



Finding Data: Data on India

ACCESS TO THESE DATA FILES ARE RESTRICTED TO CURRENTLY ENROLLED/EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

- **[Aid Salary Discrepancies and Development Workers' Performance, 2007-2010](#)**
Explored the effects of aid salary discrepancies in the health, education and business sectors of China, India, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Uganda, and the Solomon Islands. The main topics covered dual salaries, workplace justice, harmonisation of salaries, alignment of salaries, aid worker motivation, aid worker performance, poverty reduction, work benefits and culture at work. To obtain a free account please [register](#) with the UKDA.
- **[Annual Survey of Industries](#)**
Principal source of industrial statistics for India. Princeton holds Schedules 1-2 (1983-1985), Schedule 3 (1989-1990), Schedules 4-5 (1993-1995), and Schedules 6-21 (1996-2012). These have geographic identifiers. Summary results may be found at the [MOSPI website](#). There is also a [panel dataset](#) (company names are not provided but IDs can be matched; detailed geography is not present). See Allcott, Hunt, Allan Collard-Wexler, and Stephen D. O'Connell (2015). "[How Do Electricity Shortages Affect Industry? Evidence from India.](#)" [Working Paper \(February\)](#). [American Economic Review](#) for a paper that used the data at NYU and provided [codes for setup files and replication](#).
- **[Arms Transfers to Developing Countries, 1945-1968](#)**
Data on the transfer of arms to 52 developing nations. The Arms Transfers data (Part 1) provide information on donor and recipient, date and site of transfer, quantity, system classification (e.g., aircraft, helicopters, missiles, artilleries, small arms, or naval systems), and date production began and ended. The Weapons Systems data (Part 2) contain detailed coded information about each weapons system.
- **[AsiaBarometer](#)**
Microdata for 2003-2008 has been released. Summary data for 2006 is available. Note: ICPSR only has [2003](#) and [2004](#).
- **[Balsakhi remedial tutoring in Vadodara, India](#)**
Used to evaluate two education programs, remedial education and computer-aided learning, implemented in Vadodara and Mumbai, India. Data included in this study are results from pre-, mid- and post-tests of language and math skills.
- **[Capability of informational campaigns to raise awareness and local participation in primary education in India](#)**
This data is the basis for the article: Banerjee, Abhijit V.; Banerji, Rukmini; Duflo, Esther; Glennerster, Rachel; and Khemani, Stuti: "Pitfalls of Participatory Programs: Evidence from a Randomized Evaluation in Education in India" in the American Economic Journal: Economic Policy.
- **[CASCON Project: Local Conflict Data, 1945-1969](#)**
Contains data on local conflicts for 52 nations in the period 1945-1969. Data are provided for approximately 500 factors affecting the course of each conflict, such as the situations, conditions, or relationships that tend to influence a conflict toward or away from violence. The factors are coded into three phases, the dispute, conflict, and hostilities phases. They are also grouped into several categories: previous or general relations between sides, great power involvement, general external relations, military and strategic, internal organizations, ethnic, economic, internal political pressures or situations, characteristics of one side, communication and information, and actions or controls in the disputed areas. For each conflict, the factor is further coded as either having no information available, not present, present but with no influence, with much, some, or little influence toward violence, or with much, some, or little influence away from violence.
- **[Census of India 1991. Primary Census Abstract.](#)**
Summary data from the 1991 Census of India.

- **Census of India 2001: housing microdata sample**
10 CD Set containing: Vol. 1 (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 2 (Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 3 (Bihar and Jharkhand) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 4 (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 5 (Sikkim, West Bengal, Orissa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 6 (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 7 (Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra and Goa) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 8 (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka) -- Census of India Housing Micro Data Sample, Vol. 9 (Lakshadweep, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry). Also available in an easy to use [SDA format](#).
- **Census of India 2001: primary census abstract**
Summary data for the 2001 Census of India. Also available from the [Census of India](#) website.
- **Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)**
Collaborative program of cross-national research among election studies conducted in over fifty states. The CSES is composed of three tightly linked parts: First, a common module of public opinion survey questions is included in each participant country's post-election study. These "micro" level data include vote choice, candidate and party evaluations, current and retrospective economic evaluations, evaluation of the electoral system itself, in addition to standardized sociodemographic measures. Second, district level data are reported for each respondent, including electoral returns, turnout, and the number of candidates. Finally, system or "macro" level data report aggregate electoral returns, electoral rules and formulas, and regime characteristics.

Covers the United States as well as a number of European democracies, some in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia.
- **Comparative Survey of Freedom, 1972-1976**
Contains information gathered in 5 annual surveys that assessed the degree of freedom in 218 nations and dependencies. Was carried out under the auspices of Freedom House, New York City. The number of cases with data varies from year to year, due to annexation, amalgamation, or the addition of further territories to the roster. Data includes assessments of the political and civil rights of the general population (using a seven-point scale, i.e., 1, most freedom, to 7, least freedom), an overall freedom rating for the country (using a three-point scale, i.e., free, partly free, and not free), and the direction in which this rating appeared to be moving. Surveys after 1972 have added variables that indicate whether a change in the evaluation since the previous survey was due to internal events in the country or to new information about existing conditions. Before 1973, only the presence or absence of change is noted. Thereafter, an increase in the number of coding categories enables the direction of the change to be recorded. The 1976 data include 4 additional variables applicable to 142 cases and provide information about the system of government and the economy of most of the nations studied.
- **Constituency-Level Elections Archive (CLEA)**
Repository of detailed results - including votes received by each candidate/party, total votes cast, number of eligible voters, and seat figures where available - at a constituency level for the lower house legislative elections that have been conducted around the world. The dataset and documentation currently include 1,098 elections from 73 countries. Future releases are being planned that will include more countries & additional elections. Data available in SAS, STATA, SPSS, and raw data formats.
- **Correlates of War (1816+)**
Quantitative data useful for studying international relations. Also includes war within political entities.
- **Crime in India: Riots, Murders, and Dacoity 1954-2006**
Country, state, and district (beginning in 1971) figures on annual numbers of riots, murders, and dacoity events (also, cases of arson beginning in 1996); includes annual state numbers of civil and armed police and area and population figures.
- **Cross-National Time-Series Data Archive**

Covers economic, social, and political indicators of nations and empires of the world, including countries and empires that no longer exist. Select data goes back to 1815. Not all indicators are available for all countries or in all years (even years in which the country existed). Often referred to as Bank's Cross National Time Series.

- **[Data Archive of Social Research on Aging \(DASRA\)](#)**

Contains various large surveys for the USA: Longitudinal Study of Aging, 1984-1990; Longitudinal Retirement History Study, 1969-1979; Second Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA II): Baseline (Second Supplement on Aging (SOA II), 1994-1996) and Wave 2, Survivor and Decedent Files, 1994-1998, and Wave 3 Survivor and Decedent Files, 1999-2000; National Long-Term Care Survey: 1982, 1984, 1989; Hispanic Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly (Hispanic EPESE), Waves I-IV, 1993-2001; and National Survey of Self-Care and Aging (NSSCA), 1990-1994. Also contains select international studies: National Survey of the Japanese Elderly (NSJE): Wave 1-4, 1987-1996; Study on Global Aging and Adult Health (SAGE) (China, Ghana, India, Mexico, Russian Federation, and South Africa (2002-2004); and the Study on Global Aging and Adult Health (SAGE): Pilot Study, 2005. Part of Sociometrics.

- **[Data Bank of Assassinations \(1948-1967\)](#)**

Data on 409 assassination events that occurred in 84 countries. Covers plotted, attempted, or actual assassinations of prominent public figures, such as top government officeholders and military figures, leaders of large trade unions or religious movements, and leaders of minority groups. For each event, information is provided on the country, date, and location of occurrence, the issue involved, the identity of the assassin and of the target, such as the type of group to which the assassin belonged and the political and social position of the target, and the outcome of the event.

