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2012) and returns to education (Psacharopoulos, 1994)

4. Current price GDP, capital and TFP
cgdpe   Expenditure-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)
cgdpo   Output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)
ck   Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)
ctfp   TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

5. National accounts-based variables
rgdpna   Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US$)
rkna   Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US$)
rtfpna   TFP at constant national prices (2005=1)
labsh   Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

6. Exchange rates and GDP price levels
xr   Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)
pl_ gdpe   Price level of CGDPe (PPP/XR), price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1
pl_gdpo   Price level of CGDPo (PPP/XR), price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

7. Data information variables
i_cig   0/1/2: relative price data for consumption, investment and government is extrapolated (0), benchmark (1) or interpolated (2)
i_xm   0/1/2: relative price data for exports and imports is extrapolated (0), benchmark (1) or

interpolated (2)

i_xr   0/1: the exchange rate is market-based (0) or estimated (1)

i_outlier   0/1: the observation on pl_gdpe or pl_gdpo is not an outlier (0) or an outlier (1)

        cor_exp Correlation between expenditure shares of the country and the US (benchmark observations only)

statcap   Statistical capacity indicator (source: World Bank, developing countries only)

8. Shares in CGDPo

csh_c   Share of household consumption at current PPPs

csh_i   Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

csh_g   Share of government consumption at current PPPs

csh_x   Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

csh_m   Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

csh_r   Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

9. Price levels, expenditure categories and capital

pl_c   Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_i   Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_g   Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_x   Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_m   Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_k   Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA in 2005=1

3DS: Penn World Table (PWT) version 8.1

PWT v8.1 is the lastest version of the database developed by Freenstra et al. (2015). It covers 167 countries from the period of 1950-2011 (the same as PWT 8.0). Most of the variable definitions are taken directly off of the source webpage. Please refer to the source webpage for additional information. For a description of the new addition and adjustment compared to PWT 8.1, please refer to 'What is new in PWT 8.1')

Source:

Feenstra, Robert C., Robert Inklaar and Marcel P. Timmer. 2015. The Next Generation of the Penn World Table. http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/pwt-8.1

Feenstra, Robert C., Robert Inklaar and Marcel P. Timmer. 2015. What is new in PWT 8.1. http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/v81/what_is_new_in_pwt_81.pdf

Filename: pwt8.1.xlsx

Year: 1950-2011

Variables: 48 (incl. id, idyr)

1.Unique identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2.Other identifier variables
countrycode	3-letter ISO country code
country	Country name
currency_unit	Currency unit
year	Year

3.Real GDP, employment and population levels
rgdpe	Expenditure-side real GDP at chained PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)
rgdpo	Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)
pop	Population (in millions)
emp	Number of persons engaged (in millions)
avh	Average annual hours worked by persons engaged
hc	Index of human capital per person, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2012) and returns to education (Psacharopoulos, 1994)

4.Current price GDP, capital and TFP
ccon   Real consumption of households and government, at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)

cda   Real domestic absorption, (real consumption plus investment), at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)

cgdpe   Expenditure-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)

cgdpo   Output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)

ck   Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US$)

ctfp   TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

cwtfp   Welfare-relevant TFP levels at current PPPs (USA=1)

5. National accounts-based variables
rgdpna   Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US$)

rconna   Real consumption at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US$)

rdana   Real domestic absorption at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US$)

rkna   Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US$)

rtfpna   TFP at constant national prices (2005=1)

rwtfpna Welfare-relevant TFP at constant national prices (2005=1)

labsh   Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

delta   Average depreciation rate of the capital stock

6. Exchange rates and GDP price levels
xr   Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

pl_con   Price level of CCON (PPP/XR), price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_da   **Price level of CDA (PPP/XR), price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1**

pl_gdpo Price level of CGDPo (PPP/XR), price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

7. Data information variables

i_cig   0/1/2: relative price data for consumption, investment and government is extrapolated (0), benchmark (1) or interpolated (2)

i_xm   0/1/2: relative price data for exports and imports is extrapolated (0), benchmark (1) or interpolated (2)

i_xr   0/1: the exchange rate is market-based (0) or estimated (1)

i_outlier 0/1: the observation on pl_gdpe or pl_gdpo is not an outlier (0) or an outlier (1) cor_exp Correlation between expenditure shares of the country and the US (benchmark observations only)

cor_exp Correlation between expenditure shares of the country and the US (benchmark observations only)

statcap Statistical capacity indicator (source: World Bank, developing countries only)

8. Shares in CGDPo
csh_c   Share of household consumption at current PPPs

csh_i   Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

csh_g   Share of government consumption at current PPPs

csh_x   Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

csh_m   Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

csh_r   Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

9. Price levels, expenditure categories and capital

pl_c   Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_i   Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_g   Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_x   Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_m   Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1

pl_k   Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA in 2005=1

4DS: Freedom House-Freedom in the World Survey

The Freedom in the World survey is an annual comparative assessment of political rights (pr), civil liberties (cl) and freedom status (status) that covers 205 countries between 1972-2012. Since the report began in 1972, each country and territory has been assigned two numerical ratings—one for political rights and one for civil liberties—based on a 1-7 scale. Underlying those ratings are more detailed assessments of country situations based on a 40-point scale for political rights and a 60-point scale for civil liberties. Please refer to the source webpage for additional information regarding these ratings.

