

THE QUALITY OF
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

THE QOG BASIC DATASET 2024

CODEBOOK

Scholars who wish to use this dataset in their research are kindly requested to cite both the original source (as stated in this codebook) and also use the following citation:

Dahlberg, Stefan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon, Cem Mert Dalli, Rafael Lopez Valverde & Paula Nilsson. 2024. The Quality of Government Basic Dataset, version Jan24. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government>
doi:10.18157/qogbasjan24

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

The QoG Standard Dataset is our largest dataset consisting of more than 1,900 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic Dataset, consisting of approximately the 400 most used variables from the QoG Standard Dataset. We also provide a dataset called the QoG OECD Dataset which covers OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.

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

The variables in the Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are categorized in 19 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Most variables belong only to one category, but some variables belong to more than one category.

On the QoG website, we also provide three additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2012, 2015 and 2020), the QoG EU Regional Dataset (2016 and 2020) and the QoG EQI Dataset (2010, 2013, 2017 and 2021). The QoG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of approximately 450 variables covering three levels of European regions. The EQI dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on a regional level within the EU (NUTS 2).

Previous versions of all our datasets are available in the Data Archive on the QoG website:

<https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/data-archive>

1.3 Important note on the terms of use of these datasets

The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

1.4 QoG Basic Dataset

1.4.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Basic CS dataset, data from and around 2020 is included. Data from 2020 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2020, data for 2021 is included. If no data for 2021 exists, data for 2019 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

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

Besides the quality criteria for including new datasets and variables into the QoG datasets, we have chosen to add a few rules regarding the number of countries and years a variable must have available in order to be included in these datasets. This also might mean that the original dataset may include other variables, and we urge the users of these datasets to check the original sources as well. For the QoG Basic CS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 16 countries after we have picked the data from the focus year or +/- 3 years.

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

1.4.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG Basic TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2023 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

As countries are not a static phenomenon, this has resulted in a number of what we call historical countries (ccode_qog, cname_qog). Historical countries are in most cases denoted by a parenthesis, following the country name, and within the parenthesis we have added the to- date (e.g. Ethiopia (-1992)). Consequentially, the historical countries are often associated with a present-day version of the "same" country. These are also denoted by a parenthesis but within that parenthesis we have added the from-date (e.g. Ethiopia (1993-)). You will find more information on which countries this applies to, and our line of reasoning for each country, in the section on countries and time coverage.

We have decided not to include data that was available for a country before that country became independent according to our judgment. This is debatable; it might be argued that if an original source has included values, the values are correct and could be included. However, we have reasoned that if the datasets primarily are used in cross-country comparisons, all units should be independent countries and not, for example, semi-independent territories.

Regarding the inclusion of variables according to the countries and years covered, for the QoG Basic TS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 16 countries and less than four years.

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries (N), number of observations (n), average number of countries per year (\bar{N}) and average number of years per country (\bar{T})) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2022. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset, there is a text simply stating that this is the case. These should not be confused as visualizations of the data itself; it is only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

1.4.3 Country and Time Coverage

When deciding which countries to include in the datasets, we have relied on the following reasoning:

We have included current members of the United Nations (UN) as well as previous members, provided that their de facto sovereignty has not changed substantially since they were members; this means that we, for example, have included Taiwan.

Using UN membership to decide whether or not to include a country in the dataset works quite well for cases from around 1955. Afterwards, independent states, in general, joined the UN following independence. This leaves us with the question of what to do with countries that might be said to have been independent some time during the period 1946 to around 1955, but were not independent after that period (such as Tibet). We have decided to include data for Tibet from 1946 to 1950, making it possible for users to decide for themselves whether to include Tibet in their analysis or not. It is worth noting that we do not use the date on which a country gained membership to the UN to decide when a country came into being, but to determine which countries to include. All in all, this means that we have 194 countries included in the cross-sectional dataset.

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 194 nations, plus an additional 17 historical countries that did not exist in 2014: Tibet, Pakistan pre 1971 (including East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh), North and South Vietnam, North and South Yemen, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia pre 1992 (the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre 1993 (including Eritrea), France pre 1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre 1965 (including Singapore), Cyprus pre 1974 (including the later Turkish occupied north Cyprus) and Sudan pre 2012 (including South Sudan). This makes a total of 211 countries. In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

Unfortunately, no established international standard exists on how historical cases, resulting either from country mergers or country splits, should be treated in a time-series setting. We have applied the following principles:

After a merger of two countries, the new country is considered a new case, even when the new state formed could be considered as a continuation of one of the merging states. This rule applies to: (1) Vietnam, which merged from North and South Vietnam in 1976; (2) Yemen, which merged from North and South Yemen in 1990; and (3) Germany, which merged from East and West Germany in 1990.

If a country has split, the new countries are considered new cases, even when one of the new states could be considered as a continuation of the state that split. This rule applies to: (1) Pakistan, which was split into Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1971; (2) the USSR, which was split into 15 Post-Soviet countries in 1991; (3) Yugoslavia, which was split into Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro in 1991; (4) Czechoslovakia, which was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993; (5) France which was split into France and Algeria in 1962; (6) Malaysia which was split into Malaysia and Singapore in 1965; (7) Cyprus which was occupied by Turkey in 1974, effectively splitting the country into Cyprus and the internationally unrecognized northern Cyprus; and (8) Ethiopia, which was split into Ethiopia and Eritrea in 1993. There is one exception to this rule: Indonesia is considered a continuation of the country that existed before the independence of Timor-Leste in 2002 (while Timor-Leste is considered a new country).

Since most of the original data sources treat these cases of country mergers and splits differently, we have rearranged data in accordance with our criteria above. Consequently, if a merger or a split has occurred and a data source does not treat the countries as different cases, we consider them to be different cases.

To determine where to put the data for the year of the merger/split and when to include data for a newly independent country, we have relied on the July 1st-principle. If the merger/split or independence occurred after July 1st, the data for this year will belong to the historical country or it will not be included.

Thus, for example: If Germany in a data source is treated as a continuation of West Germany, we place data up to and including 1990 on West Germany and leave Germany blank until and including 1990, since the merger of Germany occurred in October 1990 (after July 1st, 1990). If, on the other hand, Serbia and Montenegro in a data source is treated as a continuation of Yugoslavia, we place the data up to and including 1991 on Yugoslavia and from 1992 and onward on Serbia and Montenegro (which is left blank until and including 1991), since the split occurred from June 1991-March 1992 (before July 1st, 1992).

Finally, Cyprus (1974-) denotes the Greek part of the island after the Turkish occupation. Most sources probably do the same with the data they refer to Cyprus, but the documentation of the original data rarely specifies this.

In 2020, we updated the name of Swaziland to Eswatini (former Swaziland) and in 2021, we updated the name of Macedonia to North Macedonia; however, the other identification codes remain the same.

1.4.4 A brief note on the QoG Basic 2024 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2024 update of the QoG Basic Dataset, we have included four new data sources that were not previously part of the QoG datasets. These are:

- O'Reilly & Murphy's State Capacity Index (O'Reilly & Murphy, 2022). In this dataset, the authors develop a method that yields to a State Capacity Index with far more comprehensive data coverage across time (1789-2021) and countries than has been possible previously.

1.5 Changes in this edition

For this edition of the dataset, we had the following changes:

Changes in variables:

- The FAO land use indicators have removed the following variables: fao_luagrcrop - Land under permanent crops (
- In the CIRIGHTS Data project, the Empowerment Index is not provided in the most recent version of 2023. Workers' Rights Variable is not provided anymore, instead two additive indices measuring worker rights laws and worker right practices are added; Workers' Rights Laws and Workers' Rights practice encounters. Women's Social Rights variable is split into two variables: (1) Women's Social Rights Laws and (2) Women's Social Rights Practices.
- In the UNESCO's SDG Global and Thematic Indicators, the variables surg4pegpi - Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI), surg5pegpi - Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI), surlgpegpi - Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) are no longer available.
- The name for atop_transyr changed from Transition Year to Commitment Start to make it more understandable for the users.

Changes in datasets:

- The following datasets have been removed from this year's compilations: Educational Attainment Dataset (Barro & Lee, 2013), Unified Democracy Scores (Pemstein et al, 2017) and HUMAN Surveys (Klassen, 2018).

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Jiuyang Li for his invaluable help in the production of these codebooks.

2 List of Variables by Category

2.1 Civil Society/Population/Culture

Associational/Assembly Rights	25
Conflict Intensity	28
Equal Opportunity	32
Political Participation	39
Socio-Economic Barriers	43
Freedom of Assembly and Association	265
Social Globalization	197
Trust in Other People	114
Population (in the 1000's)	120
Global Peace Index	150
Population (in millions)	218
Women political empowerment index	297
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	312
Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	315
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	336
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	351
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	352
Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	352
Population, total	358
Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)	358
Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)	359
Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)	360
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	360
Rural population (% of total population)	361
Urban population (% of total population)	362
Post-Materialist index 12-item	186
Most people can be trusted	192

2.2 Conflict

Member of an Alliance	255
Number of Alliances	256
Global Militarization Index	148
Conflict Intensity	28
Monopoly on the Use of Force	38
Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International	283
Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch	284
Executive Power over Military Force	170
Riots and Protests after Election	209
Global Terrorism Index	152
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate	290
Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)	307
Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	311
Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	311
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	334
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)	347
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict & violence (number)	347
Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number)	348
Confidence: Armed Forces	174
Political system: Having the army rule	187

2.3 Education

Sustainability	46
Education Score	161
Human Development Score	162
Human Capital Index	217
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education	249
Human Development Index	156
School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)	317
School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)	317
Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)	330
Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)	331
Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)	332
Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)	333
Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)	333
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	343
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	343
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	344
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	345
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	353
Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	354
Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)	354
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	355
School enrollment, primary (% net)	356
School enrollment, secondary (% net)	357

2.4 Energy and Infrastructure

Infrastructure Score	164
Gas production value in 2014 dollars	213
Oil production value in 2014 dollars	214
Access to electricity (% of population)	305
Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)	306
Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)	306
Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)	309
Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	313
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	318
Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)	319
Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)	319
Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)	320
Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)	321
Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)	321
Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	329
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	339
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	350
Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)	368
Electricity	137
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	138
Transport infrastructure	140
Total population using basic sanitation services (%)	147

2.5 Environment

Sustainability	46
Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person)	144
Environmental Health Policy Objective	106
Environmental Performance Index	107
The Region of the Country	259
Percentage of desert in 2012	86
Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012	87
Percentage of tropical climate in 2012	88
The Ocean Health Index	281
Environmental Policy Performance Index	245
Environmental Policy Performance - Environment	245
Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection	246
Arable land (% of land area)	309
Land area (sq. km)	310
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	315
Forest area (% of land area)	338
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	339
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)	347

2.6 Gender Equality

Equal Opportunity	32
Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	273
Women ambassadors received as share of all postings	275
Women ambassadors sent as share of all postings	276
Gender Inequality Index	277
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)	193
Share of Women (Upper House)	194
Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	323
Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	326
Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)	328
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	336
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)	337
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	352
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO)	369
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)	371
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	373
Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers	141

2.7 Health

Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	273
Environmental Health Policy Objective	106
Subjective Happiness	109
Subjective Health	110
Human Development Score	162
Health Score	163
Number of COVID-19 cases reported	50
Number of COVID-19 deaths reported	51
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health	251
Human Development Index	156

Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	352
Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)	365
Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)	365
Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years)	146
Total population using basic sanitation services (%)	147
National-level average scores for subjective well-being	375
Feeling of happiness	185
State of health (subjective)	191

2.8 History

Log Settler Mortality	237
Consecutive years of current regime type	49
Colonial Origin	257
Real GDP per Capita (year 1900)	202

2.9 Judicial

Associational/Assembly Rights	25
Civil Rights	30
Freedom of Expression	35
Independent Judiciary	36
Rule of Law	41
Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	273
Corruption Commission Present in Constitution	57
Limits on Child Work in Constitution	58
Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution	59
Freedom of Religion in Constitution	60
Status of Slavery in Constitution	60
Right to Strike in Constitution	61
Freedom of Assembly and Association	265
Freedom of Domestic Movement	266
Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel	267
Independence of the Judiciary	268
Physical Integrity Rights	269
Political Imprisonment	270
Freedom of Speech and Press	271
Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities	272
Court system as a Major Constraint	104
Trust in Legal System	112
Trust in Police	115
Associational and Organizational Rights	124
Civil Liberties	124
Freedom of Expression and Belief	126
Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights	127
Political Rights	128
Rule of Law	129
Independent Judiciary	221
Constitutional Court	169
Rule of Law, Estimate	291
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	346
Organized crime	139
Absence of Corruption	228

Civil Justice	229
Civil Justice is Free of Corruption	230
Criminal Justice	230
Criminal System is Free of Corruption	231
Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	232
Constraints on Government Powers	232
Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	233
Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	234
Order and Security	234
Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain	235
Confidence: Justice System/Courts	177
Confidence: The Police	179

2.10 Labour Market

Limits on Child Work in Constitution	58
Status of Slavery in Constitution	60
Right to Strike in Constitution	61
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall	241
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets	243
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.)	308
Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)	322
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)	323
Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	323
Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO)	324
Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)	325
Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	326
Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)	326
Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)	327
Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)	328
Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)	329
Labor force, female (% of total labor force)	350
Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)	364
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO)	369
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO)	370
Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO)	371
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)	371
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)	372
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)	373
Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers	141
Confidence: Labour Unions	178

2.11 Media

Freedom of Expression	35
E-Government Index	292
Freedom of Expression and Belief	126
Freedom on the Net: Score	133
Freedom on the Net: Status	134
Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016)	131
Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016)	132
Media Bias before Election	207
Press Freedom Index	380

Media corrupt	299
Confidence: The Press	181
Confidence: Television	182

2.12 Migration

Freedom of Domestic Movement	266
Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel	267
Inward Remittances Flow	205
Outward Remittances Flow	206
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3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

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

3.0.2 ccode_qog Country Code QoG

The country code using the QoG standard.

3.0.3 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha-3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

3.0.4 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

A three-letter country code and year.

3.0.5 ccodecow Country Code COW

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.6 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank. The World Bank bases its alphabetic codes on ISO's.

3.0.7 cname Country Name

The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

3.0.8 cname_qog Country Name QoG

The name of the country using the QoG standard.

3.0.9 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.10 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.11 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Source

4.1 Autocratic Regime Data: Autocratic Regimes

Dataset by: Geddes, Wright and Frantz

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

Dataset found at: <http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/>

Last update by original source: 2014-06-20

Date of download: 2023-11-08

When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces them, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. The dataset facilitates the investigation of all three kinds of transition. The data identify how regimes exit power, how much violence occurs during transitions, and whether the regimes that precede and succeed them are autocratic. The data identify autocratic regime breakdowns regardless of whether the country democratizes, which makes possible the investigation of why the ouster of dictators sometimes leads to democracy but often does not, and many other questions.

4.1.1 Regime Type

QoG Code: gwf_regimetype

Autocratic regime type:

1. Monarchy
2. Personal
3. Military
4. Party
5. Party-Personal
6. Party-Military
7. Military-Personal
8. Party-Personal-Military
9. Oligarchy
10. Indirect Military

Type of variable: Categorical

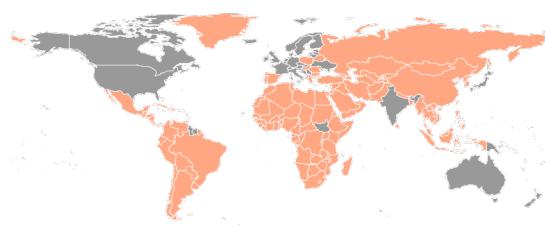
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

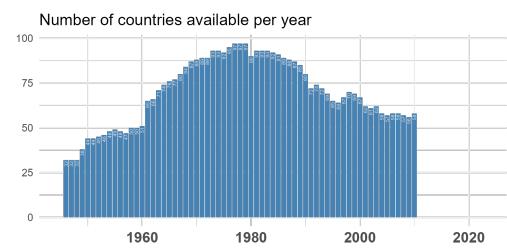
Time-series max. year: 2010

Total N. of countries covered: 123

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2 Bertelsmann Transformation Index

Dataset by: Bertelsmann Stiftung

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Donner, S., Hartmann, H., Härtelich, C., & Steinkamp, S. (2022). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2022*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. <http://www.bti-project.org>

Dataset found at: <https://btiproject.org/en>

Last update by original source: 2022-02-21

Date of download: 2023-10-10

The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy, and political management in 137 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward democracy based on the rule of law and a socially responsible market economy.

In-depth country reports provide the basis for assessing the state of transformation and persistent challenges and for evaluating the ability of policymakers to carry out consistent and targeted reforms. The BTI is the first cross-national comparative index that collects data to comprehensively measure the quality of governance during processes of transition.

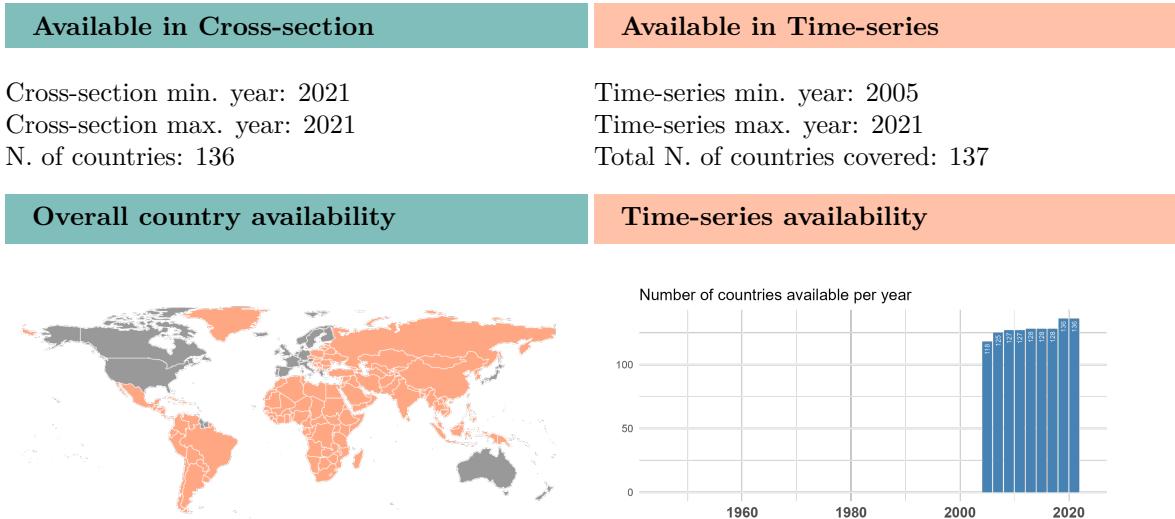
4.2.1 Associational/Assembly Rights

QoG Code: bti_aar

To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely? From 1 to 10.

1. Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.
7. Association and assembly rights are partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups.
10. Association and assembly rights are unrestricted for individuals and independent political or civic groups within the basic democratic order.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.2 Anti-Corruption Policy

QoG Code: bti_acp

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? From 1 to 10.

1. The government fails to contain corruption, and there are no integrity mechanisms in place.
4. The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective.
7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness.
10. The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and effective.

Type of variable: Categorical

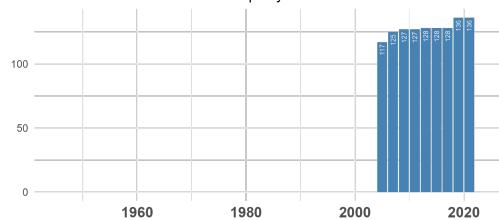
Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 136	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability

Number of countries available per year



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.3 Approval of Democracy

QoG Code: bti_aod

How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? From 1 to 10.

1. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very low.
4. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly low.
7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.
10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.

Type of variable: Categorical

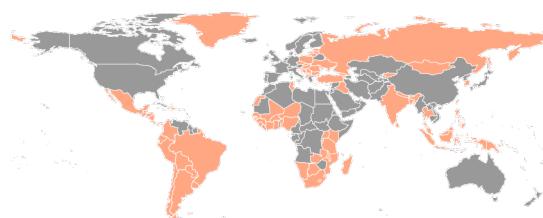
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 77

Available in Time-series

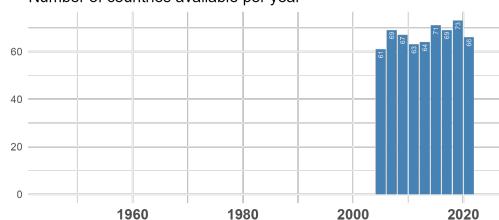
Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 86

Overall country availability



Time-series availability

Number of countries available per year



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

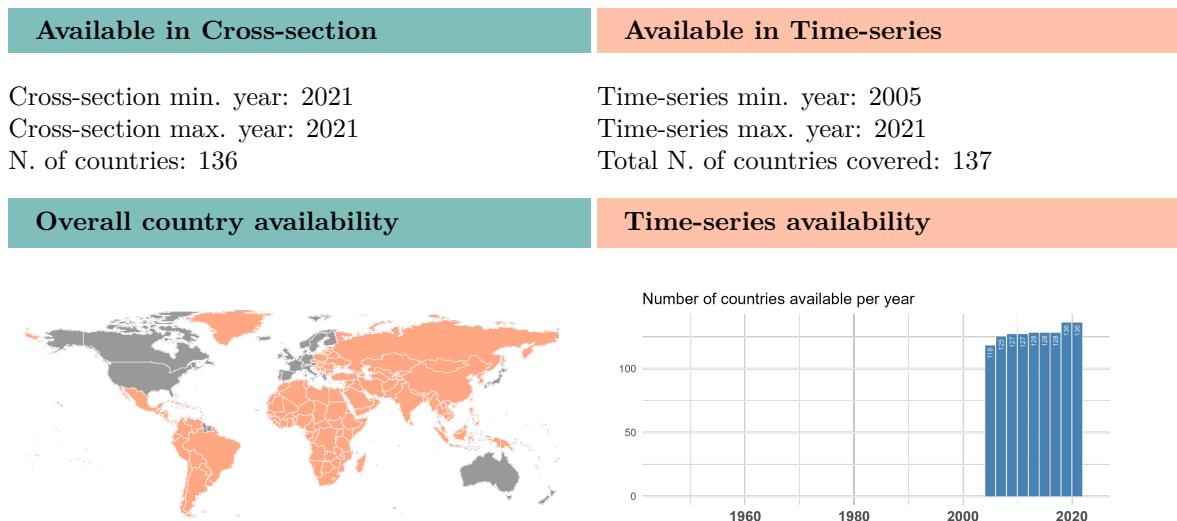
4.2.4 Commitment to Democratic Institutions

