Codebook

v1 - June 2022

Contents

1. Explanatory Notes

Introduce the laboration; the data set used, the overall goal of the exercises and add any preparatory work, for instance reading data sets and loading packages. Any output should be hidden unless specifically asked for.

2. Berggruen Governance Index (BGI)

2.1 Quality of Democracy

2.1.1 Quality of Democracy Index (qod)

Clarification: The quality of democracy depends on the availability of accountability mechanisms. Drawing on the the work of Lührmann et al. (2020), we distinguish between three accountability mechanisms: horizontal (institutional) accountability which concerns checks and balances between institutions; vertical (electoral) accountability which refers to the ability of citizens to hold the state accountable through elections; finally, diagonal (societal) accountability which measures to what extent civil society organizations and media outlets constrain the use of political power.

Scale: The dataset contains two versions of the quality of democracy index. The first version is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. The second version is a version of this output which has been scaled using a standard cumulative function. To ensure comparability with the BGI indexes constructed in our project, we scale the normalized output between 1 (low quality of democracy) and 100 (high quality of democracy).

Aggregation: The V-DEM project has created the aggregate measure via a hierachical analysis using all variables included in three accountability sub-indexes (horizontal accountability = institutional accountability, vertical accountability = electoral accountability, diagonal accountability = societal accountability).

Sources: Lührmann et al. (2020), Coppedge et al. (2021)

Years included: 2000-2018

2.1.2 Institutional Accountability Index (instaccount)

Clarification: Institutional (horizontal) accountability concerns the ability of state institutions to control the government by requesting information, questioning public officials and punishing wrong behavior. The relevant state institutions are the legislature, the judiciary, and more specific oversight agencies such as ombudsmen, prosecutor and comptroller generals.

Scale: The V-DEM dataset contains two versions of the Institutional Accountability Index. The first version is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. The second version is a version of this output which has been scaled using a standard cumulative function. To ensure comparability with the BGI indexes constructed in our project, we scale the normalized output between 0 (low institutional accountability) and 100 (high institutional accountability).

2.1.3   Electoral Accountability Index (elecaccount)

Clarification: Electoral (vertical) accountability refers the range of actions and mechanisms that citizens can use to hold governments accountable. This includes organization in political parties and participation in free and fair elections.

Scale: The V-DEM dataset contains two versions of the Electoral Accountability Index. The first version is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. The second version is a version of this output which has been scaled using a standard cumulative function. To ensure comparability with the BGI indexes constructed in our project, we scale the normalized output between 0 (low electoral accountability) and 100 (high electoral accountability).

2.1.4   Societal Accountability Index (socaccount)

Clarification: Societal (diagonal) accountability captures the extent to which civil society organizations and the media are able to hold the government accountable. The assumption is that informal mechanisms such as street-level mobilization and investigative journalism can increase institutional and electoral accountability.

Scale: The V-DEM dataset contains two versions of the Societal Accountability Index. The first version is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. The second version is a version of this output which has been scaled using a standard cumulative function. To ensure comparability with the BGI indexes constructed in our project, we scale the normalized output between 0 (low societal accountability) and 100 (high societal accountability).

2.2   Quality of Government

2.2.1   Quality of Government Index (qog)

Clarification: The quality of government depends on the ability of state institutions to reach three primary goals: the generation of revenue (fiscal capacity), the organization of collective action (coordination capacity), and the delivery of policies (delivery capacity).

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version of this output which we scale between 1 (low quality of government) and 100 (high quality of government).

Sources:

- Total Tax Revenue (excluding Social Contributions) (tax_ex_sc)
  (UNU-WIDER, 2021)
- State Fiscal Source of Revenue (v2stfisccap)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Interest Payments (% of Expense) (GC.XPN.INTP.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Total Reserves (includes Gold, current US$) (FI.RES.TOTL.CD)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Party Institutionalization Index (v2xps_party)
  (Bizzaro et al., 2017; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Rigorous and Impartial Public Administration (v2clrspct)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Bureaucratic Remuneration (v2strenadm)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Criteria for Appointment Decisions in the State Administration (v2stcritrecadm)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Particularistic or Public goods (v2dlencmps)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (current US$)
  (NE.CON.GOVT.CD) (World Bank, 2021)
- Government Cyber Security Capacity (v2smgovcapsec)
  (Mechkova et al., 2019; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- E-Government Development Index (egov_egov)
  (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020)
- E-Participation Index (egov_epar)
  (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020)
- Absence of Public Sector Theft (v2exthftps)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Transparent Laws with Predictable Enforcement (v2cltrnslw)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)