Source:

FH Webpage: https://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world#.VMACoHl3GUk

Filename: fh.xlsx

Year: 1972-2012

Variables: 7

Variable Definition

1.Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier variables
year   Year

country   Country Name

3. Freedom Measures
pr   Measured on a 1-7 scale. 1 representing the highest degree of Freedom and
                  7 the lowest.

cl   Measured on a 1-7 scale. 1 representing the highest degree of Freedom and 7 the
                  lowest.

status   Measured on a 1-3 scale with 1-Free, 2 -Partly Free, and 3 -Not Free.

5DS: Polity IV Data

Under the direction of Monty G. Marshall, the Polity IV project continues the original Polity conceptual scheme that was developed by Ted R. Gurr and Harry Eckstein. The Polity IV dataset includes 167 countries (in 2013), and the coding of authority characteristics of countries in the world system for the purposes of comparative and quantitative analysis. The descriptions of the variables listed below are taken directly from the Polity IV dataset Users' Manual, which is quite useful. Should you need additional information on any of the polity variables, the manual is a good place to start.

Source:

Marshall, Monty G., Ted R. Gurr, and Keith Jaggers. 2014. Polity IV Project: Dataset Users' Manual. Center for Systemic Peace. http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p4manualv2013.pdf .

Webpage: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html

Filename: polity.xlsx

Year: 1950-2013

Variables: 37

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier Variables
cyear   Country year (ccode+year)
ccode   3-digit numeric country code
scode   3-letter country code (different from the 3-letter ISO country code in PWT8.0)
year   Year
country   Country name[3]
flag   Tentative coding reflects the coders' general confidence in the component variable
         scores assigned during a Polity annual update.

        (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.

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[3] The names of countries are kept as consistent as possible. If it says "Guinea-Bissau" in the PWT8.0 dataset, it should also say the same in the other datasets.

(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.

fragment   Polity fragmentation. This variable codes the operational existence of a separate polity, or polities. This variable is coded beginning only in the year 2000; it is blank for all prior years (i.e., it has not yet been coded historically).

(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.

3. Indicators of Democracy and Autocracy

democ   The Institutionalized Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). With 0-least democratic and 10-most democratic. The indicator is derived from the codings of four variables: xrcomp, xropen, xconst and parcomp. For a detailed description on how each of these variables is weighted and the how the authors define democracy, please refer to the source manual. The same applies to all the other variables.

autoc   Institutionalized Autocracy is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10) indicator. With 0-least autocratic and 10-most autocratic. The indicator is constructed based on the codings of five variables: xrcomp, xropen, xconst, parreg and parcomp.

polity   Combined Polity Score is computed by subtracting the autoc score from the democ score. The resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic).

polity2   Revised Combined Polity Score modifies the combined polity score by applying a simple treatment to convert instances of Standardized Authority Scores (i.e., 66, 77, and 88 see def. below) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10).

durable   Regime Durability. The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a Standardized Authority Score).

4. Standardized Authority Codes

Interruption Periods (-66) A "-66" represents a period of "interruption". Operationally, if a country is occupied by foreign powers during war, terminating the old polity, then reestablishes a polity after foreign occupation ends, Polity codes the intervening years as an interruption until an independent polity is reestablished.

Interregnum Periods (-77) A "-77" code for the Polity component variables indicates periods of "interregnum," during which there is a complete collapse of central political authority.

Transition Periods (-88) A "-88" code indicates a period of transition. Some new polities are preceded by a "transition period" during which new institutions are planned, legally constituted, and put into effect. Democratic and quasi-democratic polities are particularly likely to be so established, in a procedure involving constitutional conventions and referenda. During this period of transition, all authority characteristic indicators are scored "-88".

5. Authority Characteristics Variables

xrreg   Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment 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.

(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).

(3) Regulated: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections.

xrcomp   Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment refers to the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates. There are four categories:

(0) If power transfers are coded Unregulated (1) in the xrreg, or involve a transition to/from unregulated.

(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.

(2) Dual/Transitional: Dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, the other by competitive election.

(3) Election: Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections matching two or more major parties or candidates. (Elections may be popular or by an elected assembly.)

xropen   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. There are four categories:

(0) If power transfers are coded Unregulated (1) in the xrreg, or involve a transition to/from Unregulated.

(1) Closed: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, e.g. kings, emperors, beys, emirs, etc. who assume executive powers by right of descent.

(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.

xconst   Executive Constraints (Decision Rules) refers to the extent of institutionalized constraints on the decision making powers of chief executives, whether individuals or collectivities. 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).