QoG Code: bti_cdi

To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regimes).
4. Only individual institutions are accepted, while influential actors hold vetoes. Acceptance remains unstable over time.
7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors.
10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.5 Conflict Intensity

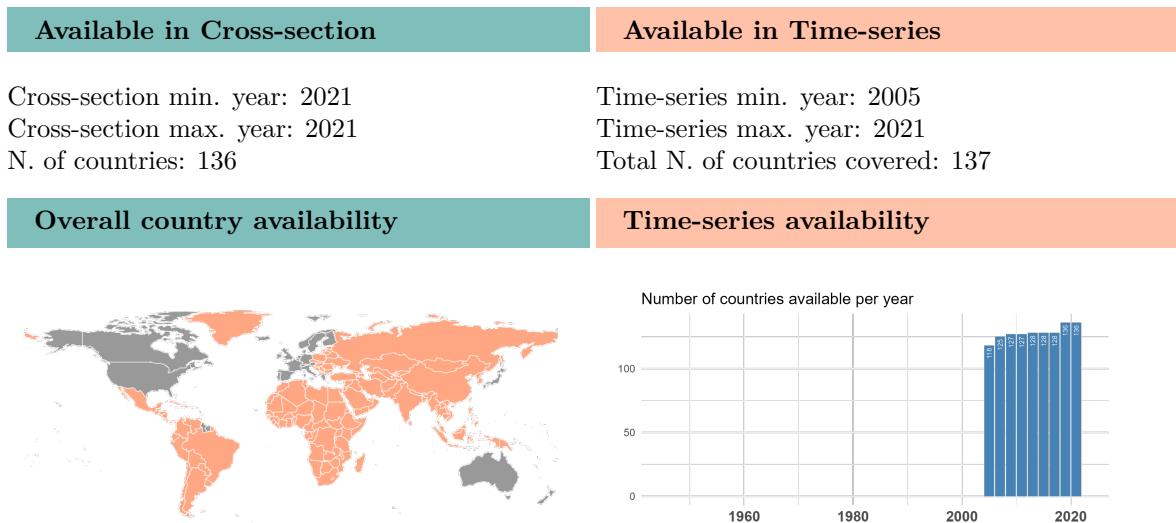
QoG Code: bti_ci

How serious are social, ethnic, and religious conflicts? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.
4. There are only a few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic, or religious lines.

7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.
10. There is a civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.6 Monetary and fiscal stability

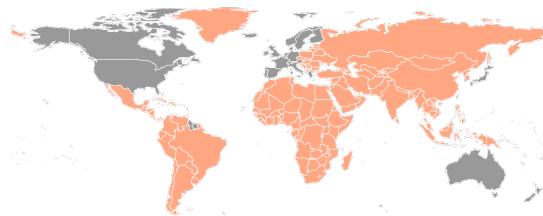
QoG Code: bti_cps

There are institutional or political precautions to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Including 'To what extent does the monetary authority pursue and communicate a consistent monetary stabilization policy?' and 'To what extent do the government's budgetary policies support fiscal stability?'

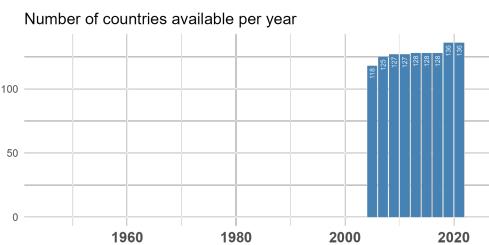
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.7 Civil Rights

QoG Code: bti_cr

To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights? From 1 to 10.

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed, and are frequently violated. There are no mechanisms and institutions to protect citizens against violations of their rights.
4. Civil rights are guaranteed only within limited enclaves or are violated over protracted periods of time. Some mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are established formally but do not function.
7. Civil rights are guaranteed but are partially or temporarily violated or are not protected in some parts of the country. Mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are in place but often prove to be ineffective.
10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.

Type of variable: Categorical

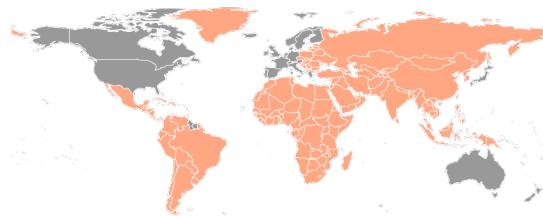
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

Available in Time-series

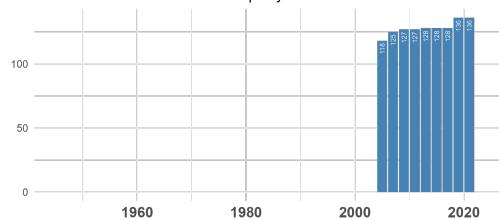
Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability

Number of countries available per year



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.8 Democracy Status

QoG Code: bti_ds

Democracy Status: The state of democracy is measured in terms of five criteria; including statelessness, political participation, rule of law, stability of the democratic institutions, and political and social integration. From 1 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous

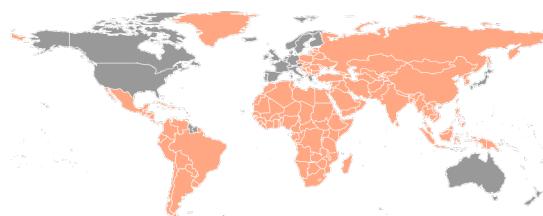
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

Available in Time-series

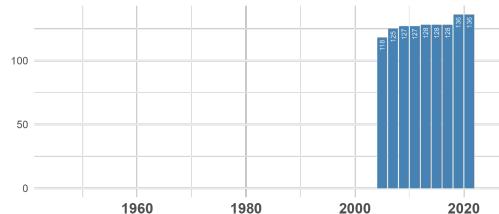
Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability

Number of countries available per year



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

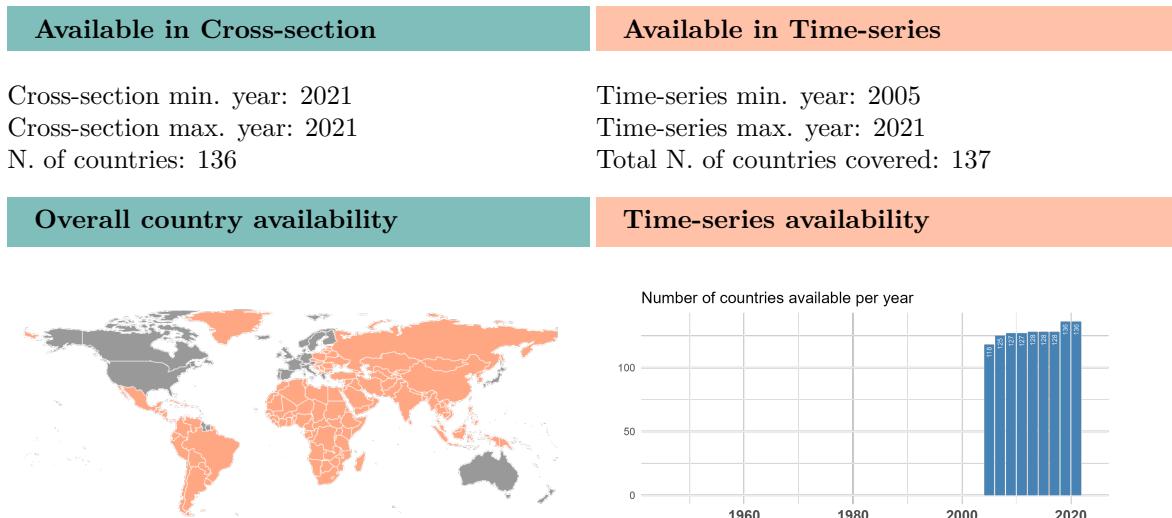
4.2.9 Equal Opportunity

QoG Code: bti_eo

To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? From 1 to 10.

1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.
4. Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious, and other groups have limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.
7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office, and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office, and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.10 Economic Output Strength

QoG Code: bti_eos

How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? From 1 to 10.

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include

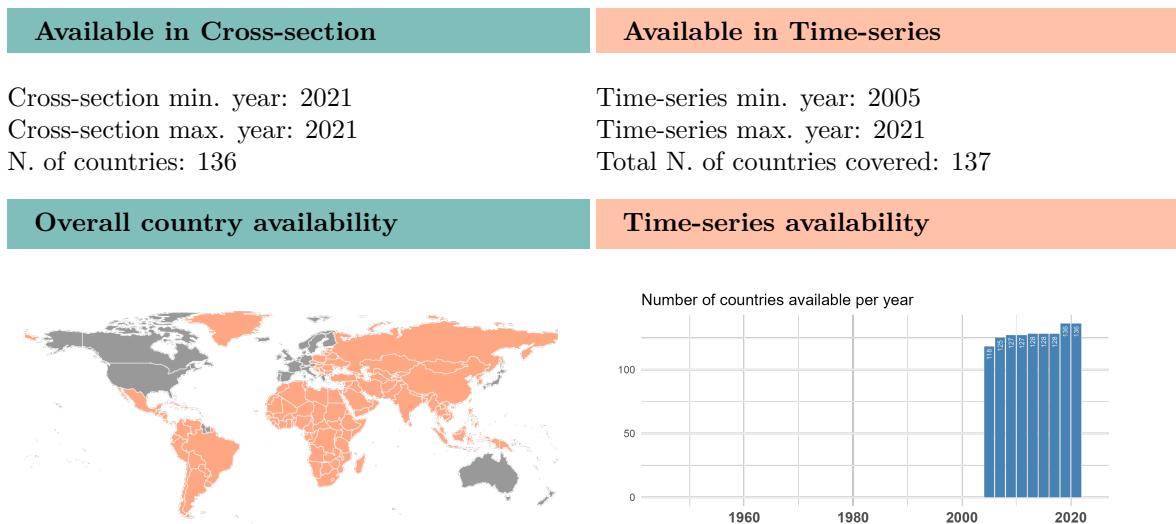
negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.

4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position.

7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.

10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, a balanced budget, a reasonable debt, and a sustainable current account position.

