

INDICATOR NAME	DESCRIPTION	Source
Countrycode	Country Code	
Country	Name of country	
Year	Year	
RegionA	World Bank classification of regions	
RegionB	World Bank classification of regions plus OECD countries	
Cwbattledeaths_PRIO_UCDP	Best Estimates of yearly battledeaths in civil wars. For countries with multiple civil wars, the best estimate for the total number of battle deaths from all conflicts is taken.	Primary source was PRIO/UCDP Armed Conflict Dataset (v 4). Where best estimates were missing in the PRIO/UCDP dataset, best estimates from the UCDP Battle Deaths dataset (v 5) were taken. Where best estimates were unavailable from both the PRIO/UCDP dataset as well as the UCDP battle deaths dataset, the average of PRIO/UCDP's low and high estimates was taken as the best estimate.
CWintensity_PRIO_UCDP	Intensity of civil war. Coded in 3 categories 0 - No civil war 1 -Minor –between 25 and 999 battle related deaths in a given year. 2 -Major –at least 1,000 battle related deaths in a given year.	Prio/Uppsala
CWtype_PRIO_UCDP	Type of Civil war; 0 - No civil war 1. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory 2. Interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states 3. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states 4. 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. 5.1. Multiple conflicts in same year of Type 1 5.2 Multiple conflicts in same year of Type 2 5.3 Multiple conflicts in same year of Type 3 5.4 Multiple conflicts in same year of Type 4 6. Multiple conflicts of different types.	Prio/Uppsala

OnesidedStatec_UCDP	The number of fatalities resulting from one-sided violence perpetrated by state actors. The UCDP dataset includes 'high', 'low' and 'best' estimates for the number of fatalities. Only the 'best estimates' indicator is included here.	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)
OnesidedNonstate_UCDP	The total number of fatalities resulting from one-sided violence perpetrated by non-state actors. The UCDP dataset includes 'high', 'low' and 'best' estimates for the number of fatalities. Only the 'best estimates' indicator is included here.	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)
OnesidedActors_UCDP	The number of different non-state actors engaging in one-sided violence (leading to fatalities) in a given year.	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)
NonstateConflict_UCDP	Conflict between non-state actors, best estimates.	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)
PolterrorAM_PTS	<p>Political terror scale based on reports by Amnesty International. Coded from 1-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare 2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare. 3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted 4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life 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. <p>7</p>	<p>www.politicalterroryscale.org</p>

PolterrorSD_PTS	<p>Political terror scale based on reports by the US State Department Coded from 1-5.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare 2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare. 3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted 4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life 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. 	<p>www.politicalerrorscale.org</p>
TerrorismIncidents_NCTC	Total number of terrorist incidents in a country.	National Counter-Terrorism Center (NCTC). Coverage from 2004-2008
TerrorismDeaths_NCTC	Total fatalities from all terrorist incidents in a country.	National Counter- Terrorism Center (NCTC). Coverage from 2004-2008.

Deathmaggenpolcide_PITF	<p>The magnitude of the annual number of deaths due to genocide/politicide. Coding ranges from 0 to 5</p> <p>0 = less than 300 0.5 = 300 - 1000 1.0 = 1000 – 2000 1.5 = 2000 – 4000 2.0 = 4000 – 8000 2.5 = 8000 - 16,000 3.0 = 16,000 - 32,000 3.5 = 32,000 - 64,000 4.0 = 64,000 - 128,000 4.5 = 128,000 - 256,000 5.0 = 256,000 +</p>	Political Instability Task Force (PITF), Center for Global Policy, George Mason University
RefugeesAsylum_UNHCR	Number of refugees hosted by a country.	United nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
RefugeesOrigin_UNHCR	Number of refugees originating from each country.	United nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UNPKO	Presence/absence of United Nations Peace Keeping Operations in a given year. 0- Absent; 1- Present	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
UNDPA	Presence/absence of UN Political missions. 0- Absent; 1- Present	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
NonUNPKO	Presence/absence of non-UN peace Keeping Operations. 0- Absent; 1- Present	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Civlib_FH	The extent of civil liberties in a country as calculated by Freedom House. Coded from 1-7 (7 being the worst).	Freedom House
Polrights_FH	The extent of political rights in a country as calculated by Freedom House. Coded from 1-7 (7 being the worst).	Freedom House
Compo_FH	Derived by taking the average of the civil liberties score and the political rights score in a given year.	Freedom House
Freepress_FH	Freedom of the press as calculated by Freedom House. Scored from 1-100 (100 denoting the lowest level of press freedom).	Freedom House