(2) Intermediate Category

(3) Slight to Moderate Limitation on Executive Authority: There are some real but limited restraints on the executive.

(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.

(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.

parreg   Regulation of Participation. Participation is regulated to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. A five-category scale is used to code this dimension:

(1) Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organizations and no systematic regime controls on political activity.

(2) Multiple Identity: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which compete for political influence at the national level–parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups, not necessarily elected–but there are few, recognized overlapping (common) interests.

(3) Sectarian: Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between intense factionalism and government favoritism.

(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.

parcomp   The Competitiveness of Participation refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena. 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 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.

(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.

(3) Factional: Polities with parochial or ethnic-based political factions that regularly compete for political influence in order to promote particularist agendas and favor group members to the detriment of common, secular, or cross-cutting agendas.

(4) Transitional: Any transitional arrangement from Restricted, Suppressed, 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.

6. Concept Variables

exrec   Executive Recruitment Concept combines information presented in three authority characteristic variables: xrreg, xrcomp, and xropen (see above). Executive Recruitment

concepts represent an alternative method for comprehending authority patterns. Exrec ranges between 1-8, see Table 3.1 in the Users' Manual for a detailed description.

polcomp   Political Competition Concept combines information presented in two variables: parreg and parcomp (see above). It ranges between 1-10, see Table 3.2.

7. Polity Regime Transitions Variables
The variables in this section are coded whenever there has been a change in coded regime authority characteristics (the six char. variables), whether or not that change accounts for a change in the overall polity score.

prior   Prior Polity Code is defined as the regime polity code immediately prior to the regime edate denoting a regime change in the target year or the beginning year in a multi-year regime change. The prior code may be a number from -10 to 10 or it "begin state" code (99); it may not be a standardized authority code (i.e., -66, -77, or -88) as those are necessarily transitory conditions, not polities..

emonth   Polity End Month. Two-digit number denoting the ending month of the previous polity or the ending month of the current polity case

eday   Polity End Day. Two-digit number denoting the ending day of the previous polity or the ending day of the current polity case

eyear   Polity End Year. Four-digit number denoting the ending year of the previous polity or the ending year of the current polity case.

eprec   End Date Precision. Precision level of end date, coding:

Code	Label	Description
1	Exact Date	Used when the exact date of the polity start could be identified.
2	Assigned Date	Used where more than one event could be attributed to the change leading to polity start, or the event persisted for more than one day, or the Polity coders were uncertain whether or not the particular event identified was indeed the source of the change in political structure identified by earlier versions of the data.
3	Approximate Date	Used if the month of the polity start could be identified, but not a specific day. In these cases, the polity is assumed to start on the 16th day of the month.
4	Missing Date	Used if the year of the polity start could be identified/were coded in Polity II, but not a specific day and month. In these cases, the polity is assumed to start on July 1 (i.e., 0701)

9	**Unknown**	No EPREC code was recorded for dates in 1995-98

interim   Interim Polity code is used to denote 1) the short-lived nature of a distinct change in regime authority that spans only a portion of the coded year (i.e., a polity code) that would not otherwise be recorded due to the annualized structure of the polity data, 2) a "transition" period of three years or less while a new polity is being established (i.e., -88 code), 3) an "interruption" period of any length while a polity remains under foreign authority (i.e., -66 code), or 4) an "interregnal" period denoting a collapse of central authority (i.e., -77 code).

bmonth   Polity Begin Month. Two-digit number denoting the beginning month of the next, or "post" polity or the beginning month of the current polity case.

bday   Polity Begin Day. Two-digit number denoting the beginning day of the next, or "post" polity the beginning day of the current polity case.

byear   Polity Begin Year. Four-digit number denoting the beginning year of the next, or "post" polity or the beginning year of the current polity case.

bprec   Begin Date Precision. Precision level of begin date, coding same as eprec.

post   Post Polity Code. Regime polity code immediately after to the regime bdate denoting a regime change in the target year.

change   Total change in polity value. Net difference between prior (the last recorded polity value) and post (new) polity values across a continuous polity change (i.e., less than three years between substantive changes in an exclusively positive or negative direction). Change may range from a positive extreme of 20 (i.e., a change from full autocracy to full democracy) to a negative extreme of -20 (i.e., a change from full democracy to full autocracy). Coding as follows:

(-66) Authority Interruption: A "-66" code is recorded in the initial year of an interruption of political authority by an intervening foreign power (or a short-lived federation of states) and "-66" for each subsequent year of collapse until a new polity is established or a transition (-88) to a new polity is initiated.

(-77) Authority Collapse: A "-77" code is recorded in the initial year of a collapse of central state authority (i.e., state failure) and "-77" for each subsequent year of collapse until a new polity is established or a transition (-88) to a new polity or foreign interruption (=66) is initiated.