Type of variable: Categorical



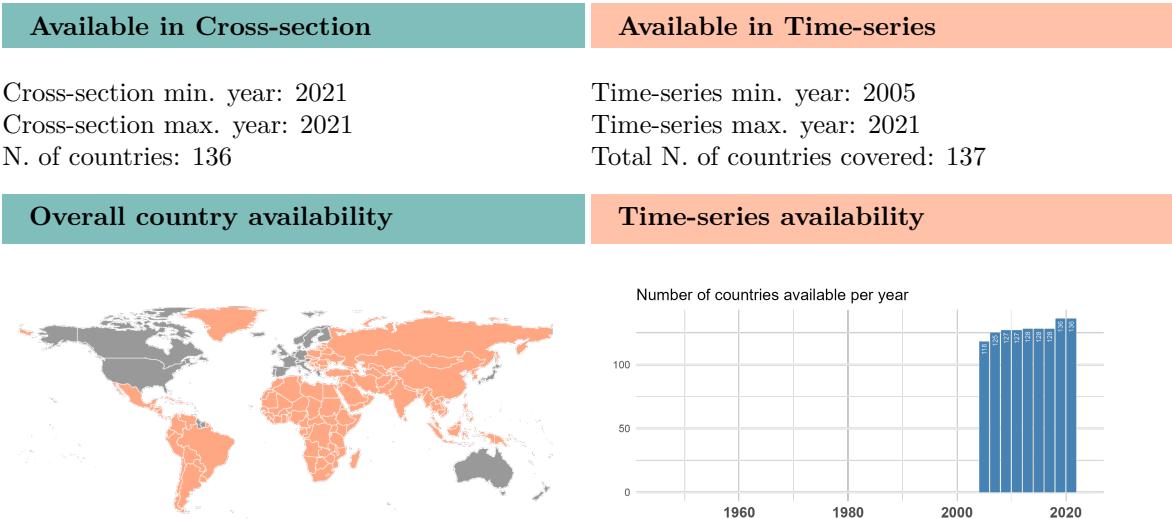
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.11 Economic Performance

QoG Code: bti_ep

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.12 Free and Fair Elections

QoG Code: bti_ffe

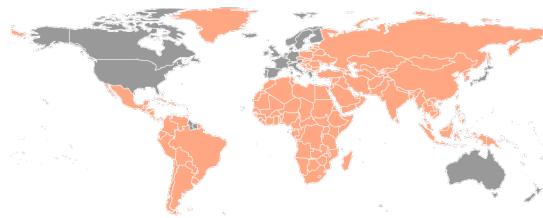
To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no elections on free and fair elections.
4. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of filling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.
7. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during the voting process and ballot count occur. The rights to vote, campaign, and run for office are restricted, and elections have de facto only limited influence over who governs.
10. National elections, if held at all, are entirely unfree and unfair.

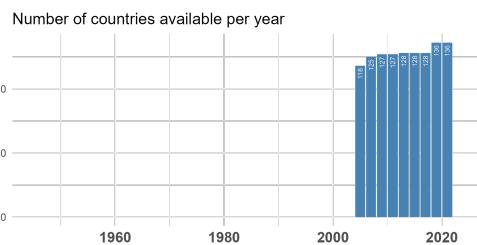
Type of variable: Categorical



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.13 Freedom of Expression

QoG Code: bti_foe

To what extent can citizens, organizations, and the mass media express opinions freely? From 1 to 10.

1. Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Freedom of expression is often subject to interference or government restrictions. Distortion and manipulation shape matters of public debate.
7. Freedom of expression is occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but there are generally no incidents of blatant intrusions like outright state censorship or media shutdowns.
10. Freedom of expression is guaranteed against interference or government restrictions. Individuals, groups and the press can fully exercise these rights.

Type of variable: Categorical

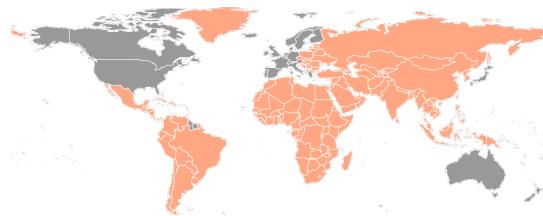
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

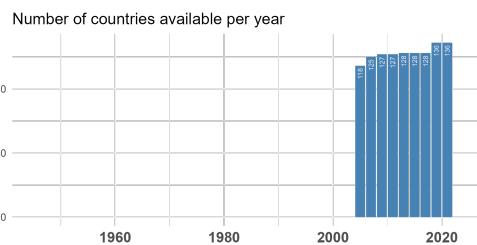
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.14 Independent Judiciary

QoG Code: bti_ij

To what extent does an independent judiciary exist? From 1 to 10.

1. The judiciary is not independent and not institutionally differentiated.
4. The independence of the judiciary is heavily impaired by political authorities and high levels of corruption. It is to some extent institutionally differentiated, but severely restricted by functional deficits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.
7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or influenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insufficient territorial or functional operability.
10. The judiciary is independent and free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, and there are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts.

Type of variable: Categorical

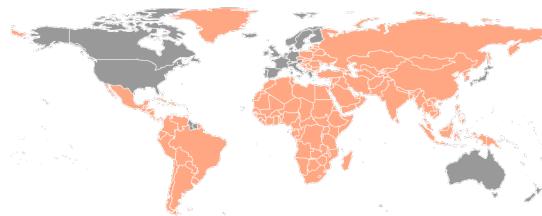
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

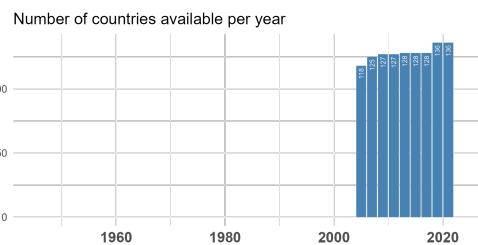
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.15 Economy Status

QoG Code: bti_mes

Economy Status: It groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, economic performance, and sustainability. From 1 to 10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

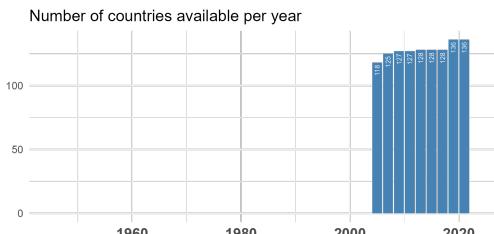
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

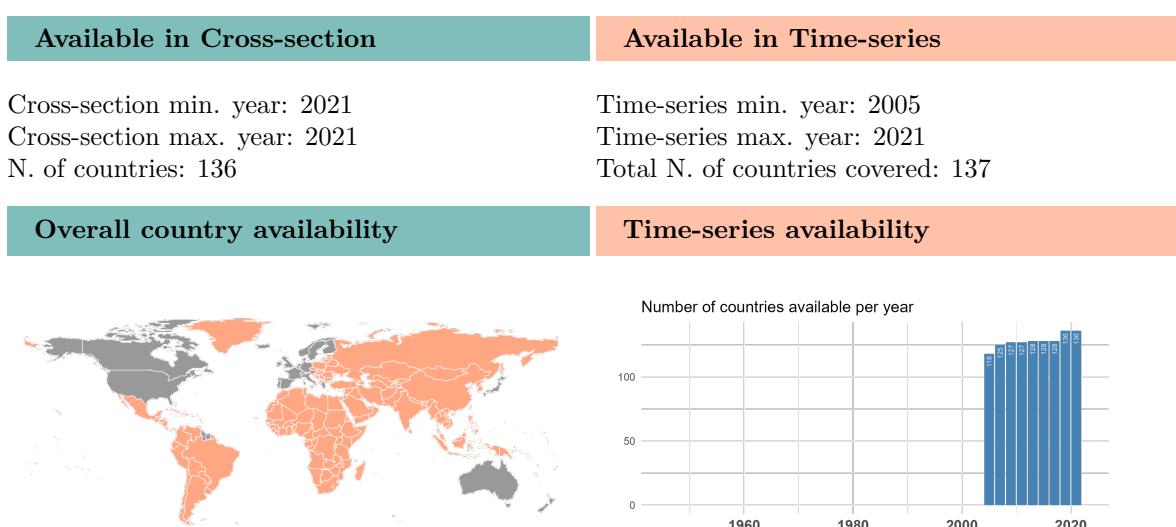
4.2.16 Monopoly on the Use of Force

QoG Code: bti_muf

To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? From 1 to 10.

1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force.
4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans.
7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.
10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.17 Performance of Democratic Institutions

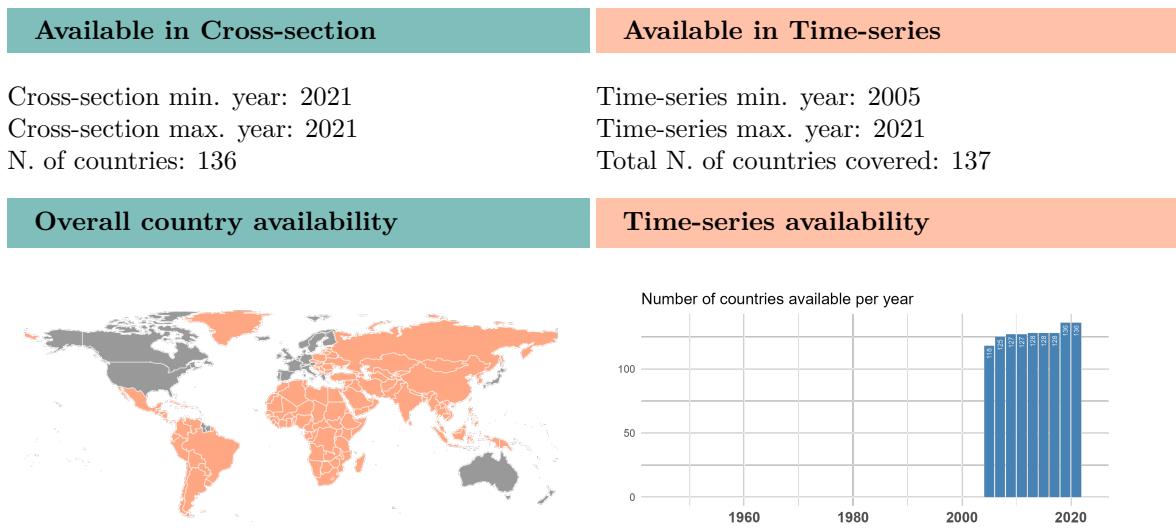
QoG Code: bti_pdi

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regimes).
4. Democratic institutions exist but they are unstable and ineffective.
7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are inefficient due to friction between institutions.

10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented, and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.18 Political Participation

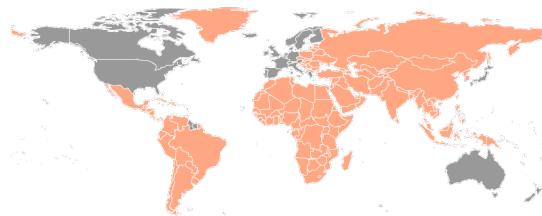
QoG Code: bti_pp

Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms. From 1 to 10. Higher scores refer to better conditions of political participation and other political freedoms.