Fragment_PolityIV	<p>Polity Fragmentation: (0) No overt fragmentation</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	POLITY IV
Democ_PolityIV	<p>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. The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10).</p>	POLITY IV
Autoc_PolityIV	<p>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. We use the more neutral term Autocracy and define it operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively.</p>	POLITY IV
Polity2_PolityIV	<p>Revised Combined Polity Score: This variable is a modified version of the POLITY variable added in order 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).</p>	POLITY IV

Xrreg_PolityIV	<p>Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment: (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.</p>	POLITY IV
Xrcomp_PolityIV	<p>Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment: (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. Election: Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections matching two or more major parties or candidates.</p>	POLITY IV
Xropen_PolityIV	<p>Openness of Executive Recruitment: 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.</p>	POLITY IV

<p>Xconst_PolityIV</p>	<p>Executive Constraints (Decision Rules): (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.</p>	<p>POLITY IV</p>
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<p>Parreg_PolityIV</p>	<p>Regulation of Participation: 1) Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organizations and no systematic regime controls on political activity. 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.</p> <p>(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, 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). (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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>POLITY IV</p>
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Parcomp_PolityIV	<p>The Competitiveness of Participation: (0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Political Participation.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4) Transitional: Any transitional arrangement from Restricted or Factional patterns to fully Competitive patterns, or vice versa.</p> <p>(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.</p>	POLITY IV
Exrec_PolityIV	Executive Recruitment: Concept variable combines information presented in three component variables: XRREG, XRCOMP, and XROPEN.	POLITY IV
Polcomp_PolityIV	Political Competition: Concept variable combines information presented in two component variables: PARREG and PARCOMP.	POLITY IV
Vhcomp_PRIO_CSCW	Tutu Vanhanen's measure on political competition. Measure used to denote the electoral success of the smaller parties, i.e., the proportion of the votes won by those parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections, to indicate the degree of competition in a given political system. This figure is calculated by subtracting the percentage of the votes won by the largest party from 100 percent.	PRIO/CSCW

VHpart_PRIO_CSCW	Tutu Vanhanen's measure on political participation. The percentage of the population that actually voted in these elections is used as a measure of the degree of electoral participation. It should be noted that this percentage is calculated from the total population, not from the adult population or from the enfranchised population. Because these two variables are assumed to represent different dimensions of democratization, it is plausible to assume that a combination of the two would be a more realistic indicator of democratization than either of them alone.	PRIO/CSCW
VHindex_PRIO_CSCW	Tutu Vanhanen's index of democracy. The index is computed by multiplying the competition and participation variables and by <u>dividing the outcome by 100.</u>	PRIO/CSCW
Voiceacc_WGI	Voice and Accountability: Measures the extent to which country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Coded from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding with better governance outcomes.	WGI - World Bank
Polstab_WGI	Political Stability: Measures the perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. Coded from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding with better governance outcomes.	WGI - World Bank
Govteffec_WGI	Government Effectiveness: Measures 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. Coded from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding with better governance outcomes.	WGI - World Bank
Regqual_WGI	Regulatory Quality: Measures the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Coded from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding with better governance outcomes.	WGI - World Bank