- **[Database on Poverty and Growth in India](#)**

Contains detailed statistics on a wide range of topics in India. The data are presented at the state level and at the all-India level separately. The database uses published information to construct comprehensive series in 6 subject blocks. Period coverage is roughly from 1950 to 1994. The database contains 30 spreadsheets and 89 text files (ASCII) that are grouped into the 6 subject blocks. The list of variables included: expenditures (distribution); national accounts; prices; wages; population; and rainfall,

- **[Demographic and Health Surveys](#)**

Used to evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. Provides national and sub-national data on family planning, maternal and child health, child survival, HIV/AIDS/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), infectious diseases, reproductive health and nutrition. Microdata is available free of charge by request. First check [characteristics and sample sizes](#). See the [model questionnaires](#). Data is available for:

- Afghanistan (2010)
- Albania (2008/09)
- Angola (2006/07, 2011)
- Armenia (2000, 2005, 2010)
- Azerbaijan (2006)
- Bangladesh (1993/94, 1996/97, 1999-2001, 2004, 2007, 2011)
- Benin (1996, 2001, 2006, 2011/12)
- Bolivia (1989, 1994, 1998, 2003, 2008)
- Botswana (1988) (restricted)
- Brazil (1986, 1991, 1996)
- Burkina Faso (1993, 1998/99, 2003, 2010)
- Burundi (1987, 2010, 2012)
- Cambodia (1998, 2000, 2005, 2010)
- Cameroon (1991, 1998, 2004, 2011)
- Cape Verde (2005)
- Central African Republic (1994/95)
- Chad (1996/97, 2004)
- Colombia (1986, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010)
- Comoros (1996, 2012)
- Congo (Brazzaville) (2005, 2009, 2011/12)
- Congo Democratic Republic (2007, 2013/14)
- Cote d'Ivoire (1994, 1998/99, 2005, 2011/12)
- Dominican Republic (1986, 1991, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2007, 2013)

- Ecuador (1987)
- Egypt (1988, 1992, 1995-1997, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2014)
- El Salvador (1985)
- Eritrea (1995, 2002) (restricted)
- Ethiopia (2000, 2005, 2011)
- Gabon (2000, 2012)
- Gambia (2013)
- Ghana (1988, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2007-2008, 2014)
- Guatemala (1987, 1995, 1998/99)
- Guinea (1999, 2005, 2012)
- Guyana (2005, 2009)
- Haiti (1994/95, 2000, 2005/06, 2012, 2013)
- Honduras (2005/06, 2011/12)
- India (19992/93, 1998/99, 2005/06)
- Indonesia (1987, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2002-2003, 2007, 2012)
- Jordan (1990, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2009, 2012)
- Kazakhstan (1995, 1999)
- Kenya (1989, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008/09)
- Kyrgyz Republic (1997, 2012)
- Lesotho (2004, 2009)
- Liberia (1986, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013)
- Madagascar (1992, 1997, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2011, 2013)
- Malawi (1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2010, 2012, 2013/14)
- Maldives (2009)
- Mali (1987, 1995/96, 2001, 2006, 2010, 2013)
- Mauritania (2000/01, 2003/04) (restricted)
- Mexico (1987)
- Moldova (2005)
- Morocco (1987, 1992, 1995, 2003/04)
- Mozambique (1997, 2003, 2009, 2011)
- Namibia (1992, 2000, 2006/07, 2013)
- Nepal (1987, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011)
- Nicaragua (1998, 2001)
- Niger (1992, 1998, 2006)
- Nigeria (1990, 1999, 2003, 2008, 2010, 2013)
- Nigeria (Ondo State) (1986)
- Pakistan (1990/91, 2006/07, 2012/13)
- Paraguay (1990)
- Peru (1986, 1991/92, 1996, 2000, 2004-2009)
- Philippines (1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013)
- Rwanda (1992, 2000, 2005, 2007/08, 2010, 2011, 2013)
- Sao Tome and Principe (2008/09)
- Senegal (1986, 1992/93, 1997, 1999, 2005, 2006, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13, 2014)
- Sierra Leone (2008, 2013)
- South Africa (1998)
- Sri Lanka (1987)
- Sudan (1989/90)
- Swaziland (2006/07)
- Tajikistan (2012)
- Tanzania (1991/92, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2003-2005, 2007/08, 2010-2012)
- Thailand (1987)
- Timor Leste (2009)
- Togo (1988, 1998, 2013/2014)
- Trinidad and Tobago (1987)
- Tunisia (1988)
- Turkey (1993, 1998, 2003)
- Turkmenistan (2000)
- Uganda (1988/89, 1995/96, 2000/01, 2004/05 (restricted), 2006, 2009, 2011)
- Ukraine (2007)
- Uzbekistan (1996, 2002)
- Vietnam (1997, 2002, 2005)

- Yemen (1991/92, 1997(restricted), 2013)
- Zambia (1992, 1996, 2001/02, 2007, 2013/14)
- Zimbabwe (1988, 1994, 1999, 2005/06, 2010/11)

DHS data are also available through the Minnesota Population Center's Integrated Demographic and Health Series. Registered DHS dataset users can create customized, pre-merged datasets. The current [IDHS database](#) includes a subset of variables related to women of childbearing age and incorporates data from 76 samples from 18 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

- **[Determinants of Aid in the Post-Cold War Era](#)**
Estimates the responsiveness of aid to recipient countries' economic and physical needs, civil/political rights, and government effectiveness. Looks exclusively at the post-Cold War era and use fixed effects to control for the political, strategic, and other considerations of donors. Finds that aid and per capita income have been negatively related, while aid has been positively related to infant mortality, rights, and government effectiveness.
- **[DevInfo India 3.0](#)**
Official national socio-economic database for India developed by the Government of India's Central Statistical Office. This latest release includes data sourced from the District Level Household and Facility Survey-3, the revised National Family Health Survey-3, the latest National Sample Survey reports, and key results of Census 2011.
- **[Education Statistics \(World Bank\)](#)**
Worldwide data on education from national statistical reports, statistical annexes of new publications, and other data sources. Includes public expenditure data.
- **[Electoral Performance and Criminal Status of Candidates Contesting the 2004 and 2009 Parliamentary Elections to the Lok Sabha \(India\)](#)**
Contains information on the election results for and criminal charges against all candidates contesting elections to the lower house of the Parliament of India, the Lok Sabha, in the 2004 and 2009 elections. These were the first national elections conducted after the 2002 Supreme Court ruling mandating that all candidates running for public office file affidavits with the Election Commission of India prior to the election. In these affidavits, candidates report their criminal histories or pending criminal charges. Only charges for offenses punishable by 2 or more years of imprisonment, which were lodged more than 6 months before the candidate filed for candidacy, must be reported. Affidavits were compiled and digitized by the Liberty Institute of India, a New Delhi-based non-government organization, and posted on its website. The investigators compiled election results from the Election Commission of India and criminal status data from the affidavits. The unit of analysis is the individual candidate, and the dataset includes each candidate's name, party affiliation, election year, geographic area (state and parliamentary constituency), election results (votes received, win/loss, and rank among candidates), and whether or not charges were filed against the candidate.
- **[EM-DAT : the International Disaster Database](#)**
Essential core data on the occurrence and effects of over 18,000 mass disasters in the world from 1900 to present.
- **[Encouraging teacher attendance through monitoring with cameras in rural Udaipur, India](#)**
Used to evaluate an incentive program for teacher attendance implemented in rural Rajasthan in 2003. It includes teacher and student attendance and teacher and student test scores.
- **[Foreign Conflict Behavior, 1950-1968](#)**
Contains data on over 13,000 foreign conflict acts of 113 nations in the period 1950-1968. Data are provided for actor and object, either of which may refer to nations, colonies, international organizations, or groups in rebellion against national authority and involved in international relations. Data are also provided for official and unofficial acts, which are categorized into violent and nonviolent acts. Violent acts are further categorized into planned and unplanned acts, as well as unclassified acts. These include warning or defensive acts related to a developing conflict situation, threat, war, clash, or negative behavior such as blockade, embargo, or diplomatic rebuff of one nation by another. Nonviolent acts include boycott and anti-foreign demonstrations.