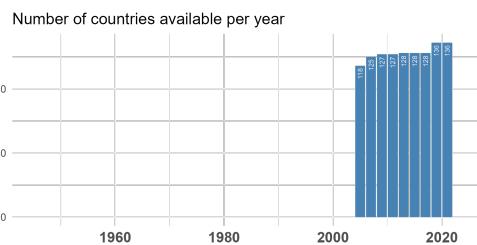
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.19 Private Property

QoG Code: bti_prp

There are adequate conditions to support a functional private sector. Including 'To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property?' and 'To what extent are private companies permitted and protected? Are privatization processes conducted in a manner consistent with market principles?'.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

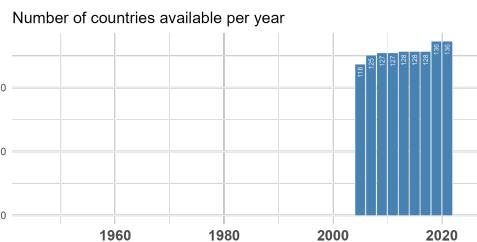
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

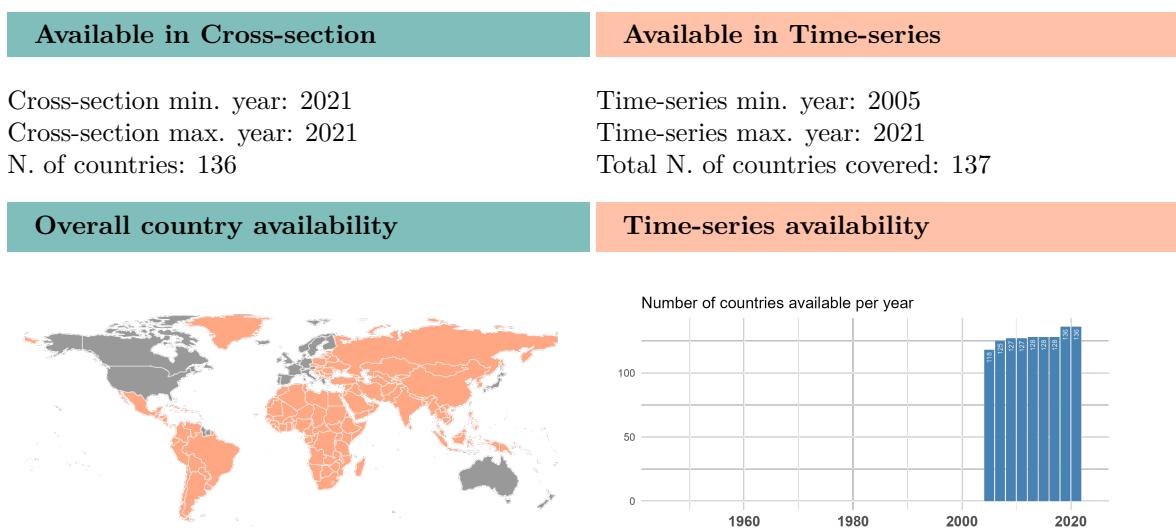
4.2.20 Party System

QoG Code: bti_ps

To what extent is there a stable and socially rooted party system able to articulate and aggregate societal interests? From 1 to 10.

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interests.
4. The party system is unstable with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, high voter volatility, and high polarization.
7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility, and moderate polarization.
10. The party system is stable and socially rooted: it is able to articulate and aggregate societal interest with low fragmentation, low voter volatility and low polarization.

Type of variable: Categorical



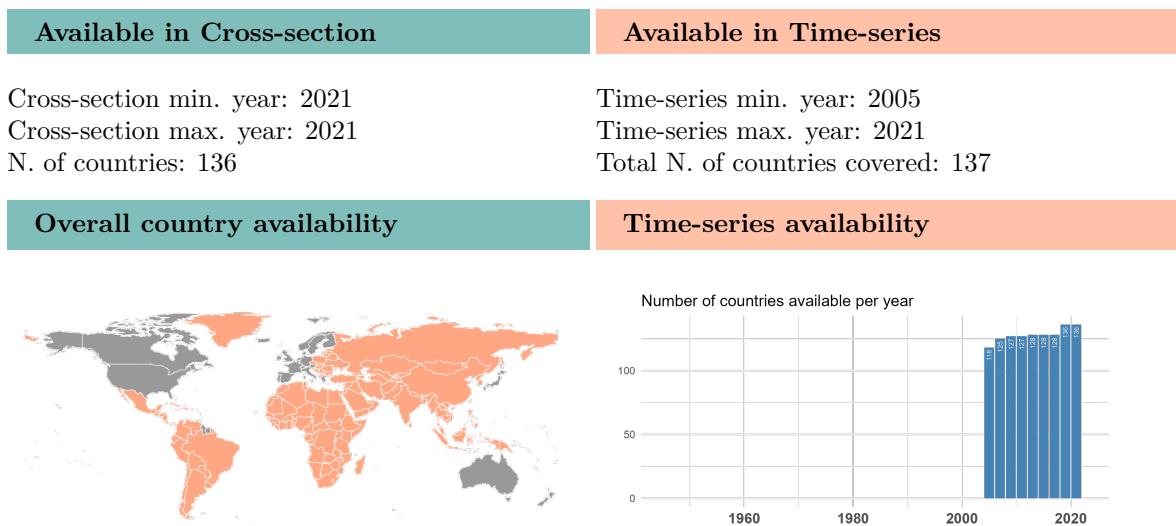
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.21 Rule of Law

QoG Code: bti_rol

Rule of Law: State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including 'To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)', 'To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?', 'To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?' and 'To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?'.

Type of variable: Continuous



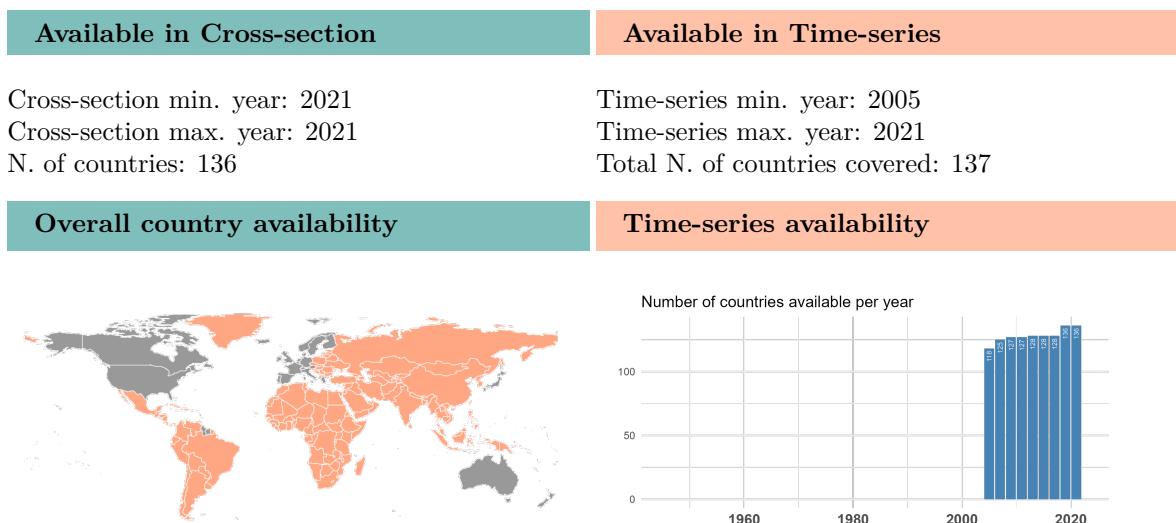
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.22 Stability of Democratic Institutions

QoG Code: bti_sdi

Stability of Democratic Institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted as legitimate. From 1 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

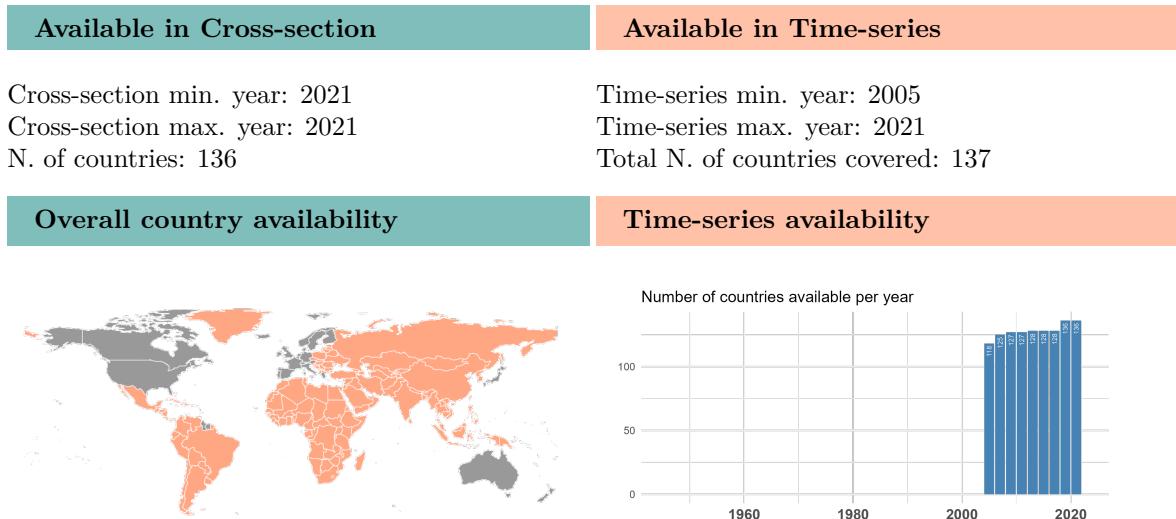
4.2.23 Socio-Economic Barriers

QoG Code: bti_seb

To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? From 1 to 10.

1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.
4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.
10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.

Type of variable: Categorical



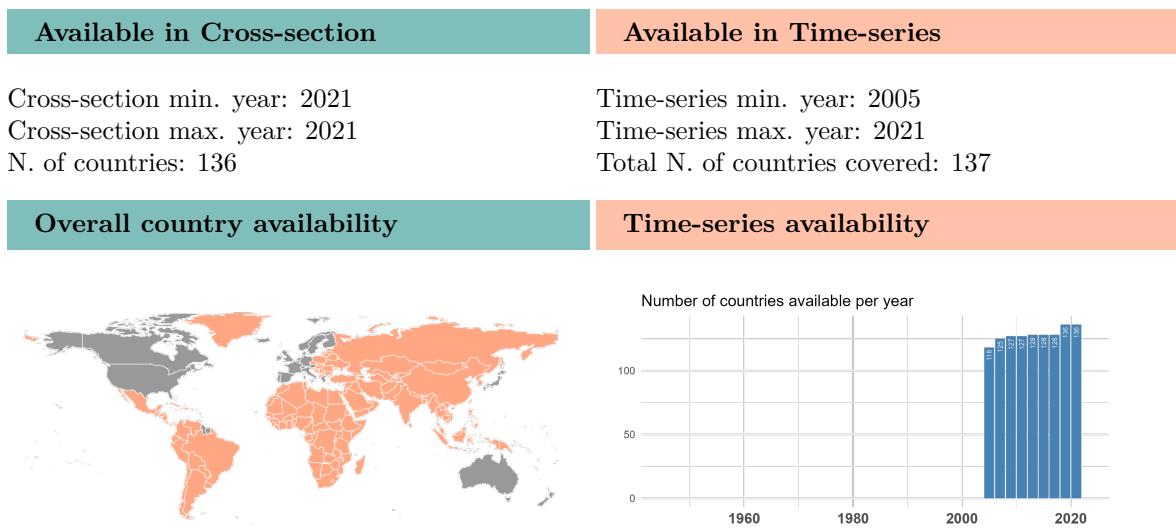
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.24 Socio-Economic Level

QoG Code: bti_sel

Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits an adequate freedom of choice for all citizens. From 1 to 10. Higher scores are present for countries with better socio-economic levels.

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.25 Separation of Powers

QoG Code: bti_sop

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)? From 1 to 10.

1. There is no separation of powers, neither de jure nor de facto.
4. One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confirmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers, even though they are institutionally differentiated.
7. The separation of powers generally is in place and functioning. Partial or temporary restrictions of checks and balances occur, but a restoration of balance is sought.
10. There is a clear separation of powers with mutual checks and balances.

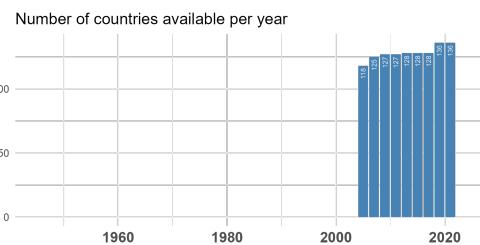
Type of variable: Categorical



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.26 Social Safety Nets

QoG Code: bti_ssn

To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks? From 1 to 10.