Ruleoflaw_WGI	Rule of Law: Measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Coded from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding with better governance outcomes.	WGI - World Bank
Corruptcont_WGI	Corruption Control: Measures the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests. Coded from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding with better governance outcomes.	WGI - World Bank
MilgrantsFromUS_USAID	Military assistance by the USA, rendered in the form of grants (in millions, constant 2007 US \$).	USAID –US Overseas Loans and Grants
MilededuFromUS_USAID	Military assistance by the USA, rendered in the form of military education and training (in millions, constant 2007 US \$).	USAID –US Overseas Loans and Grants
MilfinFromUS_USAID	Military Assistance by the USA, rendered in the form of grants given to foreign governments to finance the purchase of American-made weapons, services and training.	USAID –US Overseas Loans and Grants
Outschool_UNESCO	The percentage of primary age children out of school.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Policesize_UNODC_CTS	Size of police force (per 100,000 population).	UNODC-CTS
Ethpol_Montalvo_Querol	The ethnic Polarization score of a country.	Jose Montalvo and Marta Reynal Querol, ‘Ethnic diversity and economic development,’ Journal of Development Economics; 76(2): 293-323
Ethfra_Montalvo_Querol	The ethnic fractionalization score of a country.	Jose Montalvo and Marta Reynal Querol, ‘Ethnic diversity and economic development,’ Journal of Development Economics; 76(2): 293-323
Relipol_Montalvo_Querol	The religious polarization score of a country.	Jose Montalvo and Marta Reynal Querol, ‘Ethnic diversity and economic development,’ Journal of Development Economics; 76(2): 293-323
Relifra_Montalvo_Querol	The religious fractionalization score of a country.	Jose Montalvo and Marta Reynal Querol, ‘Ethnic diversity and economic development,’ Journal of Development Economics; 76(2): 293-323

EconomicHI_ Østby	Measures horizontal economic inequalities in terms of household assets owned by the two largest groups in the country. The measure potentially ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (horizontal inequality with the richer group owning all the assets).	Gudrun Østby, 'Polarization, Horizontal Inequalities and Violent Civil Conflict', Journal of Peace Research 45(2): 143–162.
SocialHI_ Østby	Measures horizontal social inequalities in terms of levels of education attained by the two largest groups in the country. The measure potentially ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (horizontal inequality with the richer group owning all the assets).	Gudrun Østby, 'Polarization, Horizontal Inequalities and Violent Civil Conflict', Journal of Peace Research 45(2): 143–162.
DominantReligion_EB_CIA	If 50% or more of the population adhere to a particular religion, that country is deemed to contain a dominant religion. The various denominations of a particular religion are added together. The coding is as follows: 0= No dominant religion; 1= Christianity; 2= Islam; 3= Buddhism; 4= Hinduism; 5= Judaism; 6= Shintoism.	Primary source Encyclopedia Britannica. Where information was missing in EB, CIA World Factbook and US State Department Reports were consulted .
OfficialLanguages_EB_CIA	Measures the number of official languages	Encyclopedia Britannica (also cross referenced with the CIA World Fact Book and Ethnologue).
EnglishDummy_EB_CIA	Countries where English is an official language is coded as 1.	Encyclopedia Britannica (also cross referenced with the CIA World Fact Book and Ethnologue).
FrenchDummy_EB_CIA	Countries where French is an official language is coded as 1.	Encyclopedia Britannica (also cross referenced with the CIA World Fact Book and Ethnologue).
ArabicDummy_EB_CIA	Countries where Arabic is an official language is coded as 1.	Encyclopedia Britannica (also cross referenced with the CIA World Fact Book and Ethnologue).
SpanishDummy_EB_CIA	Countries where Spanish is an official language is coded as 1.	Encyclopedia Britannica (also cross referenced with the CIA World Fact Book and Ethnologue).
DisasterIncidents_CRED	Total number of natural disasters per country year. This includes biological, hydrological, meteorological, technological, climatological and geophysical disasters.	Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)
DisasterDeaths_CRED	Total number of deaths from all natural disasters per country year. This includes biological, hydrological, meteorological, technological, climatological and geophysical disasters.	Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