- **Generations of Talent Study**
Sought to examine several dimensions of quality of employment as experienced by today's multigenerational workforces. The primary goal was to explore how country-related factors and age-related factors affect employees' perceptions of quality of employment. Information was gathered from employees working in 11 different countries including the United States, United Kingdom, China, India, Spain, Brazil, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, and Botswana. The industry sectors included technology, pharmaceuticals, consulting, energy, and finance. Demographic variables included gender, birth year, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, number of children, hourly wage, salary, and household income.
- **Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Adult Population Survey Data Set, 1998-2003**
Designed to capture various aspects of firm creation and entrepreneurship across countries.
- **Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM): Expert Questionnaire Data, 1999-2003**
Designed to capture various aspects of firm creation and entrepreneurship across countries. Seeks to measure the national attributes considered critical for new firm births and small firm growth.

Sample Size: 4,685 experts from over 38 countries and 3 subnational regions: Hong Kong, Shenzhen (China), and Taiwan.
- **Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database (2011+)**
Measures how people around the world - including the poor, women, and rural residents - manage their day-to-day finances and plan for the future. Expected to be conducted every 3 years. First round included 140 countries.
- **Global Terrorism Database II, 1998-2004**
Undertaken to address the fact that there is little robust empirical analysis of terrorism. The two primary reasons for this problem included insufficient temporal and spatial coverage of available data, and a lack of public availability of terrorism data. Due to this lack of available empirical data regarding terrorism, the researchers sought to code and verify a previously unavailable dataset composed of terrorist events recorded for the entire world from 1998 through 2004. The goal was to create a comprehensive and sound data set on global terrorism that can be used to derive methodologically robust insights into the phenomenon of terrorism and how to counter it. Not intended to be merged with the Global Terrorism Database, 1970-1997. The data being distributed in this data collection were collected using different methods and often different data definitions. Accordingly, the databases should not be used for direct comparison. Does not examine state terrorism. For more recent see the [direct website](#).
- **GlobeScan/BBC World Service Views of Countries' Poll, 2005-2009**
Major survey exploring how people in 33 countries view various countries.
- **ICRISAT Village Level Study from India**
Village level studies in India on the impact of science on helping the poor. See the [ICRISAT](#) pages for more information.
- **ICT Diffusion and Distribution Dataset, 1990-2007**
Contains 2 types of indicators for the global distribution of information, communication and technology (ICT) resources. Includes gini coefficients for the distribution of Internet access within countries, and a technology diffusion index that weights the distribution of broadband subscribers, personal computers, mobile phones, Internet users, and international Internet bandwidth by economic output.
- **India (Bihar, Gujarat, UP) Provider Assessments**
Covers Oct 1, 2011 - Jul 31, 2012.
- **India - Assessing Innovations in Malaria Control Service Delivery: Impact Evaluation under India's National Vector Borne Disease Control Program - Endline Survey 2010-2011**
- **India - Fundamental Rights Litigation 1961-2008**
Researchers from the World Bank coded the contents of court decisions relating to public interest litigation; scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes; and women's and children's rights that reached the Indian Supreme Court in the last forty years.

- [India - Incentivizing Sanitation Uptake and Sustainable Usage through Micro Health Insurance Impact Evaluation 2014, Baseline Survey](#)
- [India DataHub](#)
- [India Human Development Survey \(2005\)](#)
Two one-hour interviews in each household covered topics concerning health, education, employment, economic status, marriage, fertility, gender relations, and social capital. Children aged 8-11 completed short reading, writing and arithmetic tests. Additional village, school, and medical facility interviews will be available at a later date.

Sample Size: Nationally representative, multi-topic survey of 41,554 households in 1,503 villages and 971 urban neighborhoods across India.
- [India Human Development Survey - II, 2011-12](#)
Nationally representative, multi-topic survey of 42,152 households in 1,503 villages and 971 urban neighborhoods across India. These data are mostly re-interviews of households interviewed in for [IHDS-I](#) in 2004-05. Two one-hour interviews in each household covered topics concerning health, education, employment, economic status, marriage, fertility, gender relations, and social capital. Children aged 8-11 completed short reading, writing and arithmetic tests.
- [India Sub-National Problem Set 1960-2004](#)
Compiles events data drawn from representative news accounts of violent conflicts in India to identify and delineate spatial, temporal, and intensity parameters of societal conflict processes.
- [Indian National Election Study, 1967, 1971, 1979, 1985](#)
Series of face-to-face surveys of adults in India in the periods immediately following the 1967, 1971, 1979, and 1985 national elections. The focus was on the perceptions, attitudes, and behavior of the adult public toward party structures and organizations at the national level of government. In order to assess the sources of influence on respondents' political attitudes and behavior, they were asked about issues they considered to be most important to both the local and state population, and to rank these issues in order of priority. Respondents were also asked for their opinion on public organizations in India, as well as their level of involvement in these organizations. Respondents were asked if they aligned themselves with a party or a candidate, for whom they voted, and their level of involvement or previous experience in any party or candidate's political campaign. At the national level, respondents were asked for their opinions on the Indian Congress, its role and strength in the government, actions taken and legislation passed by the Congress and the level of involvement it should take concerning bovine issues. Also explored were the involvement and the opinion of the respondent's family and caste in the political process, party campaigns as well as interaction with party leaders. Demographic information includes whether or not the respondent was from a rural or urban setting, their caste classification, gender, age, religion, household composition, occupation, father's occupation, level of education completed, and income and monthly expenditures.
- [Indiastat.com](#)
Socio-economic statistical facts and figures for India at the national and state level.
- [Internal Marketing and Performance Surveys of India Call Centres, 2007-2009](#)
Examined the topics of human resource management and internal marketing in Indian call centres. The data available from the UK Data Archive are from the 2nd phase of research which aimed to gain an in-depth understanding about the nature of internal marketing strategies of various types of call centres operating in India. A self-completion questionnaire was administered to 3 major business process outsourcing companies in India. Main topics included organizational commitment, service quality, productivity, rewards, and turnover intentions. To obtain a free account please [register](#) with the UKDA.
- [International Comparative Study on the Management, Productivity, and Effectiveness of Research Teams and Institutions \(ICSOPRU\), 1971-1989](#)
Aimed to improve the management of research teams and institutions and increase awareness of their responsibility concerning proper application of research results. Concrete objectives were twofold: (1) on the international level, to make widely available comparable facts and experiences concerning the management of research teams and to promote multilateral as well as bilateral cooperation in this field, and (2) on the national level to provide all those concerned (science policy-makers, research