Aggregation: To create an aggregate measure of quality of government, we conduct a hierarchical analysis using all variables included in the three capacity sub-indexes: fiscal (fisccap), coordination (coordcap) and delivery capacity (delivcap). We assume that quality of government is a function of all variables included in each sub-index whereby the sub-indexes structure this relationship.

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

2.2.2 Fiscal Capacity Index (fisccap)

Clarification: Fiscal Capacity is the capacity to generate resources via taxes, To this end, states define who and what is taxed. In other words, they create tax structures. Fiscal capacity further depends on accumulated central bank reserves and interest payments.

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical

latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version of this output which we scale between 1 (low fiscal capacity) and 100 (high fiscal capacity).

Sources:

- Total Tax Revenue (excluding Social Contributions) (tax_ex_sc)
  (UNU-WIDER, 2021)
- State Fiscal Source of Revenue (v2stfisccap)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Interest Payments (% of Expense) (GC.XPN.INTP.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Total Reserves (includes Gold, current US$) (FI.RES.TOTL.CD)
  (World Bank, 2021)

Aggregation: We operationalize fiscal capacity with four variables: 1) the actual tax revenue (excluding social contributions) in percent of GDP; 2) an aggregate measure of the quality of the tax system; 3) the percent of government expenses required for interest payments and 4) a population-adjusted measure of total government reserves (including gold).

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

2.2.3   Coordination Capacity Index (coordcap)

Question: To what extent is this state able to organize collective action?

Clarification: Coordination Capacity concerns the ability of state institutions to organize collection action. This includes an elite consensus under which bureaucratic coordination is possible. The coordination capacity of a given state further requires the buildup of strong state-societies relations, i.e. the public-goods orientation of businesses cannot be taken for granted.

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version of this output which we scale between 1 (low coordination capacity) and 100 (high coordination capacity).

Sources:

- Party Institutionalization Index (v2xps_party)
  (Bizzaro et al., 2017; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Rigorous and Impartial Public Administration (v2clrspct)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Bureaucratic Remuneration (v2strenadm)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Criteria for Appointment Decisions in the State Administration (v2stcritrecadm)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Particularistic or Public goods (v2dlencmps)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)

Aggregation: Coordination capacity consists of three main components: elite consensus formation, bureaucratic coordination and state-society relations. We operationalize elite consensus formation

with the party institutionalization index (v2xps_party) and state-society relations with the variable particularistic or public goods (v2dlencmps).

We measure bureaucratic coordination as a state's ability for rigorous and impartial public administration (v2clrspct). To account for steps into this direction, we include bureucratic renumeration, i.e. a variable that captures the share of state administrators that are salaried employees (do not depend on bribes, fees, patron-client relationships etc.). We also include a variable that reflects to what extent appointments in the state administration depend on skills and merit rather than personal or political connections (v2stcritrecadm).

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

2.2.4   Delivery Capacity Index (delivcap)

Question: To what extent is this state able to deliver policies?

Clarification: Delivery Capacity is the ability of political leaders to deliver policies. In essence, this concerns conditions that enable "street-level bureaucrats", including police officers, social workers, teachers, and nurses, to implement state goals on the ground. The delivery of policies is ensured through resource allocation, technical capabilities, the absence of public sector theft and predictable enforcement.

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version of this output which we scale between 1 (low delivery capacity) and 100 (high delivery capacity).

Sources:

- General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (current US$)
  (NE.CON.GOVT.CD) (World Bank, 2021)
- Government Cyber Security Capacity (v2smgovcapsec)
  (Mechkova et al., 2019; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- E-Government Development Index (egov_egov)
  (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020)
- E-Participation Index (egov_epar)
  (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020)
- Absence of Public Sector Theft (v2exthftps)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Transparent Laws with Predictable Enforcement (v2cltrnslw)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)

Aggregation: We model delivery capacity as function of four components: resource allocation, technical capabilities, the absence of public sector theft and predictable enforcement.