DisasterInjured_CRED	Total number of injured from all natural disasters per country year. This includes biological, hydrological, meteorological, technological, climatological and geophysical disasters.	Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)
DisasterHomeless_CRED	Total number of homeless from all natural disasters per country year. This includes biological, hydrological, meteorological, technological, climatological and geophysical disasters.	Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)
Formalconst_IAEP	A formal constitution is defined as a system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of a government. By this definition, does the country have a formal constitution? 1= Yes 0 = No .	The Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) at Binghamton University
Writconst_IAEP	Is the constitution a written document? For a constitution to be written, it is necessary to have a set of accessible documents that describe the constitutional arrangements. A constitution may be considered unwritten if it consists of many documents that have been brought into force at several different times, and there is no unified and exhaustive collection of documents that make up what the country considers its constitution. 1= Yes 0 = No .	The Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) at Binghamton University
Consineffect_IAEP	To be in force, the constitution must be in effect during some part of the year in question; that is, it has not been formally suspended or replaced. Is the constitution in force in the current year? 1= Yes 0 = No .	The Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) at Binghamton University
Conscease_IAEP	Does the constitution cease to be in force at any point during the year in question? In the following sections, where questions refer to constitutional institutions, the institutions of a suspended constitution are coded until new constitution comes into place in the next years coding. 1= Yes 0 = No	The Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) at Binghamton University
Electleg_IAEP	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. 1= Yes 0 = No	The Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) at Binghamton University

Electexec_IAEP	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. 1= Yes 0 = No .	The Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) at Binghamton University
TransparencyCPI_TI	The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) measures the perceived level of public-sector corruption . The CPI is a "survey of surveys", based on 13 different expert and business surveys. It is ranked from 1-10 with 10 being least corrupt.	Transparency International
GCBPolparties_TI	Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) presents the main findings of a public opinion survey that explores the general public's perceptions of corruption in the political parties of the country. Coding scheme ranges from 1: not at all corrupt to 5: extremely corrupt).	Transparency International
GCBParli_TI	Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) presents the main findings of a public opinion survey that explores the general public's perceptions of corruption in the parliament/legislature of the country . Coding scheme ranges from 1: not at all corrupt to 5: extremely corrupt).	Transparency International
GCBBusiness_TI	Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) presents the main findings of a public opinion survey that explores the general public's perceptions of corruption within the private sector/business sector of each country. Coding scheme ranges from 1: not at all corrupt to 5: extremely corrupt).	Transparency International
GCBMedia_TI	Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) presents the main findings of a public opinion survey that explores the general public's perceptions of corruption within the media in each country. Coding scheme ranges from 1: not at all corrupt to 5: extremely corrupt).	Transparency International
Exp_mil_pol_UNDPKO	Annual UN Peacekeeping expenditure on military and police personnel costs (in thousands, current US \$).	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Exp_Civ_UNDPKO	Annual UN Peacekeeping expenditure on civilian personnel costs (in thousands, current US \$).	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).

Exp_Opr_UNDPKO	Annual UN Peacekeeping expenditure on operational requirements (in thousands, current US \$). Operational requirements include facilities infrastructure, transportation, information technology, communications, general temporary assistance and so on.	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Per_Troop_UNDPKO	Number of personnel in UN peacekeeping missions - Troops	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Per_MO_UNDPKO	Number of personnel in UN peacekeeping missions - Military Observers	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Per_Pol_UNDPKO	Number of personnel in UN peacekeeping missions - Police	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Per_IS_UNDPKO	Number of personnel in UN peacekeeping missions - International Civil Staff	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Per_NS_UNDPKO	Number of personnel in UN peacekeeping missions - National (local) Staff	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Per_UNV_UNDPKO	Number of personnel in UN peacekeeping missions - UN Volunteers	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO).
Disappearances_CIRI	<p>Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, political motivation appears likely, and the victims have not been found. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. A score of 0 indicates that disappearances have occurred frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that disappearances occasionally occurred; and a score of 2 indicates that disappearances did not occur in a given year. -999: data missing, -77: indicates periods of interregnum, during which there is a complete collapse of central political authority. -66: indicates a period of interruption. If a country is occupied by foreign powers during wartime, terminating the old polity, then reestablishes the pre-war polity after the occupation ends, the intervening years are coded as an interruption.</p>	CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghamton

<p>Extrajudicialkilling_CIRI</p>	<p>Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. A score of 0 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that such killings did not occur in a given year. -999: data missing, -77: indicates periods of interregnum, during which there is a complete collapse of central political authority. -66: indicates a period of interruption. If a country is occupied by foreign powers during wartime, terminating the old polity, then reestablishes the pre-war polity after the occupation ends, the intervening years are coded as an interruption.</p>	<p>CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghampton</p>
<p>Pol_prisoners_CIRI</p>	<p>Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group. A score of 0 indicates that there were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that a few people were imprisoned; and a score of 2 indicates that no persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons in a given year. -999: data missing, -77: indicates periods of interregnum, during which there is a complete collapse of central political authority. -66: indicates a period of interruption. If a country is occupied by foreign powers during wartime, terminating the old polity, then reestablishes the pre-war polity after the occupation ends, the intervening years are coded as an interruption.</p>	<p>CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghampton</p>

Torture_CIRI	Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials. A score of 0 indicates that torture was practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that torture was practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that torture did not occur in a given year. -999: data missing, -77: indicates periods of interregnum, during which there is a complete collapse of central political authority. -66: indicates a period of interruption. If a country is occupied by foreign powers during wartime, terminating the old polity, then reestablishes the pre-war polity after the occupation ends, the intervening years are coded as an interruption.	CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghampton
HRabuses_composite_CIRI	This is an additive index constructed from the Torture, Extrajudicial Killing, Political Imprisonment, and Disappearance indicators found in the CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghampton. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these four rights) to 8 (full government respect for these four rights).	CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghampton
Freedom_religion_CIRI	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. A score of 2 indicates that government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread. A score of 1 indicates such practices are moderate, and a score of 0 indicates such practices are practically absent.	CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghampton
Ind_judiciary_CIRI	This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. A score of 2 indicates “not independent”, a score of 1 indicates “partially independent” and a score of 0 indicates “generally independent”.	CIRI Human Rights Data Project, University of Binghampton

LeaderEntry_ARCHIGOS	Defines the way a leader entered power. The coding scheme is as follows: 1- entered in a regular manner, according to the prevailing rules, provisions and conventions of the country; 2- entered in an irregular manner, such as a coup; 3- through direct imposition by a <u>foreign state</u>	Archigos Data set of Political Leaders (H. E. Goemans, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Giacomo Chiozza)
LeaderExit_ARCHIGOS	Defines the way a leader exited power. Coding scheme is as follows: 1- in a regular manner, according to the prevailing rules, provisions and conventions of the country; 2- in an irregular manner; 3- through direct removal by another state; 4- as a result of natural death; 5 -special cases such as illness or suicide; 6- leader still in power. Note: data set is only updated till 2004, thus for 2004, each leader is coded as still being in power (the only exception to this rule is when there is a regime change in 2004, in which case the leader's exit is coded consistent with the type of removal).	Archigos Data set of Political Leaders (H. E. Goemans, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Giacomo Chiozza)
YearsinPower_ARCHIGOS	Number of years each leader has been in power.	Archigos Data set of Political Leaders (H. E. Goemans, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Giacomo Chiozza)
LeaderAge_ARCHIGOS	Age of each leader.	Archigos Data set of Political Leaders (H. E. Goemans, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Giacomo Chiozza)
ComplexCases_ARCHIGOS	This defines complex cases where multiple leaders (more than 2) have been in power in the same year. Note: when complex cases is coded as 1, LeaderEntry, LeaderExit, YearsinPower and LeaderAge variables are left uncoded.	Archigos Data set of Political Leaders (H. E. Goemans, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Giacomo Chiozza)
Succ_coup_Powell_Thyne	Number of successful coups in a given year. A coup attempt is defined as successful if the coup perpetrators seize and hold power for <u>at least seven days</u> .	Global Instances of Coups from 1950 to Present: A New Dataset, Jonathan Powell and Clayton Thyne.
Failed_coup_Powell_Thyne	Number of unsuccessful coups in a given year.	Global Instances of Coups from 1950 to Present: A New Dataset, Jonathan Powell and Clayton Thyne.
Regimetype_Hadenius_Teorell	Regime type of country in question. Coding scheme is as follows 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.	Hadenius, Axel & Jan Teorell. 2007. "Pathways from Authoritarianism", Journal of Democracy 18(1): 143-156.