managers, scientists, engineers) with substantive information on the state of their national research potential and to encourage them, on the basis of this information compared eventually with similar information from other countries, to take self-corrective actions as needed to improve the level of effectiveness and productivity of the research teams and institutions. 17 countries from Africa, the Arab States, Asia, Europe and Latin America took part. There were 4 stages or rounds of data collection: 6 countries (Austria, Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Sweden) in Round 1 (February-September 1974), 6 countries (Argentina, Egypt, India, Republic of Korea [South], Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R.) in Round 2 (June 1978-September 1981), 5 countries (Brazil, India, Nigeria, Spain, Ukrainian S.S.R.) in Round 3 (October 1981-November 1985), and 4 countries (China, Ghana, Hungary, Mexico) in Round 4 (May 1985- June 1987). Each round of questionnaires had different items (except for Rounds 2 and 3 which were the same). Round 1 items included general administrative information relevant to the research units answered by the administrator of the unit, scientific information on the research unit and information relevant to the unit's head answered by the head of the unit, individual information answered by scientists and engineers of the unit, individual information answered by technicians of the unit, and external evaluation of the research units from various scientific and administrative perspectives answered by external evaluators. Rounds 2 and 3 included general information about the research unit answered by the head of the unit, information on the respondent and his or her evaluation of the research unit's management, items on productivity and effectiveness answered by head of the unit along with scientists, engineers, and technicians of the unit, EV-rating of the research unit's effectiveness on a series of dimensions dealing with scientific or social criteria and administrative criteria answered by external evaluators. The 4th round of questionnaires included information on the institutional environment of the research unit answered by the head of the institution, general information on the research unit answered by the head of the unit, information on the respondent and his or her evaluation of the research unit's management, items on productivity and effectiveness answered by the head of the unit, scientists, engineers, and technicians.

- **[International Religious Freedom Data \(2001, 2003, 2005, 2008\)](#)**

Contains aggregate measures from U.S. State Department's International Religious Freedom Reports. This coding produced data on 196 different countries and territories but excluded the United States. Also includes 3 indexes calculated from these data: Government Regulation of Religion index, Social Regulation of Religion index, Government Favoritism of Religion index. Part of the Association of Religion Data Archives. [2008](#) is found separately.

- **[IPUMS-International Census Data](#)**

Project dedicated to collecting and distributing census data from around the world. Samples are currently available for Argentina (1970, 1980, 1991, 2001, 2010), Armenia (2001, 2011), Austria (1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011), Bangladesh (1991, 2001, 2011), Belarus (1999), Bolivia (1976, 1992, 2001), Brazil (1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010), Burkina Faso (1985, 1996, 2006), Cambodia (1998, 2008), Cameroon (1976, 1987, 2005), Canada (1971, 1981, 1991, 2001), Chile (1960, 1970, 1982, 1992, 2002), China (1982, 1990), Colombia (1964, 1973, 1985, 1993, 2005), Costa Rica (1963, 1973, 1984, 2000, 2011), Cuba (2002), Dominican Republic (1960, 1970, 1981, 2002, 2010), Ecuador (1962, 1974, 1982, 1990, 2001, 2010), Egypt (1996, 2006), El Salvador (1992, 2007), Ethiopia [1984, 1994, 2007], Fiji (1966, 1976, 1986, 1996, 2007), France (1962, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990, 1999, 2006, 2011), West Germany (1970, 1987), East Germany (1971, 1981) Ghana (1984, 2000, 2010), Greece (1971, 1981, 1991, 2001), Guinea (1983, 1996), Haiti (1971, 1982, 2003), Hungary (1970, 1980, 1990, 2001, India (1983, 1987, 1993, 1999, 2004 -- all employment surveys), Indonesia (1971, 1976, 1980, 1985, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010), Iran (2006), Iraq (1997), Ireland (1971, 1979, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2002, 2006, 2011), Israel (1972, 1983, 1995), Italy (2001), Jamaica (1982, 1991, 2001), Jordan (2004), Kenya (1969, 1979, 1989, 1999, 2009), Kyrgyz Republic (1999, 2009), Liberia (1974, 2008), Malawi (1987, 1998, 2008), Malaysia (1970, 1980, 1991, 2000), Mali (1987, 1998, 2009), Mexico (1960, 1970, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010), (Mongolia 1989, 2000), Morocco (1982, 1994, 2004), Mozambique [1997, 2007], Nepal (2001), Netherlands (1960, 1971, 2001), Nicaragua (1971, 1995, 2005), Nigeria (2006-2010), Pakistan (1973, 1981, 1998), Palestine (1997, 2007), Panama (1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010), Paraguay [1962, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2002], Peru (1993, 2007), Philippines (1990, 1995, 2000), Portugal (1981, 1991, 2001, 2011), Puerto Rico (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010), Romania (1977, 1992, 2002), Rwanda (1991, 2002), Saint Lucia (1980, 1991), Senegal (1988, 2002), Sierra Leone (2004), Slovenia (2002), South Africa (1996, 2001, 2007, 2011), Spain (1981, 1991, 2001, 2011), South Sudan (2008), Sudan (2008), Switzerland (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000), Tanzania (1988, 2002), Thailand (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000), Turkey (1985, 1990, 2000), Uganda (1991, 2001), Ukraine (2001), United Kingdom (1991, 2001), United States (1850+), Uruguay (1963, 1975, 1985, 1996,

2006, 2011), Venezuela (1971, 1981, 1990, 2001), Vietnam (1989, 1999, 2009), Zambia (1990, 2000, 2010). Registration is required.

- [Law, Finance and Development Indices, 1970-2005](#)

Examined the links between legal systems and economic development, focusing on the relationship between law and finance. New datasets were created, charting legal change over time in the areas of shareholder protection, creditor protection and labour regulation. Indices with up to 60 indicators were used to code for the law of five significant countries (France, Germany, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) for 36 years (1970-2005), and reduced-form indices of 10-12 indicators to code for a wider sample (25 countries) for the period 1995-2005. Main topics covered include: law and finance, corporate governance, economic development, legal origin, comparative law, varieties of capitalism, shareholder protection, creditor protection, labour regulation, stock market development and labour market flexibility. To obtain a free account please [register](#) with the UKDA.

- [Lijphart Elections Archive](#)

Static research collection of district level election results for approximately 350 national legislative elections in 26 countries that was maintained through 2003.

- [Living Standards Measurement Study \(LSMS\) household surveys](#)

Established by the World Bank in 1980 to explore ways of improving the type and quality of household data collected by government statistical offices in developing countries. Objectives were to develop new methods for monitoring progress in raising levels of living, to identify the consequences for households of current and proposed government policies, and to improve communications between survey statisticians, analysts, and policymakers. Surveys have been conducted in more than two dozen countries. See the [LSMS Data Set Finder](#) for topics by country.

Data is available for download from the web site for:

- Albania 1996 (requires permission), 2002-2005, 2008, 2012
- Azerbaijan 1995
- Bosnia and Herzegovina 2001-2004
- Brazil 1996-1997
- Bulgaria 1995, 1997, 2001, 2003, 2007
- China 1995, 1997
- Cote d'Ivoire 1985-1988
- Ethiopia 2011-2012, 2013-2014
- Guatemala 2000
- India 1997-1998
- Iraq 2006-2007
- Yugoslavia- Kosovo 2000
- Kyrgyz Republic 1993, 1996-1998
- Malawi 2004-2005 (restricted), 2010-2011, 2013 (unrestricted)
- Nicaragua 1993, 1998-1999, 2001, 2005
- Niger 2011
- Nigeria 2010-2011, 2012-2013
- Panama 1997, 2003, 2008
- Papua New Guinea 1996
- Peru 1985, 1990-1991, 1994
- Serbia 2002, 2003, 2007
- South Africa 1993
- Tajikistan 1999, 2003, 2007, 2009
- Tanzania 1991-1994, 2004, 2008-2011
- Timor Leste 2001, 2007
- Uganda 2010-2012

Surveys have been done in other countries but procedures for obtaining the data vary.