1. Social safety nets do not exist. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only ad hoc.
4. Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries. The majority of the population is at risk of poverty.
7. Social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. A significant part of the population is still at risk of poverty.
10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.

Type of variable: Categorical

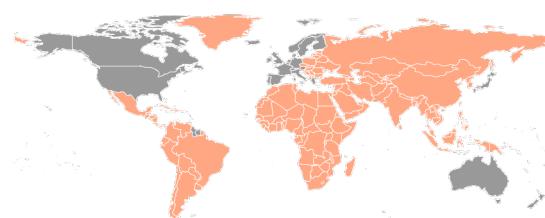
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

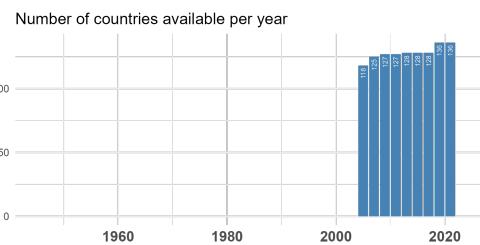
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



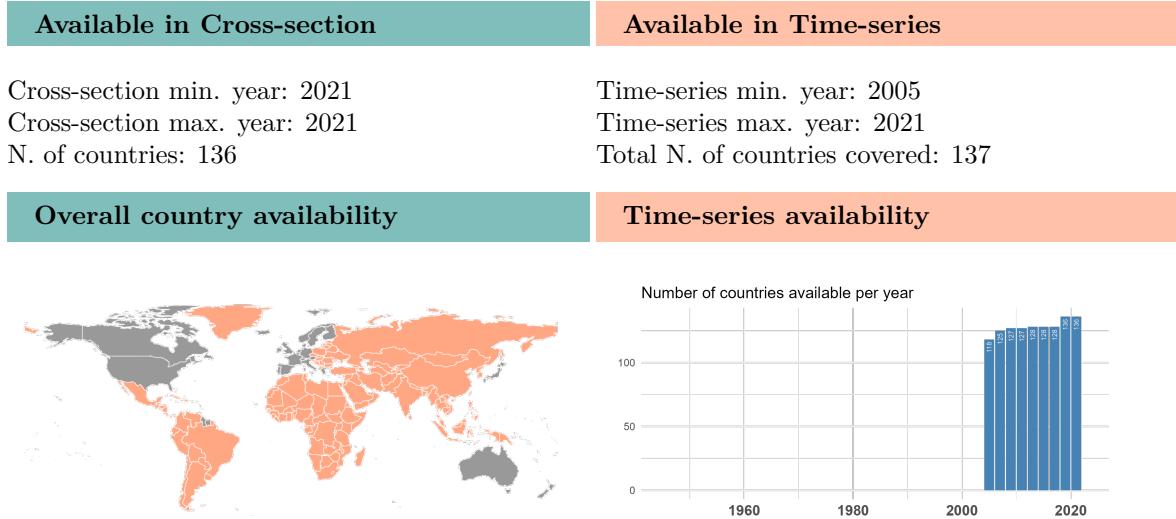
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.27 Sustainability

QoG Code: bti_su

Economic growth is balanced, environmentally sustainable and future-oriented. Including 'To what extent are environmental concerns effectively taken into account?' and 'To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?'.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.2.28 Welfare Regime

QoG Code: bti_wr

Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks. From 1 to 10. Including 'To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks?' and 'To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?'.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 136

Available in Time-series

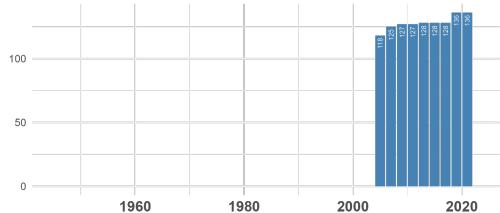
Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability

Number of countries available per year



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.3 Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020

Dataset by: Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller and Sebastian Rosato

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR>

Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

Dataset found at: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/FENWWR>

Last update by original source: 2022-01-03

Date of download: 2023-10-10

This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy from 1800 until 2020 for 222 countries; however, QoG data contains information from 1946 onwards.

The authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free and fair elections and satisfy a threshold value of suffrage.

4.3.1 Dichotomous democracy measure

QoG Code: bmr_dem

Dichotomous democracy measure.

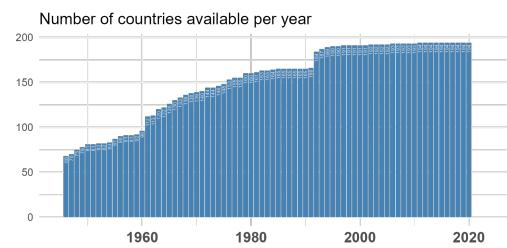
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 194	Total N. of countries covered: 210

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.3.2 Consecutive years of current regime type

QoG Code: bmr_demdur

Consecutive years of current regime type.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 194

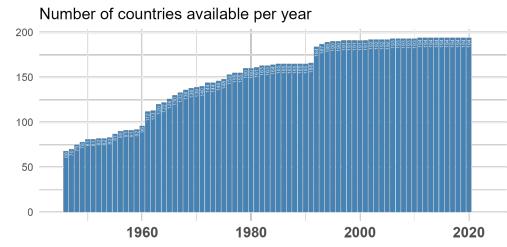
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 210

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.4 COVID-19 Data Repository

Dataset by: Center for Systems Science and Engineering

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ensheng, D., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track covid-19 in real time. *The Lancet*, 20(5), 533–534. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30120-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1)

Dataset found at: <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19>

Last update by original source: 2022-12-12

Date of download: 2023-10-10

The data repository for the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Visual Dashboard operated by the Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (JHU CSSE). Also, Supported by ESRI Living Atlas Team and the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab (JHU APL).

4.4.1 Number of COVID-19 cases reported

QoG Code: jht_ccc

This is the number of reported cases of COVID-19 during the year 2020.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 193

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.4.2 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported

QoG Code: jht_ccd

This is the number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 during the year 2020.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 193

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.5 CSES datasets

Dataset by: Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015a). CSES MODULE 1 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. <https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module1.2015-12-15>

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015b). CSES MODULE 2 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. <https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module2.2015-12-15>

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015c). CSES MODULE 3 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. <https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module3.2015-12-15>

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2018). CSES MODULE 4 full release [dataset], may 29, 2018 version. <https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2018-05-29>

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2023). CSES MODULE 5 full release [dataset], july 25, 2023 version. <https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2020-05-14>

Dataset found at: <http://www.cses.org/>

Last update by original source: 2023-07-25

Date of download: 2023-12-05

CSES (CSES1, CSES2, CSES3, CSES4, and CSES5) is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district, and macro variables. The studies are then merged into a single, free, public dataset for use in comparative study and cross-level analysis. The research agenda, questionnaires, and study design are developed by an international committee of leading scholars of electoral politics and political science. The design is implemented in each country by their foremost social scientists.

Note: Portugal 2002 from the initial data Module 1 was excluded, as this module provides data until 2001, therefore these observations are coded incorrectly.

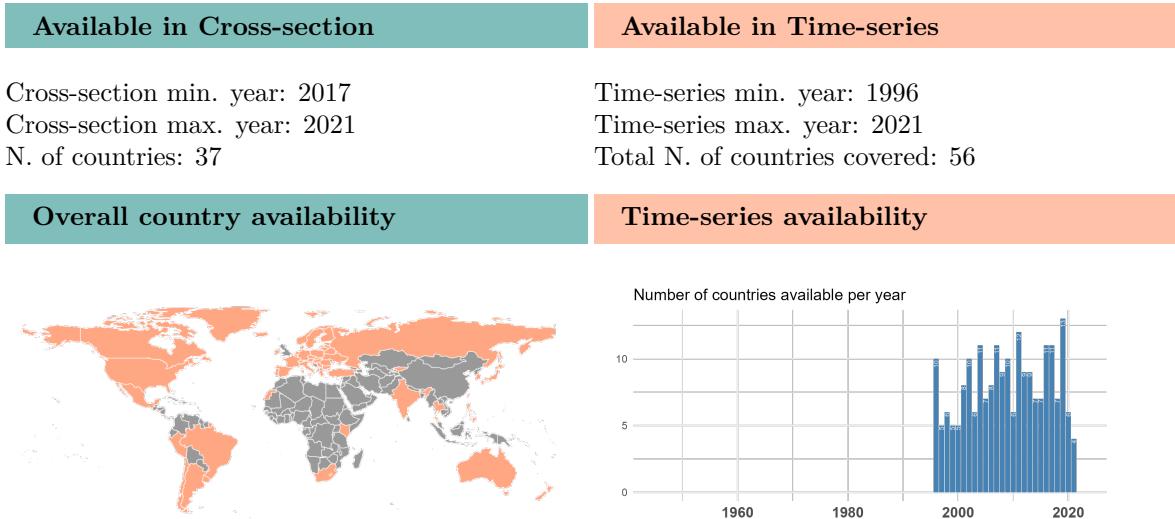
4.5.1 Closeness to Political Party

QoG Code: cses_pc

Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party? Share of the population who answered Yes.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.5.2 Satisfaction with Democracy

QoG Code: cses_sd

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [COUNTRY]?

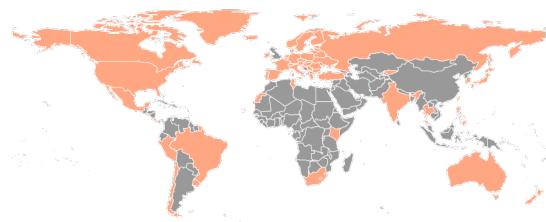
1. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

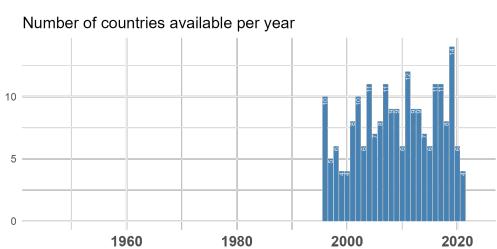
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2017 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 39	Time-series min. year: 1996 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 56

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.6 Central Bank Independence Dataset

Dataset by: Ana Carolina Garriga

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813>

Dataset found at: <https://sites.google.com/site/carogarriga/cbi-data-1?authuser=0>

Last update by original source: 2023-01-10

Date of download: 2023-10-20

The Central Bank Independence Dataset is the most comprehensive data set on de jure central bank independence (CBI) available to date. The data set identifies statutory reforms affecting CBI, their direction, and the attributes necessary to build the Cukierman, Webb, and Neyapti (1992) (CWN) index in 185 countries between 1970 and 2012. This is the version 2 of the dataset originally published in Garriga (2016) and includes new observations and corrections based on legislation retrieved after the publication of the original dataset.

This data set codes the existence of reforms in 6,845 observations and computes the CWN index for 6,192 observations. The data coverage not only allows researchers to test competing explanations on the determinants and effects of CBI in both developed and developing countries, but it also provides a useful instrument for cross-national studies in diverse fields.