To operationalize resource allocation, we rely on a population-adjusted measure of government final consumption expenditure (NE.CON.GOVT.CD). The technical capabilities component incorporates three variables: government cyber security capacity (v2smgovcapsec), the E-Government development index (egov_egov) and the E-Participation index (egov_epar).

Finally, we use the variables public sector theft (v2exthftps) and transparent laws with predictable

enforcement (v2cltrnslw) to take into account that growing government expenditure and technical capabilities do not necessarily support the delivery of policies.

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

2.3 Quality of Life

2.3.1 Quality of Life Index (qol)

Clarification: The quality of life depends on the provision of public goods and services from which citizens of a state cannot be excluded. They also do not have to compete with other citizens for these goods and services. We distinguish between three types of public goods: social public goods, economic public goods and environmental public goods.

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version of this output which we scale between 1 (low public goods provision) and 100 (high public goods provision).

Sources:
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (SH.STA.MMRT)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Prevalence of Undernourishment (SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Prevalence of Stunting, Height for Age (SH.STA.STNT.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Deaths from Infectious Diseases
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2019a)
- Net Primary Enrollment Rate
  (UNESCO, 2021)
- Lower Secondary Completion Rate (SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Educational Equality (v2peedueq)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Women Political Empowerment Index (v2x_gender)
  (Sundström et al., 2017; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Food Vulnerability Index
  (Notre Dame Global Adapation Index, 2021)
- Vulnerable Employment (SL.EMP.VULN.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Unemployment (% of Total Labor Force) (SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Fundamental Labor Rights
  (World Justice Project, 2021)

- Economic Complexity Index (eci)
  (The Growth Lab at Harvard University, 2019)
- Universal Health Coverage Index (uhc)
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2019b)
- Health Equality (v2pehealth)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Life Expectancy at 60
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2019a)
- Early Deaths from Non-Communicable Diseases
  (Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes, or Chronic Respiratory Disease)
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2018)
- Inequality in Disposable Income (Post-Tax, Post-Transfer) (gini_disp)
  (Solt, 2020)
- Basic Drinking Water Services (Use) (SH.H2O.BASW.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Basic Drinking Water Services (Availability) (SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Basic Sanitation Services (SH.STA.BASS.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Access to Electricity (EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Access to Clean Fuels and Technology for Cooking (EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion for Electricity and Heating
  (International Energy Agency (IEA), 2022)
- Ecosystem Vulnerability Index
  (Notre Dame Global Adapation Index, 2021)

Aggregation: To create an aggregate measure of quality of life, we conduct a hierarchical analysis using all variables included in the three public goods sub-indexes: social public goods (socpubgoods), economic public goods (econpubgoods) and environmental public goods (envpubgoods). We assume that quality of life is a function of all variables included in each sub-index whereby the sub-indexes structure this relationship.

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

2.3.2   Social Public Goods Index (socpubgoods)

Question: To what extent does this state provide social public goods?

Clarification: Social public goods are public goods that enable citizens to live a healthy live and to acquire a basic education.Gender equality is a key condition for the widespread availability of medical care and education.

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version

of this output which we scale between 1 (low social public goods provision) and 100 (high social public goods provision).

Sources:

- Maternal Mortality Ratio (SH.STA.MMRT)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Prevalence of Undernourishment (SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Prevalence of Stunting, Height for Age (SH.STA.STNT.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Deaths from Infectious Diseases
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2019a)
- Net Primary Enrollment Rate
  (UNESCO, 2021)
- Lower Secondary Completion Rate (SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Educational Equality (v2peedueq)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Women Political Empowerment Index (v2x_gender)
  (Sundström et al., 2017; Coppedge et al., 2021)

Aggregation: We model social public goods provision as a function of three hierarchical nodes: basic medical care, basic education and gender equality.

The basic medical care node incorporates the maternal mortality ratio (SH.STA.MMRT), the prevalence of undernourishment (SH.STA.STNT.ZS) and stunting (SH.STA.STNT.ZS), as well as deaths from infectious diseases (all reverse coded).