CollapsedRegimeType_Hadenius_Teorell	Collapsed regime type. Coding scheme is as follows: 1 Monarchy; 2 Military; 3 One party; 4 Multi-party; 9 No-party; 99 Other; 100 Democracy. A simplified, collapsed version of Regimeny, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [regimetype=16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [regimetype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [regimetype =1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [regimetype=3] and one-party [regimetype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party. The minor types [regimeny=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.	Hadenius, Axel & Jan Teorell. 2007. "Pathways from Authoritarianism", Journal of Democracy 18(1): 143-156.
IDP_USCRI	Number of Internally displaced people.	US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
Youth15_24_USCID	Percentage of total youth population 15 to 24 years old (both males and females). Source: Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Youth15_29_USCID	Percentage of total youth population 15 to 29 years old (both males and females).	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Youth15_34_USCID	Percentage of total youth population 15 to 34 years old (both males and females).	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Male15_24_USCID	Percentage of male youth 15 to 24 years old.	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Male15_29_USCID	Percentage of male youth 15 to 29 years old.	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Male15_34_USCID	Percentage of male youth 15 to 34 years old.	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Female15_24_USCID	Percentage of female youth 15 to 24 years old.	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Female15_29_USCID	Percentage of female youth 15 to 29 years old.	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Female15_34_USCID	Percentage of female youth 15 to 34 years old.	Calculated based on data from the United States Census International Database.
Exclpop_ETHPRD	Percentage share of excluded population in total politically relevant population.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Egipgrps_ETHPRD	number of power sharing groups.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)

Groups_ETHPRD	number of politically relevant ethnic groups.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Discpop_ETHPRD	Percentage of discriminated population.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Pwrlpop_ETHPRD	Percentage of powerless population.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Olppop_ETHPRD	Percentage of population with regional power.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Olpspop_ETHPRD	Percentage of population with separatist autonomy.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Jppop_ETHPRD	Percentage of population coded as junior partner in power sharing arrangement.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Sppop_ETHPRD	Percentage of population coded as senior partner in power sharing arrangement.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Dompop_ETHPRD	Percentage of population coded as dominant.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)
Monpop_ETHPRD	Percentage of population coded as having monopoly power.	Ethnic Power Relations Dataset (Andreas Wimmer, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Brian Min)

ShadEcon_Schneider_Buehn_Montenegro	Shadow economies are a near universal phenomenon throughout the world. The shadow economy is commonly defined to refer to all market-based legal production of goods and services that is deliberately concealed from public authorities. The empirical method used in this paper is based on the statistical theory of unobserved variables, which considers multiple causes and indicators of the phenomenon to be measured, i.e. it explicitly considers multiple causes leading to the existence and growth of the shadow economy, as well as the multiple effects of the shadow economy over time. In particular, we use a Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes (MIMIC) model – a particular type of a structural equations model (SEM) – to analyze and estimate the shadow economies of 162 countries around the world. These estimates over the period 1999 to 2006/2007 suggest that shadow economies accounted for as much as 35 percent of official gross domestic product, on average, in 98 developing countries, 38 percent in 21 Eastern European and Central Asian countries, and 18 percent in 25 high-income countries in 2006. The major driving force toward informal economies seems to be high taxes (direct and indirect), combined with labor market regulations, the quality of public goods and services, and the condition of the “formal” economy. Across a broad set of countries, the model suggests that reducing taxes followed by a reduction in fiscal and business regulation will enhance of the appeal of work in the formal sector. However, the relative importance of these driving forces differs significantly across country groups.	Schneider, Friedrich, Andreas Buehn and Claudio E. Montenegro (2010), Shadow Economies all over the World: New Estimates for 162 Countries from 1999 to 2007, Background paper for the World Bank study of the informal sector in Central, Southern Europe and the Baltic countries (Task number P112988).
TotODA_Ndis_OECD_DAC	Total Development assistance rendered to a country ,–in total (in millions, current US \$). Includes total net disbursements	OECD- DAC
TotODA_Gdis_OECD_DAC	Total Development assistance rendered to a country ,–in total (in millions, current US \$). Includes total gross disbursements	OECD- DAC
TotODA_comm_OECD_DAC	Total Development assistance rendered to a country –commitments(in millions, current US \$).	OECD- DAC
TotHuman_dis_OECD_DAC	Total Development assistance related to humanitarian aid –disbursements (in millions, current US \$).	OECD- DAC
TotDebtrelief_Ndis_OECD_DAC	Total Development assistance related to debt relief –net disbursements (in millions, current US \$).	OECD- DAC