- Armenia 1996
- Ecuador 1994, 1995, 1998
- Ghana 1987-1989, 1991-1992, 1998-1999, 2005-2006
- Guyana 1992-1993

Search DSS

☒ Data
(DSS/ICPSR/Roper)

☐ DSS site only

Finding Data

- [Data](#)
- [Subject specialists](#)

Analyzing Data

- [Software](#)
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 - [R](#)
- [Getting Started](#)
- [Consultants](#)

Citing data

About Us

DSS lab consultation schedule

(Monday-Friday)

Sep 1-Nov [By appt.](#)
6 [here](#)

Nov 9-Dec 18 [Walk-in, 2-5 pm*](#)
 Dec 20-Jan 29 [By appt. here](#)
 Feb 1-May 3 [Walk-in, 1-5 pm*](#)
 May 4-May 10 [Walk-in, 2-5 pm*](#)
 May 11-Aug 31 [By appt. here](#)

For quick questions email data@princeton.edu.

*No appts. necessary during walk-in hrs.

Note: the DSS lab is open as long as Firestone is open, no appointments necessary to use the lab computers for your own analysis.



- Jamaica 1988-2000
- Kazakhstan 1996
- Morocco 1991
- Nepal 1996, 2003-2004, 2010-2011
- Pakistan 1991
- Romania 1994-1995
- Viet Nam 1992-1993, 1997-1998, 2002-2004

- **[Longitudinal Aging Study in India \(LASI\)](#)**

Focuses on the health, economic, and social well-being of India's elderly population.

- **[Luxembourg Income Studies \(LIS\)](#)**

Household income surveys involving [43 countries](#). Also available are the Luxembourg Employment Study, a database containing data on labor force characteristics for 16 countries (ceased in 2000 and incorporated into LIS), and the Luxembourg Wealth Study, a database containing data on household wealth in [12 countries](#). Users must register to gain access, but registration is free for academic use. For variables in the [LIS](#) and [LWS](#) over time see their web sites.

- **[Manpower Employment Outlook Survey \(1st Quarter 2007+\)](#)**

Indicator of hiring activity for the next quarter. The forecast includes responses from over 65,000 employers in 42 countries and covers the world's major labor markets.

- **[Measurement of Cross-cutting Cleavages and Other Multidimensional Cleavage Structures](#)**

Contains 69 new indices for race, ethnicity, language, religion, income, and geography.

- **[Measuring the impact of microfinance in Hyderabad, India](#)**

This database provides information on 2,800 households living in slums in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (India's fifth largest city) in 2005. Information was collected on household composition, education, employment, asset ownership, decision-making, expenditure, borrowing, saving, and any businesses currently operated by the household or stopped within the last year.

- **[National Sample Survey. Common Property Resources & Village Facilities. India. Round 54 \(1998\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene Services. India. Round 54 \(1998\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Consumer Expenditure. India. Rounds 38 \(1983\), 43 \(1987-1988\), 45-64 \(1989-2008\), 66 \(2009-2010\), 68 \(2011-2012\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Debt and Investment. India. Rounds 48 \(1992\), 59 \(2003\), 70 \(2013\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Developmental Milestones of Children. India. Round 47 \(1991\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Disabled Person. India. \(Round 47 \(1991\), Round 58 \(2002\)\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Economic Activities of Tribals. India. \(Round 44 - 1988-1989\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars. India. Round 64 \(2007-2008\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Employment and Unemployment. India. Rounds 38 \(1983\), 43 \(1987-1988\), 50 \(1993-1994\), 55 \(1999-2000\), 60-62 \(2004-2006\), 66 \(2009-2010\), 68 \(2011-2012\)](#)**
[IPUMS](#) has the data to the regional level for 1983 and 1993 and the district level for 1987, 1999, 2004. Not all fields from the full survey are included but ones related to employment, unemployment, and many others are included.

- **[National Sample Survey. Health Care. India. Round 52 \(1995-1996\)](#)**

- **[National Sample Survey. Housing Conditions. India. Rounds 49 \(1993\), 58 \(2002\), 65 \(2008-2009\), 69 \(2012\)](#)**

1993 includes Migration. 2012 includes Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

- [National Sample Survey. Informal Non-Agricultural Enterprises. India. Round 55 \(1999-2000\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Land & Livestock Holdings. India. Round 48 \(1992\); Round 59\(2003 Reports only\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Literacy and Culture. India. Round 47 \(1991\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Living Conditions of Tribals. India. \(Round 44 - 1988-1989\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Manufacturing Enterprises. India. Round 62 \(2005-2006\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Maternity, Childcare, Family Planning & Utilization of Distribution. India. Round 42 \(1986-1987\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Migration & Ownership of Land \(by Non-Tribal\) in Tribal Areas. India. \(Round 44 - 1988-1989\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Morbidity, Health Care, and the Condition of the Aged. India. Round 60 \(2004\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Non Directory and Own Account Trading Establishments/Enterprises. India. \(Round 46 \(1990-1991\), Round 53 \(1997\)\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Participation & Expenditure in Education. India. Round 64 \(2007-2008\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Participation in Education. India. Round 42 \(1986-1987\) and 52 \(1995-1996\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Particulars of Slums. India. Rounds 49 \(1993\), 58 \(2002\), 65 \(2008-2009\), 69 \(2012\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Service Sector Enterprises excluding Trade. India. Round 63 \(2006-2007\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers. Round 59 \(2003 Reports only\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Social Consumption in India. Education. Round 71 \(2014\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Social Consumption in India. Health. Round 71 \(2014\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Survey on Persons Aged 60 years & Above. India. Round 42 \(1986-1987\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India. \(Round 45 \(1989-1990\); Round 51 \(1994-1995\); Round 56\(2000-2001 Reports only\)\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Unorganized Services excluding Trade and Finance. India. Round 57 \(2001-2002\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Utilization of Medical Services. India. Round 42 \(1986-1987\)](#)
- [National Sample Survey. Village Facilities. India. \(Round 47 \(1991\), Round 58 \(2002\)\)](#)
 Collected data on availability of various infrastructure facilities in the villages of India. Collected information on village facilities along with some information on availability of facilities for the disabled persons in the villages. Includes electricity connection; non conventional energy sources (solar, wind etc); community TV; Cable TV connection; drinking water sources; irrigation sources; cooperative society; self- help groups; availability of Government development programs; distance from nearest facility; type of roads available; education and related facilities; health facilities; other facilities such as bank, post office, veterinary, market; health and rehabilitation facilities for disabled persons.
- [Occupational Wages around the World \(OWW\) Database](#)

Contains occupational wage data for 161 occupations in 171 countries from 1983 to 2008.