(0) Polity in Transition: A "0" code is recorded for all years during a multi-year regime authority transition or change except the final year of transition (i.e., the first year of the new polity).

(-20 to 20)

Polity Change Score: A number between 20 and -20 is recorded in the final year of a regime authority transition or change to denote the difference between the polity value of the previous regime (prior) and that of the new regime (post).

(96) State Disintegration: A "96" code is recorded to denote the end of a polity record when the territorial dimensions (and borders) of a state are substantially changed due to a disputed disintegration of administrative units and the appearance of newly independent successor states.

(97) State Transformation: A "97" code is recorded to denote the beginning of a polity record when the territorial dimensions (and borders) of a state are substantially changed such that a new state formed that is substantially different from the old state and new state codes are assigned.

(98) State Demise: A "98" code is recorded to denote the demise of a state and the ending of its polity record due to its voluntary dissolution (e.g., Czechoslovakia–CZE) or its incorporation in another state (e.g., South Vietnam–RVN–in the united Vietnam–VIE).

(99) State Creation: A "99" code is recorded in the year of state independence or formation.

d4   Regime Transition Completed is a flag variable that designates (by code "1") the year of a regime change or the final year of a multi-year regime transition.

sf   State Failure 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).

regtrans   Regime Transition: The polity has undergone a substantive regime transition, defined as a "regime change," which is a three-point change in either the polity's democ or autoc score and may be either a negative/positive value change. The variable is coded according to the following scale:

(3) Major Democratic Transition – six points or greater increase in polity score over a period of three years or less including a shift from an autocratic polity value (-10 to 0) to a partial democratic polity value (+1 to +6) or full democratic polity value (+7 to +10) or a shift from a partial democratic value to a full democratic value.

(2) Minor Democratic Transition – three to five point increase in polity score over a period of three years or less including a shift from autocratic to partial democratic or from partial to full democratic value (see definitions above).

(1) Positive Regime Change – three or more point increase in polity score without a shift in regime type as defined above.

(0) Little or No Change in polity score.

(-1) Negative Regime Change – three to five point decrease in polity score.

(-2) Adverse Regime Transition – six or more point decrease in polity score or an interregnal period (-77) denoting a collapse of central state authority or a revolutionary transformation in the mode of governance (not a democratic transition).

(-77) State Failure – complete collapse of central political authority

Special Auxiliary Codes (see variable change for a description of values):

(-66) Interruption

(96) State Disintegration

(97) State Transformation

(98) State Demise

(99) State Creation

6DS: Cross-National Time-Series Data

The Cross-National Time-Series (CNTS) dataset contains 197 variables for 194 countries (in 2013). Developed by Arthur S. Banks, this dataset is extensive covering school enrollment data and computer usage data to economic and political factors. The definitions for variables came directly from the CNTS users' manual. See the source webpage for details on bibliography, links to where the specific data can be found, and other useful information related to the dataset.

Source:
Banks, Arthur S., and Kenneth A. Wilson. 2013. Cross-National Time-Series Data Archive. Databanks International. Jerusalem, Israel. http://www.databanksinternational.com.ccl.idm.oclc.org.

Webpage: http://www.databanksinternational.com.ccl.idm.oclc.org/DATA_with_LINKS/

Filename: cnts.xlsx

Year: 1950-2013

Variables: 197

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier Variables
code   4-digit CNTS country code
WBcode   3-letter World Bank country code
country   Country Name
year   Year

3. Area & Population
Area1   Area in Square Kilometers
Area2   Area in Square Miles
Area3   Area of Empire in Square Miles² {1000}**
Pop1   Population {1000}**
Pop2   Population Density {.1}**
Pop3   Population of Empire² {1000}**
Pop4   Population Density of Empire² {.1}**

4. Computer Indices
Computer1   Internet Hosts
Computer2   Internet Hosts Per Capita {.000001}**
Computer3   Internet Users {100}**
Computer4   Internet Users Per Capita {.000001}**
Computer5   Estimated Personal Computers {1000}**