4.6.1 Central Bank Independence unweighted index

QoG Code: cbi_cbiu

CBI unweighted index: Raw average of the four components: Chief Executive Officer, Objectives, Policy Formulation and Limitations on lending to the government. It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970

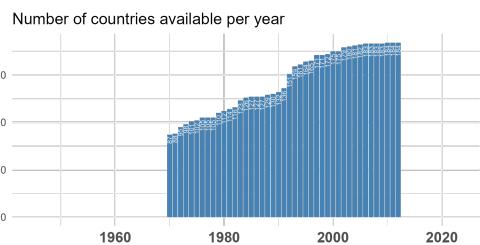
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.6.2 Central Bank Independence weighted index

QoG Code: cbi_cbiw

CBI weighted index: Weighted average of the four components (weights between parentheses), following Cukierman, Webb and Neyapti's (1992) criteria: Chief Executive Officer (0.20), Objectives (0.15), Policy Formulation (0.15), and Limitations on lending to the government (0.5). It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970

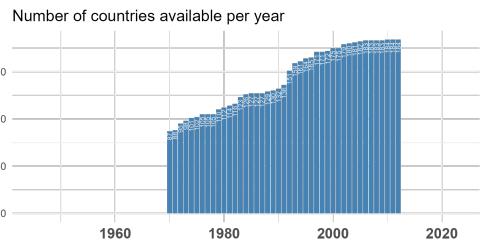
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.7 Characteristics of National Constitutions

Dataset by: The Comparative Constitutions Project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2022). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 4.0 [Last modified: October 24, 2022. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. <http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org>

Dataset found at: <http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/>

Last update by original source: 2022-10-24

Date of download: 2023-10-16

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

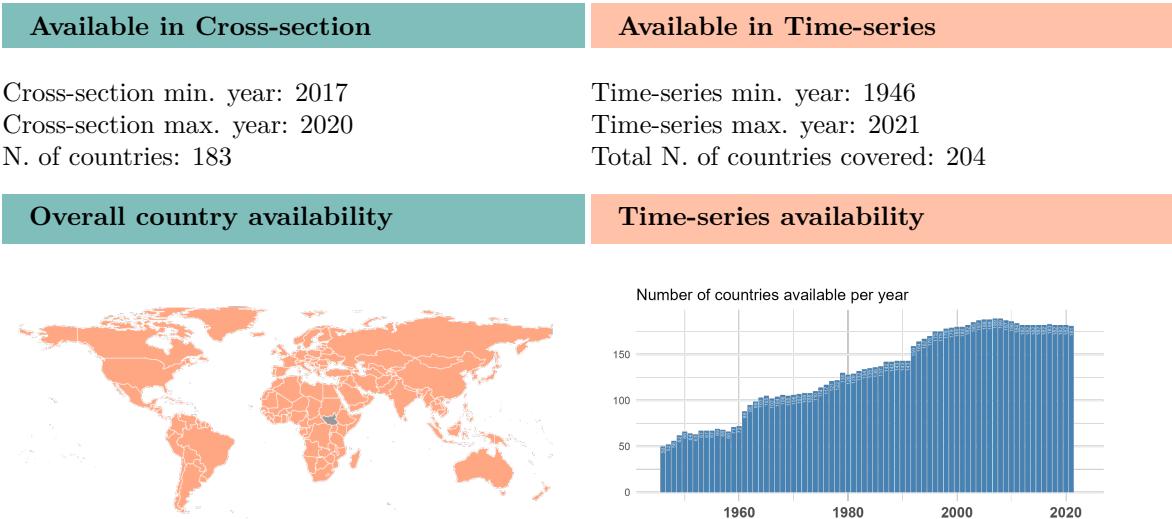
4.7.1 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_cc

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.7.2 Limits on Child Work in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_childwrk

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

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

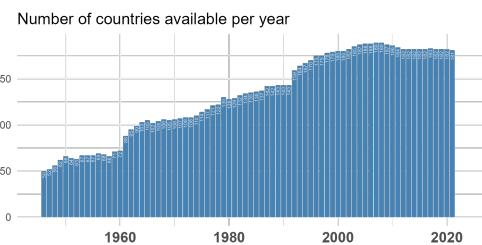
Type of variable: Categorical



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.7.3 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_equal

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 183

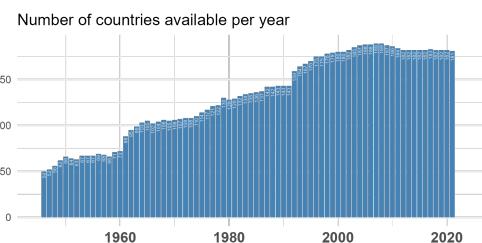
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 204

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

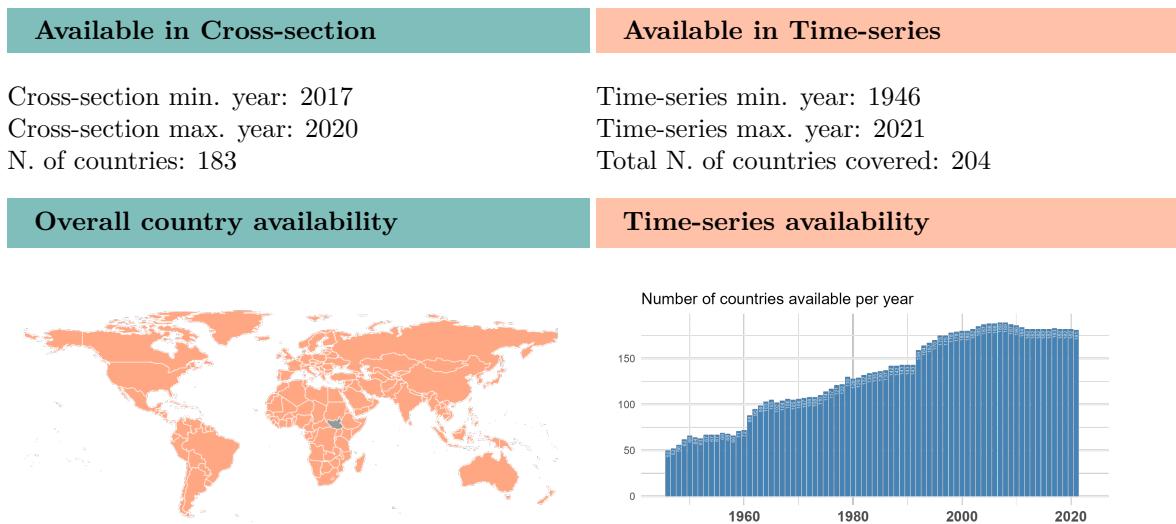
4.7.4 Freedom of Religion in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_freerel

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

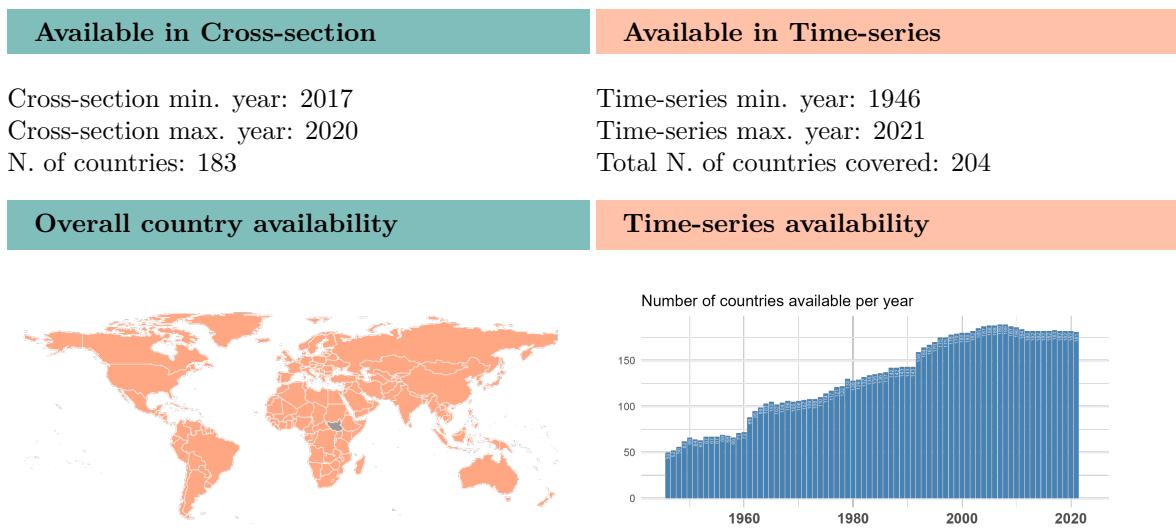
4.7.5 Status of Slavery in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_slave

Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.7.6 Right to Strike in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_strike

Does the constitution provide for the right to strike?

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

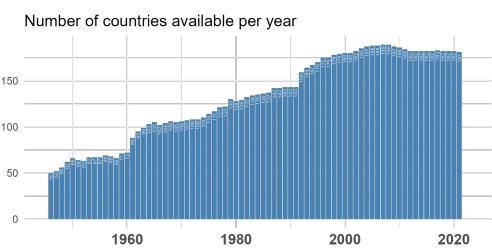
Type of variable: Categorical



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.8 Classification of Political Regimes

Dataset by: Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, 143(1-2), 67–101

Dataset found at: <https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/dd>

Last update by original source: 2010-09-13

Date of download: 2023-10-19

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

4.8.1 Democracy

QoG Code: chga_demo

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

0. No Democracy

1. Democracy

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

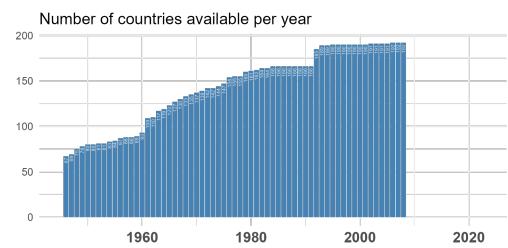
Time-series max. year: 2008

Total N. of countries covered: 206

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9 Comparative Political Data Set

Dataset by: Armingeon, Engler and Leemann

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leemann, L., & Weisstanner, D. (2023a). Comparative political data set 1960-2021 [Zurich/Lueneburg/Lucerne: University of Zurich, Leuphana University Lueneburg, and University of Lucerne]

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leemann, L., & Weisstanner, D. (2023b). Supplement to the comparative political data set government composition 1960-2021 [Zurich/Lueneburg/Lucerne: University of Zurich, Leuphana University Lueneburg, and University of Lucerne]

Dataset found at: <http://www.cpds-data.org/>

Last update by original source: 2023-07-25

Date of download: 2023-08-31

The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2021 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects Die Handlungsspielräume des Nationalstaates and Critical junctures. An international comparison directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period of 1960 to 2021. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses.

The present data set combines and replaces the earlier versions Comparative Political Data Set I (data for 23 OECD countries from 1960 onwards) and the Comparative Political Data Set III (data for 36 OECD and/or EU member states from 1990 onwards). A variable has been added to identify former CPDS I countries.