- **Offshoring and Outsourcing Innovation? The New Challenge for Multinationals, 2007-2010**
Western multinationals are now increasingly locating their research and development (R&D) activities in the emerging economies of China and India. This offshoring of innovation raises the following questions for policy makers and multinational firms: 1) What is the extent and nature of outsourcing and offshoring innovation, especially to emerging economies like India and China? 2) What are the main drivers of the globalisation of innovation? Answering these questions involved collecting secondary data on the R&D locations of the world's largest multinationals. The sample covers a wide range of industries, including pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electronics, engineering, and equipment manufacturing. Data were collected in 4 steps. First, an in-depth search of corporate and subsidiary websites across individual countries was used to objectively identify the location and number of R&D facilities across nations. Second, these data were cross-checked and complemented with searches of the Factiva and Corporate Affiliations databases. Factiva provides news reports from global media, and includes reports of R&D activities. Corporate Affiliations is a repository of information of corporations' affiliates, subsidiaries, and divisions worldwide. Third, a subset of these data were further cross-checked by matching the locations of R&D centres with the addresses of inventors of patents assigned in the last 3 years to these firms; the Delphion database and the US Patent and Trade Office website were used for these searches. Fourth, managers of individual firms were contacted to clarify contradictions. Includes Fortune 500 companies listed in 2008 (excluding financial services firms) in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK & USA. These data are under embargo at the request of the depositor until 1 January 2012. To obtain a free account please [register](#) with the UKDA.
- **Pattern of Human Concerns Data, 1957-1963**
Of the 14 nations included in the original study, these data cover the following 10: Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, India, Israel, Nigeria, Panama, United States, West Germany, and Yugoslavia. (The data for Egypt, Japan, the Philippines, and Poland are not available through ICPSR.) In India and Israel the interviews were conducted in 2 waves, with different samples. Besides ascertaining the usual personal information, the study employed a "Self-Anchoring Striving Scale," an open-ended scale asking the respondent to define hopes and fears for self and the nation, to determine the two extremes of a self-defined spectrum on each of several variables. After these subjective ratings were obtained, the respondents indicated their perceptions of where they and their nations stood on a hypothetical ladder at three different points in time. Demographic variables include the respondents' age, gender, marital status, and level of education.
- **Pew Global Attitudes Project**
Worldwide public opinion surveys that encompasses a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. Topics have included views of Asian nations of each other, Muslims in Europe, images of the United States, the Iraq War, and foreign policy. Surveys include different [nations and topics](#) by year.
- **Polio Communication Info**
Launched jointly by the Government of India and UNICEF intended to monitor and track polio eradication programmes in Northern India.
- **Political Business Cycles in Open Economies in 28 Developing Countries From Latin America, Asia, and Africa, 1976-2002**
Looked at whether opportunistic and partisan business cycles influence fiscal policy in 28 developing countries when controlling for de facto exchange rate regimes and capital mobility. Several issues were investigated: 1) opportunistic business cycles, whether elections cause the governments budget balance (taxes minus spending) to experience fiscal expansion (lower taxes and higher spending) in order to stimulate the economy; 2) partisan business cycles, whether left-wing parties engage in more fiscal expansion; 3) whether growing capital mobility (the ability of financial capital to move across borders) will encourage or inhibit a government's ability to engage in fiscal expansion with an impending election or left-wing party; and 4) whether the exchange rate regime (the rules for determining the exchange rate) is a mitigating factor.
- **Political Events Project, 1948-1965**
Contains data on 6,754 political instability events in 84 selected nations in the period 1948-1965.

These data, which permit measurement of political instability and the correlates of internal conflict behavior, are concerned with conflict directed by groups and individuals in the prevailing political system against other groups or persons, and with uncovering the determinants of stability within all national political systems. The variables in the dataset are divided into four basic types: variables that identify events, classify events, describe events, and evaluate events. The study provides a conflict intensity rating for each event. Political instability events are classified from low to high and include institutionally prescribed elections, the fall of cabinets, martial laws, assassinations of significant group leaders, mass arrests, coup d'etats, and civil wars.

- **[Polling the Nations](#)**
Compilation of public opinion surveys conducted in the United States and more than 100 other countries. Each record includes the question asked and the responses given, the polling organization responsible for the work, the date the information was released, the sample size, and the groups or areas included in the interview.
- **[Population Council. Data Portal.](#)**
Microdata for Bangladesh, Guatemala, India, and Vietnam on a wide variety of topics including contraception, child marriage, gender based violence, HIV prevention and transmission, population policy, schooling, sexuality and sexual behavior, sex education, youth and transition to adulthood, and financing literacy. Registration is required.
- **[Population Exposure Estimates in Proximity to Nuclear Power Plants, Locations](#)**
Provides a global data set of point locations and attributes describing nuclear power plants and reactors.
- **[Powerful women: female leadership and gender bias in India](#)**
Includes information on 265 village councils, reservations and public goods in West Bengal and Rajasthan. The data sets are based upon information provided by GP Pradhans, local villagers, and the 1991 Indian Census.
- **[Research on Early Life and Aging Trends and Effects \(RELATE\): A Cross-National Study](#)**
Compiles cross-national data that contain information that can be used to examine the effects of early life conditions on older adult health conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, obesity, functionality, mortality, and self-reported health. The complete cross sectional/longitudinal dataset (n=147,278) was compiled from major studies of older adults or households across the world that in most instances are representative of the older adult population either nationally, in major urban centers, or in provinces. It includes over 180 variables with information on demographic and geographic variables along with information about early life conditions and life course events for older adults in low, middle and high income countries. Selected variables were harmonized to facilitate cross national comparisons.
- **[Rural Development in Deccan Maharashtra, India: Village Panel Study, 1942-1977](#)**
Examines the economic & occupational changes experienced by families living in Sugao, a village in the state of Maharashtra, India. The residents were surveyed in 1942 and 1958 to uncover aspects of their daily lives and again in 1977 to explore more fully the effects of the economic attraction of Bombay, an industrialized metropolis 150 miles away, on village life. Data were collected at both the individual & family levels. Respondents were queried on such topics as caste, gender, age, marital status, education, residence, primary, secondary, and tertiary occupations, location of occupation, years employed at occupation, income, work habits, and job classification. Families reported on their size and composition, members living outside the village, economic relationships with others, acquisition, size, and construction of housing unit, and home improvements. Information was also gathered on family income sources and, in particular, on the amount of money and goods remitted to the village by family members living and working in Bombay. Agricultural issues explored include family labor provided for farming, amount of irrigated and non-irrigated land, productivity of the land, and the type, number, and location of livestock.
- **[School Report Cards \(India\) \(2005+\)](#)**
- **[Spirit and Power: A 10-Country Survey of Pentecostals](#)**
Investigates the religious, political, and civic views of renewalists (i.e., Pentecostals and Charismatics) around the world. Includes surveys in 10 countries with sizeable renewalist populations: the United States; Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, India, the

Philippines, and South Korea. In each country, surveys were conducted among a random sample of the general public, with an oversample of renewalists, to yield sufficient sample sizes for analysis.

- [Statistical Abstracts of the World \(ProQuest\)](#)

For a select list of countries, contains recent yearbooks. Tables are available in Excel format and have been converted to English.

- [Statistical Year Book India \(2013\)](#)

Previous editions can be found in paper in Firestone HA1711 .A52 under various titles back to 1949.

- [Statistics of Trade Union Membership \(1980-2009\)](#)

Includes data for 49 countries. Dates vary by country but range from 1980-2009. For post 2009, use [ILOSTAT](#). Once in click on "Browse by subject" then "Yearly indicators" then Trade unions and collective bargaining. For the time being, for most countries, statistics available for these topics only up to 2010. Statistics referring to 2011-2013 are currently under verification and will soon be included in ILOSTAT.

Citation:

Statistics of Trade Union Membership (1980-2009) (Electronic File)

Producer: International Labor Office

- [Survey on the Status of Women And Fertility](#)

Survey on the Status of Women And Fertility - A Comparative Study of Women's Status and Fertility in Five Asian Countries. Most surveys with good data on fertility and fertility-related behavior lacked measures of female autonomy and the roles played by women within households and communities. In an effort to redress this gap in the available data base, a team of researchers was assembled in the late 1980s to do a set of comparative studies in Thailand, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Pakistan. After some preliminary studies and consultation, it was resolved to do larger scale surveys in each country, with samples of women and their husbands drawn from purposively selected communities, defined in different ways in different countries. The focus on communities was motivated by a recognition that many of the most salient theoretical ideas concerning the status of women and fertility were best operationalized at this macro level (Smith, 1989). The studies themselves were fielded in 1993 and 1994.

Citation:

Survey on the Status of Women And Fertility (Electronic File)

Principal investigator: Smith, Herbert L., Sharon J. Ghuman, Helen J. Lee, and Karen Oppenheim Mason.