Computer6   Estimated Personal Computers Per Capita {.0001}**

5. Percent Annual Increase Data

Delta01	Percent annual change: Population
Delta02	Percent annual change: Population Density
Delta03	Percent annual change: Population, Cities of 100,000 & Over Per Capita
Delta04	Percent annual change: Population, Cities of 50,000 & Over Per Capita
Delta05	Percent annual change: National Government Revenue Per Capita
Delta06	Percent annual change: National Government Expenditure Per Capita
Delta07	Percent annual change: Imports Per Capita
Delta08	Percent annual change: Exports Per Capita
Delta09	Percent annual change: First Class Mail Per Capita
Delta10	Percent annual change: Televisions Per Capita
Delta11	Percent annual change: Railroad Mileage Per Square Mile
Delta12	Percent annual change: All Highway Vehicles Per Capita
Delta13	Percent annual change: Telegraph Mileage Per Square Mile
Delta14	Percent annual change: Telegrams Per Capita
Delta15	Percent annual change: Telephones Per Capita
Delta16	Percent annual change: All Letter-Post Mail Per Capita
Delta17	Percent annual change: Daily Newspaper Circulation Per Capita
Delta18	Percent annual change: Primary School Enrollment Per Capita
Delta19	Percent annual change: Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita
Delta20	Percent annual change: Primary + Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita
Delta21	Percent annual change: University Enrollment Per Capita
Delta22	Percent annual change: Energy Production in Kilograms Per Capita
Delta23	Percent annual change: Energy Consumption in Kilograms Per Capita
Delta24	Percent annual change: Percent GDP Originating in Industrial Activity
Delta25	Percent annual change: Per Capita GDP Originating in Industrial Activity
Delta26	Percent annual change: Percent Work Force in Agriculture
Delta27	Percent annual change: Percent Work Force in Industry
Delta28	Percent annual change: Rail Passenger-Kilometers
Delta29	Percent annual change: Radios Per Capita
Delta30	Percent annual change: Percent Literate
Delta31	Percent annual change: Physicians Per Capita
Delta32	Percent annual change: Gross Domestic Product Per Capita
Delta33	Percent annual change: Gross National Product Per Capita
Delta34	Percent annual change: Currency in Circulation Per Capita
Delta35	Percent annual change: Age of Currency in Months

6. Domestic Conflict Event Data

Domestic1	Assassinations
Domestic2	General Strikes
Domestic3	Guerrilla Warfare
Domestic4	Government Crises
Domestic5	Purges
Domestic6	Riots
Domestic7	Revolutions
Domestic8	Anti-Government Demonstrations

Domestic9   Weighted Conflict Index

7. National Income and Currency Data
Economics1   National Income Per Capita[3]
Economics2   Gross Domestic Product Per Capita (Factor Cost)[3]
Economics3   Gross National Product Per Capita (Market Prices)[3]
Economics4   Currency in Circulation Per Capita[3] {.01}**
Economics5   Age of Currency in Months
Economics6   Official/Principal Exchange Rate, Local Currency/ $US {.01}**
Economics7   Free/Black Market Rate, Local Currency Per $US {.01}**

8. Electoral Data
Electoral1   Percent Voter Turnout, Legislature {.1}**
Electoral2   Registered Voters {1000}**
Electoral3   Registered Voters/Population {.001}**
Electoral4   Votes Cast, Lower House of Legislature {1000}**
Electoral5   Votes Cast, Lower House of Legislature/Population {.001}**

9. Energy Data
Energy1   Energy Production, Metric Tons Coal Equivalent {1000}**
Energy2   Energy Production in Kilograms Coal Equivalent Per Capita
Energy3   Energy Consumption, Metric Tons Coal Equivalent {1000}**
Energy4   Energy Consumption in Kilograms Coal Equivalent Per Capita

10. Industrial Production
IndProd1   Electric Power Production (kwh) {1000000}**
IndProd2   Electric Power Production (kwh) Per Capita {.1}**
IndProd3   Steel Production (metric tons) {1000}**
IndProd4   Steel Production (metric tons) Per Capita {.0001}**
IndProd5   Cement Production (metric tons) {1000}**
IndProd6   Cement Production (metric tons) Per Capita {.0001}**

11. Industrial and Labor Force
Industry1   Percent GDP Originating in Industrial Activity
Industry2   Per Capita GDP Originating in Industrial Activity[3]
Industry3   Percent Work Force in Agriculture {.1}**
Industry4   Percent Work in Industry {.1}**
Industry5   Percent Work Force in Other Activity {.1}**

12. International Status Indicators
InStat1   International Status Ranking
InStat2   International Status, Case Size
InStat3   International Status, Composite Score
InStat4   International Status, Composite Standardized Score
InStat5   International Status, Quintile
InStat6   International Status, Weighted Rank
InStat7   International Status, Weighted Status Ordering
InStat8   International Status, Weighted Quintile

13. Legislative Process Data

Legis01   Number of Seats, Largest Party in Legislature
Legis02   Size of Legislature (Lower House)
Legis03   Effectiveness of Legislature
Legis04   Competitiveness of Nominating Process
Legis05   Party Coalitions
Legis06   Party Legitimacy
Legis07   Size of Legislature/Number of Seats, Largest Party {.01}**
Legis08   Composite Index, Items 120-123
Legis09   Seven-Year Average, Item 124
Legis10   Seven-Year Total, Item 125

14. Mail Data

Mail1   First Class Mail {1000}**
Mail2   First Class Mail Per Capita {.001}**
Mail3   All Letter-Post Mail {1000}**
Mail4   All Letter-Post Mail Per Capita {.001}**