MLODA_Ndis_OECD_DAC	Development assistance rendered to a country –by multilateral agencies (in millions, current US \$). Includes total net disbursements.	OECD- DAC
MLODA_Gdis_OECD_DAC	Development assistance rendered to a country –by multilateral agencies (in millions, current US \$). Includes total gross disbursements.	OECD- DAC
MLHuman_dis_OECD_DAC	Development assistance related to humanitarian aid by multilateral agencies- disbursements (in millions, current US \$).	OECD- DAC
MLDebtrelief_Ndis_OECD_DAC	Development assistance related to debt relief by multilateral agencies- net disbursements (in millions, current US \$).	OECD- DAC
Totbudgetsup_comm_OECD_CRS	General budget support -commitments. Budget support is defined as "Unearmarked contributions to the government budget; support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies); general programme assistance (when not allocable by sector). All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.
Totnonbudgetsup_IP_comm_OECD_CRS	Total non-budget support for investment projects -commitments. Investment projects comprise a) schemes to increase and/or improve the recipient's stock of physical capital and b) financing the supply of goods and services in support of such schemes. Source: calculated from OECD-CRS data. All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.
Totnonbudgetsup_SP_comm_OECD_CRS	Total non-budget support for sector programmes- commitments. Sector programme aid comprises contributions to carry out wide-ranging development plans in a defined sector such as agriculture, education, transportation, etc. Assistance is made available "in cash" or "in kind", with or without restriction on the specific use of the funds, but on the condition that the recipient executes a development plan in favour of the sector concerned. Source: calculated from OECD-CRS data. All figures are in current USD millions- All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.

Totnonbudgetsup_TC_comm_OECD_CRS	total non-budget support for technical cooperation- commitments. Technical co-operation is defined as financing of activities whose primary purpose is to augment the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of the population of developing countries, i.e. increasing their stock of human intellectual capital, or their capacity for more effective use of their existing factor endowment. It includes the cost of personnel, training and research, as well as associated equipment and administrative costs. All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.
Total_nonbudget_other_comm_OECD_CRS	Total non-budget support for other areas-commitments. These are not marked as investment projects, sector programmes and technical cooperation. All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.
Totbudgetsup_Gdis_OECD_CRS	General budget support -gross disbursements. Budget support is defined as "Unearmarked contributions to the government budget; support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies); general programme assistance (when not allocable by sector). All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.
Totnonbudgetsup_IP_Gdis_OECD_CRS	Total non-budget support for investment projects -gross disbursements. Investment projects comprise a) schemes to increase and/or improve the recipient's stock of physical capital and b) financing the supply of goods and services in support of such schemes. All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.
Totnonbudgetsup_SP_Gdis_OECD_CRS	Total non-budget support for sector programmes- gross disbursements. Sector programme aid comprises contributions to carry out wide-ranging development plans in a defined sector such as agriculture, education, transportation, etc. Assistance is made available "in cash" or "in kind", with or without restriction on the specific use of the funds, but on the condition that the recipient executes a development plan in favour of the sector concerned. All figures are in current USD millions- All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.

Totnonbudgetsup_TC_Gdis_OECD_CRS	total non-budget support for technical cooperation- gross disbursements. Technical co-operation is defined as financing of activities whose primary purpose is to augment the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of the population of developing countries, i.e. increasing their stock of human intellectual capital, or their capacity for more effective use of their existing factor endowment. It includes the cost of personnel, training and research, as well as associated equipment and administrative costs. All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.
Total_nonbudget_other_Gdis_OECD_CRS	Total non-budget support for other areas-gross disbursements. These are not marked as investment projects, sector programmes and technical cooperation. All figures are in current USD millions	OECD-CRS.