Distributor: <http://www.pop.upenn.edu/swaf/>

Version: 2000

- [Survey Study of 43 Supreme Court Common Law Judges on the Use of Foreign Law in Constitutional Rights Cases](#)

Survey study of 43 judges from the British House of Lords, the Caribbean Court of Justice, the High Court of Australia, and the Supreme Courts of Ireland, India, Israel, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States on the use of foreign law in constitutional rights cases. As the focus of attempts to both explain and justify the use of foreign law in constitutional discourse, the attitudes of apex judges are clearly at issue. Aims to shed light on how common law judges view foreign law as a source of argument in constitutional rights matters, and how they "see" transnational sources.

- [Time Use Survey during the year 1998-99 through the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics in 6 selected states namely Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya.](#)

Survey of time use for select states in India.

- [Udaipur Health Survey](#)

Collected data on health and economics from rural households and health facilities in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan in northwestern India. The facility survey was from June 2002-August 2003.

- [University of Texas Inequality Project](#)

Project concerned with measuring and explaining movements of inequality in wages and earnings and patterns of industrial change around the world. National and regional inequality data for Argentina, Brazil, China, Cuba, Europe, India, Russia, and the United States. National and industrial

inequality data for Taiwan.

- **Varshney-Wilkinson Dataset on Hindu-Muslim Violence in India, 1950-1995, Version 2**
Comprehensive data on all Hindu-Muslim riots reported in the major Indian newspaper of record (The Times of India, Bombay edition), from January 1950 through December 1995. The dataset includes information on location (town, village, state, district, country), casualties, duration, reported causes, official involvement, policing arrangements, and other characteristics.
- **Voice of the People Series (2005+)**
Annual survey to solicit public opinion on social and political issues. Every year the survey will be conducted in approximately 50 countries, with a minimal sample size of 500 per country. Wherever possible, within each country a nationally representative sample n=500 adults, male and female, aged 18 and older will be used. In some emergent countries, where such research conditions are not possible, there may be stated variations to this (e.g. urban areas only). Similarly, in the developed world interviews will be conducted by telephone, while in emergent and under-developed countries face to face interviews will be conducted. Demographic variables include sex, age, household income, education level, employment status, and religious preference.
- **Women in Development Series (1979-1980, 1983)**
Series of studies on women in development in 1970 with data drawn primarily from national censuses, surveys, statistical abstracts, and international statistical compendia. References are also made in some cases to evaluative studies conducted by individual researchers, research teams, and the staff of the International Demographic Data Center of the Bureau. These data constitute the most recently available information at the time of collection. The aim of this data series was to provide a reliable, up-to-date, accessible database on women in development which can illuminate the discrepancies in the roles and status of women against those of men throughout the world in order to serve as a basis for the promotion of both intranational and international parity between the sexes. The studies that comprise the Women in Development series consist of national-level data concerning female/male differentials over a range of demographic and socio-economic variables. Wherever possible, the data are broken down by age and urban/rural residence to facilitate further analysis. The series is cumulative and the data are presented in basic tabular format. Initially, the data tables were compiled for 69 developing nations from Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Near East that were recipients of the United States Agency for International Development aid. The first collection, Women in Development, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8053), included all the aid-recipient nations regardless of population size. Subsequently, data were compiled for all remaining nations of the world with a population of five million or more, and statistics for the original nations were updated to reflect more recent information. The second collection in the series, Women in Development IV, 1983 (ICPSR 8155), covered approximately 120 nations from Asia, the Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Near East, North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union.
- **Women in National Parliaments (1997+)**
World and regional averages of the percentage of women in national parliaments.
- **Women in Parliament, 1945-2003: Cross-National Dataset**
Information on women's inclusion in parliamentary bodies in over 150 countries from 1945 to 2003. Allows for extensive, large-scale, cross-national investigation of the factors that explain women's attainment of political power over time and provides educators with comprehensive international and historical information on women in a variety of political positions. Information is provided on female suffrage, the first female member of parliament, yearly percentages of women in parliaments, when women reached important representational milestones, such as 10 %, 20 %, and 30 % of a legislature, and when women achieved highly-visible political positions, such as prime minister, president, or head of parliament.
- **Workplace Ethnography (WE) Project, 1944-2002**
Provided deep descriptions on a wide range of topics, such as worker behavior, management behavior, coworker relations, labor process, conflict and resistance, citizenship behavior, emotional labor, and sexual harassment. Coding of these characteristics yielded variables based on descriptions of worklife in specific organizational settings. The study data was collected in mainly two periods: the early 1990s and the early 2000s. The study generated 204 ethnographic cases. These cases were derived from 156 separate books since the observations reported in some books allowed the coding of multiple cases. The general scope of questions included organizational factors such as occupation, workplace organization, pay scheme, employment size, the situation of the company, the nature of

company ownership, staff turnover, layoff frequency, how well the organization operated in terms of communications, recruitment and retention of personnel, and maintenance of equipment, as well as substantive facts concerning labor market opportunity, and labor force composition. On the topic of management, questions addressed leadership, organization of production, sexual harassment, and control strategies. Community factors were assessed through questions regarding unemployment and if the area was rural or urban. A series of questions addressed job satisfaction, pay, benefit package, job security, effort bargain, conflict with management/supervisors, training, worker strategies, conditions of consent/compliance, and nature of consent/compliance. The nature of work was queried through questions regarding autonomy, creativity, meaningful work, freedom of movement, comfort of work, injuries, employment status, and frequency of conflict with customers. Additional questions included size and nature of the focal group, group dynamics, conflict between the focal group and management, basis of alternative social groups at work, and if work friendships carried over to the outside. Questions about methodology covered ethnographer's theoretical orientation, focus of ethnography, ethnographer's gender, data collection method, supplemental data used, main type of supplemental data used, and position of key informant. Additional items gathered basic information about book title, author's last name, modal occupation, industry, country/region, and observer's role.

- **[World Bank Group Country Opinion Survey Program \(COS\)](#)**
Interested in gauging the views of clients and partners who are either involved in development in the given country or who observe activities related to social and economic development. Meant to give the World Bank's team that works in the given country, more in-depth insight into how the Bank's work is perceived.
- **[World Bank Microdata Library](#)**
Portal for all surveys and datasets held in catalogs maintained by the World Bank and a number of contributing external catalogs.
- **[World Contraceptive Use \(2010\)](#)**
Includes trends on contraceptive prevalence and unmet needs for family planning. 2012 is found on the [UN Site](#).
- **[World Database of Happiness: States of Nations](#)**
Includes summary information from social surveys indicating levels of happiness in about 95 countries around the world, along with data on possible causal factors. Includes state level measures for the USA.
- **[World Development Indicators](#)**
Development indicators from the World Bank. Covers population, education, health, aid, poverty and environmental indicators for 208 countries.
- **[World Event/Interaction Survey \(WEIS\) Project, 1966-1978](#)**
Record of the flow of action and response between countries (as well as non-governmental actors, e.g., NATO) reflected in public events reported daily in the New York Times from January 1966 through December 1978. The unit of analysis in the dataset is the event/interaction, referring to words and deeds communicated between nations, such as threats of military force. Each event/interaction is a daily report of an international event. Coded for each event are the actor, target, date, action category, and arena. Also provided are brief textual descriptions for each event.

Sample Size: 98,043 events

- **[World Fertility Data \(2006, 2008\)](#)**
Data on fertility and marriage for 192 countries. The indicators are selected in such a way as to present a concise picture of reproductive behavior from both period and cohort perspectives. The data are compiled from civil registration, population censuses and nationally representative sample surveys. The basic criterion for inclusion of data is its reliability. No attempts were made to estimate missing data. For each country, available data are presented for 2 dates. An earlier date was centered on 1970 and the most recent on 2000 or later. In cases where data for 1970 are not available, the closest date is selected from within the 1960-1985 period. For the later date, the most recent available estimate since 1986 is selected. Reference dates were chosen on the basis of two criteria: the database should contain most recent available data and the benchmark data that should correspond to the beginning of sustained fertility decline in most parts of the world. 2012 is found on

the [UN site](#).