15. Media Data

Media1   Radios {1000}**
Media2   Radios Per Capita {.0001}**
Media3   Televisions {10}**
Media4   Televisions Per Capita {.00001}**
Media5   Daily Newspaper Circulation Per Capita {.0001}**
Media6   Book Production by Titles
Media7   Book Production by Titles Per Capita {.000001}**

16. Military Data

Military1   National Defense Expenditure[3]   {10000}**
Military2   National Defense Expenditure Per Capita[3] {.01}**
Military3   Size of Military {1000}**
Military4   Size of Military/Population {.0001}**

17. Phone Data

Phone1   All Telephones, including Cellular {100}**
Phone2   Mobile Cellular Telephones {100}**
Phone3   Telephones, excluding Cellular {100}**
Phone4   Telephones, excluding Cellular Per Capita {.00001}**
Phone5   Mobile Cellular Telephones Per Capita {.00001}**
Phone6   All Telephones, including Cellular, Per Capita {.00001}**

18. Physician Data

Physician1   Inhabitants Per Physician {10}**
Physician2   Physicians Per Capita {.000001}**

19. Political Data

Polit01   Party Fractionalization Index

Polit02	Type of Regime
Polit03	Number of Coups d'Etat
Polit04	Number of Major Constitutional Changes
Politi05	Head of State
Polit06	Premier
Polit07	Effective Executive (Type)
Polit08	Effective Executive (Selection)
Polit09	Degree of Parliamentary Responsibility
Polit10	Size of Cabinet
Polit11	Number of Major Cabinet Changes
Polit12	Changes in Effective Executive
Polit13	Legislative Effectiveness
Polit14	Legislative Selection
Polit15	Number of Legislative Elections

20. Railroad Data

Railroad1	Railroad Mileage
Railroad2	Railroad Mileage Per Square Mile {.0001}**
Railroad3	Rail Passenger-Miles {1000000}**
Railroad4	Rail Passenger-Kilometers {1000000}**
Railroad5	Rail Ton-Miles {1000000}**
Railroad6	Rail Ton-Kilometers {1000000}**
Railroad7	Rail Ton-Mile Per Capita {.1}**

21. National Government Revenue and Expenditure Data

Revexp1	Nat'l Gov't Revenue & Expenditure[3] {1000}**
Revexp2	Nat'l Gov't Revenue & Expenditure Per Capita[3] {.01}**
Revexp3	Nat'l Gov't Revenue[3] {1000}**
Revexp4	Nat'l Gov't Revenue Per Capita[3] {.01}**
Revexp5	Nat'l Gov't Expenditure[3] {1000}**
Revexp6	Nat'l Gov't Expenditure Per Capita[3] {.01}**
Revexp7	Nat'l Defense Expenditure/Nat'l Gov't Expenditure {.001}**

22. School Enrollment Data

School01	Primary School Enrollment {1000}**
School02	Primary School Enrollment Per Capita {.0001}**
School03	Secondary School Enrollment {1000}**
School04	Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita {.0001}**
School05	Primary + Secondary School Enrollment {1000}**
School06	Primary + Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita {.0001}**
School07	Primary/Primary + Secondary School Enrollment {.01}**
School08	University Enrollment {1000}**
School09	University Enrollment Per Capita {.0001}**
School10	All School Enrollment {1000}**
School11	All School Enrollment Per Capita {.0001}**
School12	Percent Literate {.1}**

23. Telegraph Data
Telegraph1 Telegraph Mileage {100}**
Telegraph2 Telegraph Mileage Per Square Mile {.0001}**
Telegraph3 Telegrams {1000}**
Telegraph4 Telegrams Per Capita {.001}**

24. Trade Data
Trade1   Imports[3] {10000}**
Trade2   Imports Per Capita[3] {.01}**
Trade3   Exports[3] {10000}**
Trade4   Exports Per Capita[3] {.01}**
Trade5   Proportion of World Trade {.00001}**

25. Urbanization Data
Urban01   Population, Cities of 100,000 & Over {1000}**
Urban02   Population, Cities of 100,000 & Over Per Capita {.001}**
Urban03   Population, Cities of 50,000 & Over {1000}**
Urban04   Population, Cities of 50,000 & Over Per Capita {.001}**
Urban05   Population, Cities of 25,000 & Over {1000}**
Urban06   Population, Cities of 25,000 & Over Per Capita {.001}**
Urban07   Population, Cities of 20,000 & Over {1000}**
Urban08   Population, Cities of 20,000 & Over Per Capita {.001}**
Urban09   Population, Cities of 10,000 & Over {1000}**
Urban10   Population, Cities of 10,000 & Over Per Capita {.001}**

26. Highway Vehicle Data
Vehicle1   Passenger Cars {1000}**
Vehicle2   Passenger Cars Per Capita {.00001}**
Vehicle3   Commercial Vehicles {1000}**
Vehicle4   Commercial Vehicles Per Capita {.00001}**
Vehicle5   All Highway Vehicles {1000}**
Vehicle6   All Highway Vehicles Per Capita {.00001}**

Notes:

** Multiply by scaling number indicated in braces to convert to actual value.

[2] Only for countries: Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

[3] In US dollars.