The second nodes captures the availability of basic education through the net primary enrollment rate and the lower secondary completion rate (SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.ZS). We also include the expert-coded variable educational equality to account for the presence of low equality education that likely prevents children from exercising their basic rights as adult citizens.

Finally, we operationalize gender equality with the help of the women political empowerment index (v2x_gender).

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

2.3.3   Economic Public Goods Index (econpubgoods)

Question: To what extent does this state provide economic public goods?

Clarification: Economic public goods are public goods that facilitate economic growth, such as food security and productive capacity. They also ensure resilience in times of economic crisis, i.e. healthcare access, decent work, and inequality reduction.

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version of this output which we scale between 1 (low economic public goods provision) and 100 (high economic public goods provision).

Sources:

- Food Vulnerability Index
  (Notre Dame Global Adapation Index, 2021)
- Economic Complexity Index (eci)
  (The Growth Lab at Harvard University, 2019)
- Universal Health Coverage Index (uhc)
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2019b)
- Health Equality (v2pehealth)
  (Pemstein et al., 2021; Coppedge et al., 2021)
- Life Expectancy at 60
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2019a)
- Early Deaths from Non-Communicable Diseases
  (Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes, or Chronic Respiratory Disease)
  (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2018)
- Vulnerable Employment (SL.EMP.VULN.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Unemployment (% of Total Labor Force) (SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Fundamental Labor Rights
  (World Justice Project, 2021)
- Inequality in Disposable (Post-Tax, Post-Transfer) Income (gini_disp)
  (Solt, 2020)

Aggregation: Economic public goods provision consists of five main components: food security, productive capacity, healthcare access, decent work and inequality reduction.

We operationalize food security with the help of the food vulnerability component of the ND-Gain country index. Next, we capture a country's productive capacity by relying on the economic complexity index. Basically, this index allows us to assess a country's productive capacity by measuring the relative complexity of the goods and services it exports. To determine to what extent a given country provides healthcare access, we combine four variables: the universal health coverage index (uhc), an expert-coded measure for health equality (v2pehealth), the average number of years that a person of 60 to 64 years old could expect to live and the early mortality rate from non-communicable diseases. The decent work component is also measured through a number of variables, namely through vulnerable employment (SL.EMP.VULN.ZS), unemployment (% of total labor force) (SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS) and the guarantee of fundamental labor rights. Inequality is incorporated via a reverse coded Gini-index (post-tax, post-transfer).

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

2.3.4 Environmental Public Goods Index (envpubgoods)

Question: To what extent does this state provide environmental public goods?

Clarification: Environmental public goods are public goods that are only continually available if states are able to conserve ecosystems and make sustainable water systems and energy sources affordable.

Scale: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from a hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by _sc, is a version of this output which we scale between 1 (low environmental public goods provision) and 100 (high environmental public goods provision).

Sources:

- Basic Drinking Water Services (Use) (SH.H2O.BASW.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Basic Drinking Water Services (Availability) (SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Basic Sanitation Services (SH.STA.BASS.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Access to Electricity (EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- Access to Clean Fuels and Technology for Cooking (EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS)
  (World Bank, 2021)
- CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion for Electricity and Heating
  (International Energy Agency (IEA), 2022)
- Ecosystem Vulnerability Index
  (Notre Dame Global Adapation Index, 2021)

Aggregation: This index is formed by combining three components: water and sanitation, affordable and sustainable energy, and ecosystem protection.

The indicators for water and sanitation include the use and availability of basic drinking water services (SH.H2O.BASW.ZS, SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS), as well as access to basic sanitation services (SH.STA.BASS.ZS). To capture the affordability and sustainability of energy use in a large number of countries, we use as indicators access to electricity (EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS) and access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS). We further include a measure for the CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating. Finally, we operationalize ecosystem protection with with the ecosystem service vulnerability component of the ND-Gain country index.