- **[World Health Survey \(WHS\) \(2002-2004\)](#)**

Monitors critical health outcomes and health systems through the fielding of a valid, reliable, and comparable household survey instrument. The WHS was implemented between 2002 and 2004 in countries selected to represent all regions of the world. Study samples were nationally representative and probabilistically selected. Sampling weights were generated and adjusted for the population distribution with final post-stratification corrections for non-response. The total sample size, using nationally representative samples, includes over 300,000 individuals aged 18+ years. For China, Ghana, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa, WHS also serves as SAGE Wave 0. Household data includes a household roster, health insurance coverage, health expenditures, and indicators of permanent income or wealth. Individual level data include sociodemographic information, health state descriptions, health state valuation, risk factors, chronic conditions, mortality, health care utilization, health systems responsiveness and social capital. Registration is required. Each nation was surveyed once during this period. [ICPSR](#) has Wave 0 only. Countries covered: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Republic, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

- **[World Income Inequality Database](#)**

The UNU/WIDER World Income Inequality Database (WIID) collects and stores information on income inequality for developed, developing, and transition countries.

- **[World Marriage Data \(2006, 2008\)](#)**

Contains data on marriage for 192 countries. Indicators are selected in such a way as to present a concise picture of marital behavior from both period & cohort perspectives. Data are compiled from civil registration, population censuses and nationally representative sample surveys. The basic criterion for inclusion of data is its reliability. No attempts were made to estimate missing data. For each country, marital statuses and period indicators are presented for 2 dates. An earlier date was centered on 1970 and the most recent on 2000 or later. In cases where data for 1970 are not available, the closest date is selected from within the 1960-1985 period. For the later date, the most recent available estimate since 1986 is selected. Reference dates were chosen on the basis of two criteria: the database should contain most recent available data and the benchmark data that should correspond to the beginning of sustained fertility decline in most parts of the world. 2012 is found on the [UN site](#).

- **[World Mortality Report \(2011\)](#)**

Includes death rates, infant mortality, under age 5 mortality, life expectancy, and probability of dying between ages 15 and 60. Some data goes back to 1950 with projections to 2015.

- **[World Population Prospects](#)**

Comprehensive set of demographic indicators for 1950-2100. Includes measures of fertility, life expectancy, migration, and measures of the impact of HIV/AIDS. Older versions are on the [DSS server](#).

- **[World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database \(16th. Ed. - 2012\)](#)**

Contains time series data for 1960, 1965, 1970 and annually from 1975-2011 for around 140 different telecommunication and ICT statistics covering the telecommunication network and ICT uptake, mobile services, quality of service, traffic, staff, tariffs, revenue and investment. Data for over 200 economies are available.

- **[World Top Incomes Database](#)**

Provides distribution of top incomes for many nations.

- **World Values Survey (WVS)**

Designed to enable a crossnational comparison of values and norms on a wide variety of topics and to monitor changes in values and attitudes across the globe. A variety of questions on religion and morality were included. Coverage includes: Albania - 1998, 2002; Algeria - 2002, 2014; Andorra - 2005; Argentina - 1991, 1995, 1999, 2006, 2013; Armenia - 1997, 2011; Australia - 1995, 2005, 2012; Austria - 1990, 1999; Azerbaijan - 1997, 2011-2012; Bahrain (2014); Bangladesh - 1996, 2002; Belarus - 1996, 2000, 2011; Belgium - 1981, 1990, 1999; Bosnia and Herzegovina - 1998, 2001; Brazil - 1990, 1997, 2006, 2014; Bulgaria - 1990, 1997, 1999, 2006; Burkina Faso - 2007; Canada - 1982, 1990, 2000, 2006; Chile - 1990, 1996, 2000, 2006; China - 1990, 1995, 2001, 2006, 2012; Colombia - 1998, 2005, 2012; Croatia - 1996, 1999; Cyprus - 2006, 2011; Czech Republic - 1991, 1998, 1999; Denmark - 1981, 1990, 1999; Dominican Republic - 1998; Ecuador - 2013; Egypt - 2000, 2008, 2012; El Salvador - 1999; Estonia - 1990, 1996, 1999, 2011; Ethiopia - 2007; Finland - 1990, 1996, 2000, 2005; France - 1981, 1990, 1999, 2006; Georgia - 1996, 2008, 2014; Germany - 2006, 2013; Germany East - 1990, 1997; Germany West - 1981, 1990, 1997; Ghana - 2007, 2011; Great Britain - 1981, 1990, 1998, 1999 (also see United Kingdom); Greece - 1999; Hong Kong - 2005, 2013; Hungary - 1991, 1998, 1999; Iceland - 1984, 1990, 1999; India - 1990, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2014; Indonesia - 2001, 2006; Iran - 2003, 2005; Iraq - 2006, 2013; Ireland - 1981, 1990, 1999; Israel - 2001; Italy - 1981, 1990, 1999, 2005; Japan - 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010; Jordan - 2007, 2014; Kazakhstan - 2011; Kuwait - 2013; Kyrgyzstan - 2003, 2011; Latvia - 1990, 1996, 1999; Lebanon - 2013; Libya - 2011; Lithuania - 1990, 1997, 1999; Luxembourg - 1999; Macedonia - 1998, 2001; Malaysia - 2006, 2011; Mali - 2007; Malta - 1983, 1991, 1999; Mexico - 1995, 1996, 2000, 2005, 2012; Moldova - 1996, 2006; Montenegro - 1996, 2001; Morocco - 2001, 2007, 2011; Netherlands - 1981, 1990, 1999, 2006, 2012; New Zealand - 1998, 2004, 2011; Nigeria - 1990, 1995, 2000, 2011; Northern Ireland - 1981, 1999 (also see United Kingdom); Norway - 1990, 1996, 2007; Pakistan - 1997, 2001, 2012; Peru - 1995, 2001, 2006, 2012; Philippines - 1996, 2001, 2012; Poland - 1990, 1997, 1999, 2005, 2012; Portugal - 1990, 1999; Puerto Rico - 1995, 2001; Qatar - 2010; Romania - 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005, 2012; Russia - 1996, 1999, 2006, 2011; Rwanda - 2007, 2012; Saudi Arabia - 2003; Serbia - 1996, 2001, 2006; Singapore - 2002, 2012; Slovakia - 1991, 1998, 1999; Slovenia - 1992, 1995, 1999, 2005, 2011; South Africa - 1990, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2013; South Korea - 1980, 1990, 1996, 2001, 2005, 2010; Spain - 1981, 1990, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2007, 2011; Sweden - 1990, 1996, 1999, 2006, 2011; Switzerland - 1989, 1996, 2007; Taiwan - 1995, 2006, 2012; Tanzania - 2001; Thailand - 2007, 2013; Trinidad and Tobago - 2006, 2010; Turkey - 1990, 1997, 2001, 2007, 2011; Uganda - 2001; Ukraine - 1996, 1999, 2006, 2011; United Kingdom - 2006 (also see Great Britain and Northern Ireland); United States - 1982, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2006, 2011; Uruguay - 1996, 2006, 2011; Uzbekistan - 2011; Venezuela - 1996, 2000; Vietnam - 2001, 2006; Yemen - 2013; Zambia - 2007; and Zimbabwe - 2001, 2011.

- **Young Lives: an International Study of Childhood Poverty (2002-2011)**

Long-term project investigating the changing nature of childhood poverty in Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam. Aimed to improve understanding of the causes and consequences of childhood poverty and examine how policies affect children's well-being, in order to inform the development of future policy and to target child welfare interventions more effectively. ([Free registration](#) is required through the UK Data Archive)