For the four datasets all missing data have been converted to "."

7DS: The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)

The WGI dataset contains six broad dimensions of governance for about 180 countries from the period 1996-2013:

- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

Source:
Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi. 2010. "The Worldwide Governance Indicators: A Summary of Methodology, Data and Analytical Issues". World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1682130.

Webpage: http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

Filename: govdata.dat

Year: 1996-2013

Variables: 11

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier Variables
ctry   Country Name

yr   Year

code   3-letter World Bank country code

3. Indicators of Governance
acct   (Voice and Accountability) Reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance.

stab   (Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism) Reflects perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or

violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism. Ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance.

eff (Government Effectiveness) Reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance.

qlty (Regulatory Quality) Reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance.

law (Rule of Law) Reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance.

corrupt (Control of Corruption) Reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. Ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance.

8DS: World Development Indicators (WDI)

The WDI dataset contains 6 variables from 53 African countries, for the period 2000-2012, excluding identifiers.

Source:
The World Bank, World Development Indicators (2015). Retrieved from
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator

Webpage: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator

Filename: PP487-WDI-AFRICA.xlsx

Year: 2000-2013

Variables: 6

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier Variables
Country   Country Name

year   Year

countrycode   3-letter World Bank country code

scode   3-letter alternative country code

3. Indicators of Development
Agricultural land   in percent of land area. Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops

Arable land   in percent 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.

Birth rate   crude, per thousands of 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.

Forest area   in percent 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.

Water source   Improved water source, in percent of population 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).

Land area   in square kilometers. 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.

9DS: World Development Indicators (WDI)

The WDI dataset contains 1 variable from 53 African countries, for the period 1962-2014, excluding identifiers.

Source:
The World Bank, World Development Indicators (2015). Retrieved from
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator

Webpage: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator

Filename: PP487-Rainfall.xlsx

Year: 1962-2014

Variables: 1

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier Variables
Country   Country Name

year   Year

countrycode   3-letter World Bank country code

scode   3-letter alternative country code

3. Rainfall indicator
Precipitation   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.

10DS: USGS Minerals Yearbook

The Minerals Yearbook is an annual publication that reviews the mineral and material industries of the United States and foreign countries. The Yearbook contains statistical data on materials and minerals and includes information on economic and technical trends and development. The Minerals Yearbook includes chapters on approximately 90 mineral commodities and over 175 countries. For class purposes, the data set only contains Africa. Remaining countries can be accessed through the website.

Source:
National Minerals Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey: Minerals Yearbook, Vol . III, Area Reports: International, retrieved 2015.

Webpage: http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/

Filename: PP487-Commodities.xlsx

Year: 2000-2012

Variables: 13

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier Variables
Country   Country Name

year   Year

countrycode   3-letter World Bank country code

scode   3-letter alternative country code

3. Mineral commodities
Copper   mine output, in thousands metric tons.

Gold   mine output (in kilograms)

Iron ore   gross weight, in thousands of metric tons.

Steel   crude. In thousands of metric tons.

Diamonds   natural, in thousands of carats.

Coal   anthracite and bituminous. In thousands of metric tons.

Petroleum   crude, in thousands of 42-gallon barrels.

11DS: Global Peace Index

The ninth edition of the Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks the nations of the world according to their level of peacefulness. The index is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources and ranks 162 independent states, covering 99.6 per cent of the world's population. The index gauges global peace using three broad themes: the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic and international conflict and the degree of militarization.

Source:
Global Peace Index, Institute for Economics and Peace. Retrieved 2015.

Webpage: http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index

Filename: PP487-GPI.xlsx

Year: 2008-2015

Variables: 13

Variable Definition

1. Unique Identifiers
id, **idyr**, same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifier Variables
Country   Country Name

year   Year

countrycode   3-letter World Bank country code

scode   3-letter alternative country code

3. Conflict indicators
gpiscore   Global Peace Index score

accesstoweapons   Qualitative assessment of the accessibility of small arms and light weapons. Ranked 1-5 (very low – very high

intensityofinternalconflict   Qualitative assessment of the intensity of conflict/s within the country. Ranked 1-5 (very low – very high

politicalinstability   Qualitative assessment of the political instability within the country

weaponsimports   The transfer of equipment or technology is from one country, rebel force or international organization. Major conventional weapons include: aircraft, armored

	vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, ships, engines.
terrorismimpact	Calculation based on a weighted average of the last five years of the number of fatalities, injuries, and property damage caused by terrorism
deathsfrominternalconflict	Number of battle deaths from internal conflict, which is defined as a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in 25 battle-related deaths in a year.
internalconflictsfought	Number and duration of conflicts within a country. This includes civil, interstate, one-sided and non-state conflicts.
militaryexpenditure	Cash outlays of central or federal government to meet the costs of national armed forces – including strategic, land, naval, air, command, administration and support forces as well as paramilitary forces, customs forces and border guards if these are trained and equipped as a military force.
armedservicespersonnel	Active armed services personnel comprises all serviceman and women on full time duty in the army, navy, air force and joint forces (including conscripts and long term assignments from the Reserves).
unpeacekeepingfunding	Calculation of percentage of countries' outstanding contributions versus annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping missions over an average of 3 years.
nuclearandheavyweapons	Heavy weapons numbers calculated using a combination The Military Balance (IISS) and United Nations Register of Conventional Arms)