Citation:

Years included: 2000-2018

3.   Background Factors

3.1   Country Groupings

3.1.1   Region (region)

Clarification: United Nations Standard Area Codes
Responses:

1. Africa
2. Americas
3. Asia
4. Europe
5. Oceania

Source: United Nations Statistics Division (2021)

3.1.2   European Union (eu)

Clarification: 27 EU member countries (February 2022)
Responses:

0: No EU member country
1: EU member country

3.1.3   G7 (g7)

Clarification: G7 member countries (February 2022)
Responses:

0: No G7 member country
1: G7 member country

3.1.4   G20 (g20)

Clarification: G20 member countries (February 2022)
Responses:

0: No G20 member country
1: G20 member country

3.1.5 OECD (oecd)

Clarification: 38 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries (February 2022)

Responses:

    0: No OECD member country
    1: OECD member country

3.1.6 ASEAN (asean)

Clarification: 10 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries (February 2022)

Responses:

    0: No ASEAN member country
    1: ASEAN member country

3.1.7 Global South Countries (global_south)

Clarification: List of Global South Countries (according to the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation) (February 2022)

Responses:

    0: No Global South country
    1: Global South country

3.1.8 Income Group (income)

Clarification: World Bank Country and Lending Groups

Responses:

    1. High income
    2. Low income
    3. Lower middle income
    4. Upper middle income

Source: World Bank (2022)

3.2 Additional Variables

3.2.1 World Uncertainty Index (uncertainty)

Clarification: The World Uncertainty Index measures uncertainty by text mining the country reports of the Economist Intelligence Unit. It is available for 143 countries.

Variable Name at Source: T6

Sources: Ahir et al. (2021)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.2 Interpersonal Trust (trust)

Question: Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

Responses:

1 Most people can be trusted
2 Need to be very careful

Variable Name at Source: Q57

Source: Haerpfer et al. (2021)

Years included: 2006, 2008, 2013, 2017, 2018

3.2.3 Confidence in the Government (confgov)

Question: I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

Responses:

1 None at all
2 Not very much
3 Quite a lot
4 A great deal

Variable Name at Source: Q71

Sources: Haerpfer et al. (2021)

Years included: 2006, 2008, 2013, 2017, 2018

3.2.4 Population (population)

Clarification: Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Variable Name at Source: SP.POP.TOTL

Source: World Bank (2021)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.5 GDP per Capita (gdp_capita)

Clarification: GDP per Capita is the gross domestic product divided by midyear population. Data are in constant 2015 U.S. dollars.

Variable Name at Source: NY.GDP.PCAP.KD

Source: World Bank (2021)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.6 GDP Growth (gdp_growth)

Clarification: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

Variable Name at Source: NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG

Source: World Bank (2021)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.7 Inflation (inflation)

Clarification: Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly.

Variable Name at Source: FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG

Source: World Bank (2021)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.8 Current Account Balance (balance)

Clarification: Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income. Data are in millions of current US dollars.

Variable Name at Source: Current account balance

Sources: Milesi-Ferretti (2021), Lane and Milesi-Ferretti (2018)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.9 Regimes of the World (regime)

Question: How can the political regime overall be classified considering the competitiveness of access to power (polyarchy) as well as liberal principles?

Responses:

   0: Closed autocracy: No multiparty elections for the chief executive or the legislature.

   1: Electoral autocracy: De-jure multiparty elections for the chief executive and the legislature, but failing to achieve that elections are free and fair, or de-facto multiparty, or a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites of polyarchy as measured by V-Dem's Electoral Democracy Index.

   2: Electoral democracy: De-facto free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral Democracy Index, but either access to justice, or transparent law enforcement, or liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive not satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

3: Liberal democracy: De-facto free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral Democracy Index are guaranteed as well as access to justice, transparent law enforcement and the liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

Source: Coppedge et al. (2021)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.10 Globalization Index (globalization)

Clarification: The KOF Globalisation Index measures the economic, social and political dimensions of globalisation.

Scale: 1-100

Sources: Gygli et al. (2019), Dreher (2006)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.11 Civil War (civil_war)

Clarification: Binary variable indicating the presence of a civil war according to the UCDP/PRIO definition at the beginning of the period.

Variable Name at Source: type_of_conflict = 3

Source: Pettersson et al. (2021); Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Years included: 2000-2018

3.2.12 Interstate Armed Conflict (interstate_conflict)

Clarification: Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict is a conflict between two or more states.

Variable Name at Source:

Source: Pettersson et al. (2021); Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Years included: 2000-2018

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