12DS: Autocratic Regime

The autocratic regime data set provides information for the transition of 280 autocratic regimes from 1946 to 2010. The information include how regimes exit power, the level of violence during the regime transition, and the regime type prior to and after the transition. The data set deconstructs the autocratic regime, which allows the investigation of the relationship between the ouster of dictators and democracy.

Source:

Autocratic Regime Data, Retrieved in 2016.

Webpage: http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/

Contributors:

Barbara Geddes (UCLA), Joseph Wright (Pennsylvanian State University), and Erica Frantz (Michigan State University). The research is initially funded by the National Science Foundation.

File name: GWF Autocratic Regimes.xlsx

Year: 1946-2010

Variables: 18

Variable Definition

1. **Unique Identifiers**
    id, same description as PWT8.0.

2. **Other identifier variables**

    cow: Correlates of War (CoW) country code

    year: Calendar year

    gwf country: Country name

    gwf casename: Autocratic regime case name (country name and years); these are the units of observation for duration analysis

3. **Transition indicators**
    gwf startdate Day-Month-Year for the calendar date of the autocratic regime start event (31-12-2010 right-censored autocratic regimes)

    gwf enddate: Day-Month-Year for the calendar date of the autocratic regime failure event (31-12-2010 for right-censored autocratic regimes)

    gwf spell: Time-invariant duration of autocratic regime

    gwf duration: Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time t

gwf failure: Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure

gwf fail subs: Categorical variable marking the subsequent regime type

- 1: subsequent regime is democracy
- 2: subsequent regime is autocratic
- 3: subsequent regime is warlord, foreign-occupied or ceases to exist
- 0: no regime failure at duration time t; and regime still in power December 31, 2010

gwf fail type: Categorical variable marking how the autocratic regime ends

- 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 _ghting 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
- 0: regime still in power on December 31, 2010

gwf fail violent: Categorical variable marking the level of violence during the autocratic regime failure event

- 1: no deaths
- 2: 1-25 deaths
- 3: 26-1000 deaths
- 4: >1000
- 0: regime still in power on December 31, 2010

gwf regimetype: Autocratic regime type

- monarchy
- personal
- military
- party
- party-personal
- party-military
- military-personal
- party-personal-military
- oligarchy
- indirect military

gwf party: Binary indicator of party regime type (groups party-based, party-personal,

party-military, party-personal-military, oligarchy, and Iran 1979-2010)

gwf personal: Binary indicator of personalist regime type

gwf military: Binary indicator of military regime type (groups military, military-personal, indirect military)

gwf monarchy: Binary indicator of monarchy regime type

13DS: Economic Freedom

The economic freedom index is developed by James Gwartney, Robert Lawson, and Joshua Hall. It measures the extent to which rightly acquired property is protected and individuals are engaged in voluntary transactions. The developers use 42 distinct pieces of data to measure economic freedom. The economic freedom index is composed by overall score, 5 components (size of government, legal system and property rights, sound money, freedom to trade internationally, and regulation), and 42 specific indicators as mentioned above. For simplicity, the data set on Canvas only provides values for the overall score.

Source:

Economic Freedom, retrieved in 2016

Webpage: http://www.freetheworld.com/

Contributors:

James Gwartney, Robert Lawson, and Joshua Hall

Filename: Economic Freedom.xlsx

Year: 1990, 1995, 1999, 2000-2011

1.Unique identifiers
Id   Same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifiers
Country

Year

3. Variable
ef   The overall score of economic freedom based on 42 distinct variables

14DS: Gini Index

Gini Index is a measure of statistical dispersion of intended to represent the income distribution of a nation's residents, and is the most commonly used measure of income inequality. The data set we selected is developed by the Development Research Group of World Bank who collected data based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. The range of Gini Index is from 0 to 100; the higher the value, the more unequal the income distribution of a country has.

Source:

World Development Indicators, Gini; Retrieved in 2016

Webpage: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI

Filename: Gini.xlsx

Year: 1950-2011

1.Unique identifiers
Id   Same description as PWT8.0.

2. Other Identifiers
Country

Year

3. Variable
gini   The measure of income inequality, ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini Index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an Index of 100 stands for perfect inequality.