4.9.1 Effective number of parties on the seats level

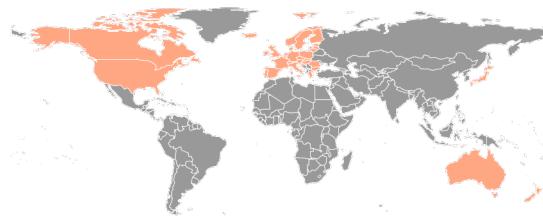
QoG Code: cpds_enps

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

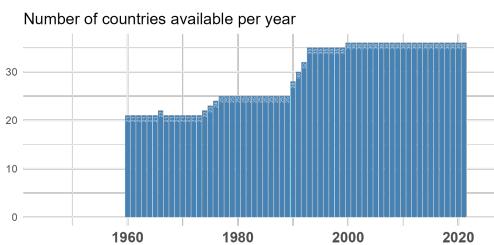
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.2 Effective number of parties on the votes level

QoG Code: cpds_enpv

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 36

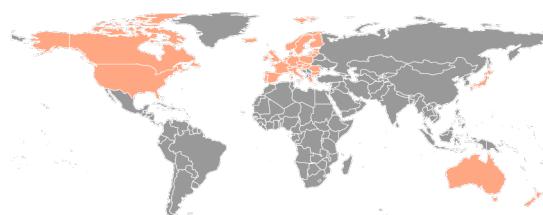
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

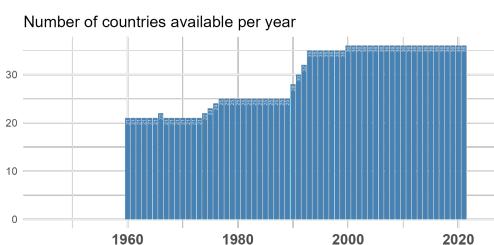
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



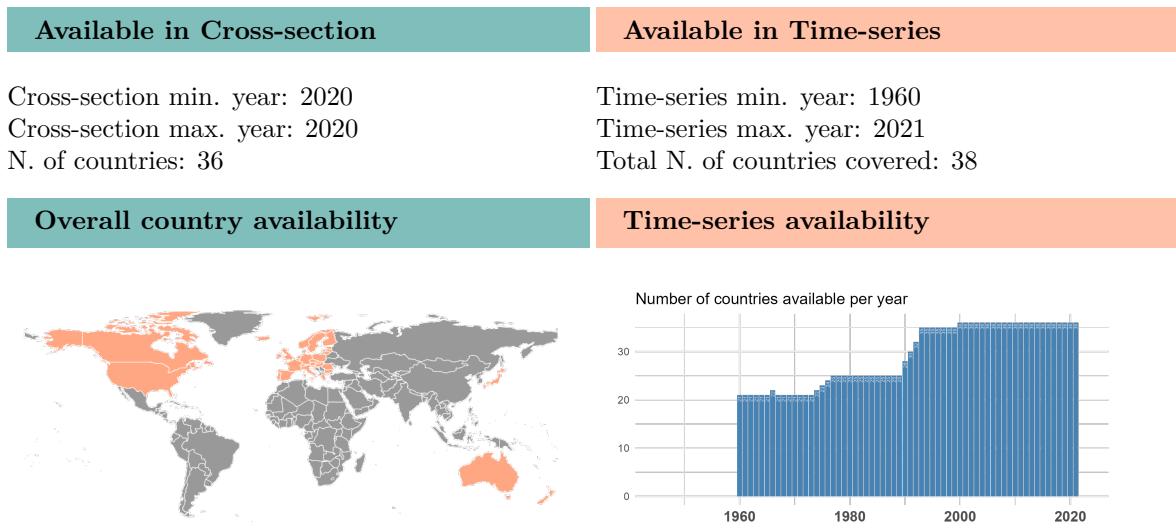
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.3 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian

QoG Code: cpds_la

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.4 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance

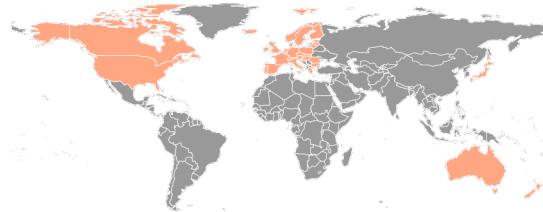
QoG Code: cpds_lall

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

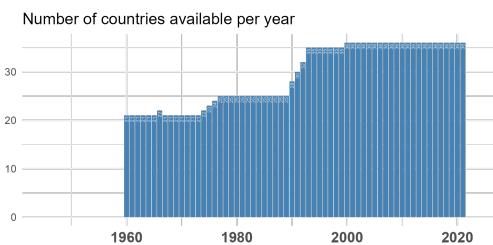
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.5 Share of seats in parliament: communist

QoG Code: cpds_lcom

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

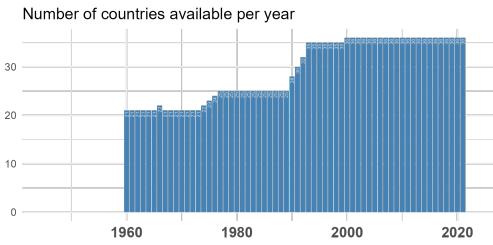
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



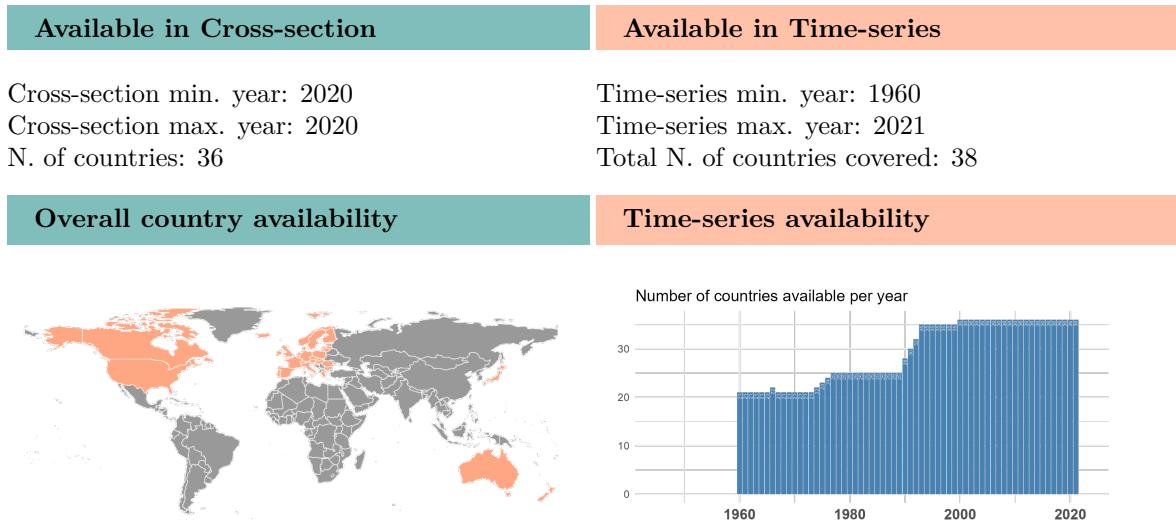
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.6 Share of seats in parliament: conservative

QoG Code: cpds_lcon

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.7 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic

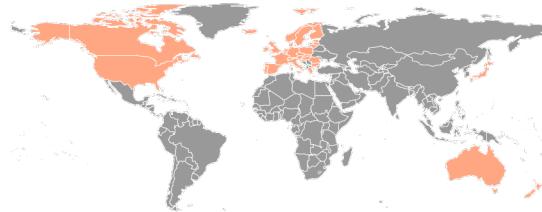
QoG Code: cpds_le

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

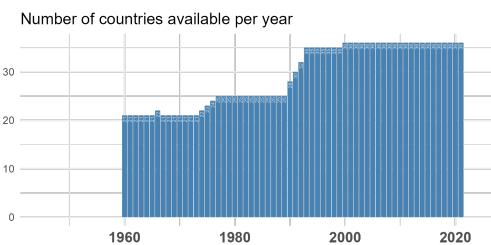
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.8 Share of seats in parliament: feminist

QoG Code: cpds_lfe

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

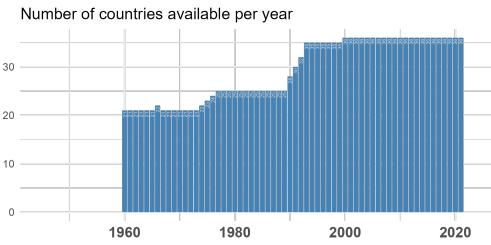
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



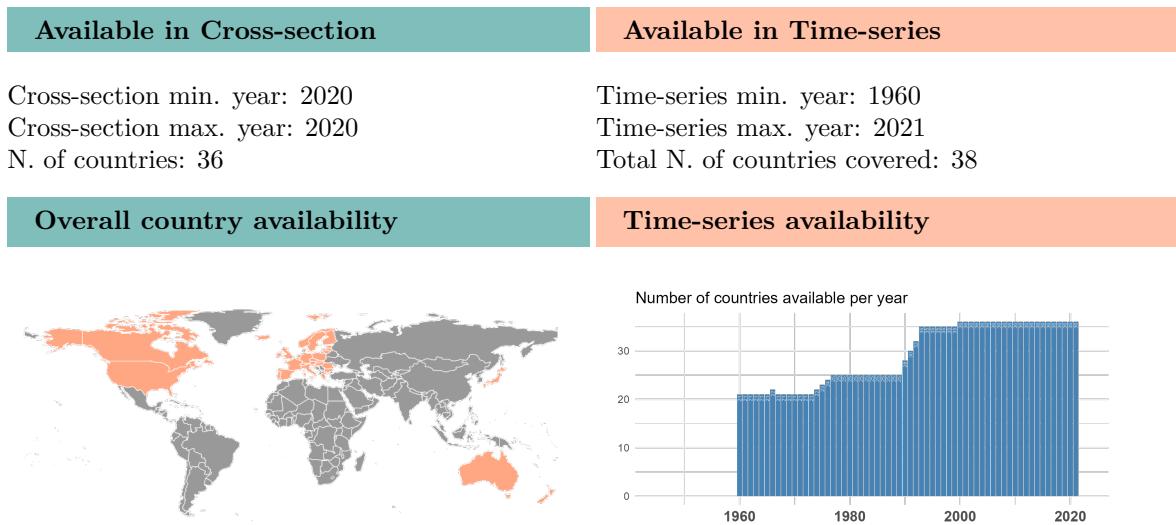
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.9 Share of seats in parliament: green

QoG Code: cpds_lg

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.10 Share of seats in parliament: liberal

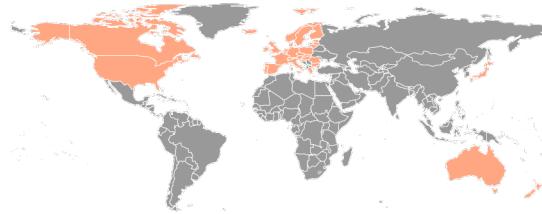
QoG Code: cpds_ll

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

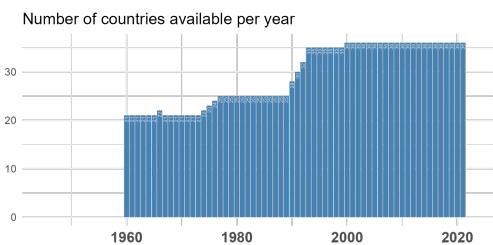
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.11 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist

QoG Code: cpds_lls

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

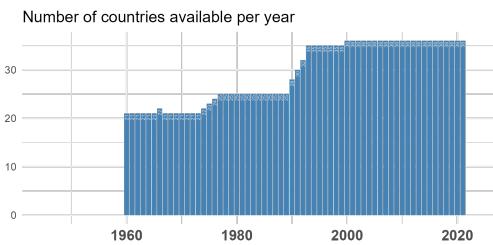
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



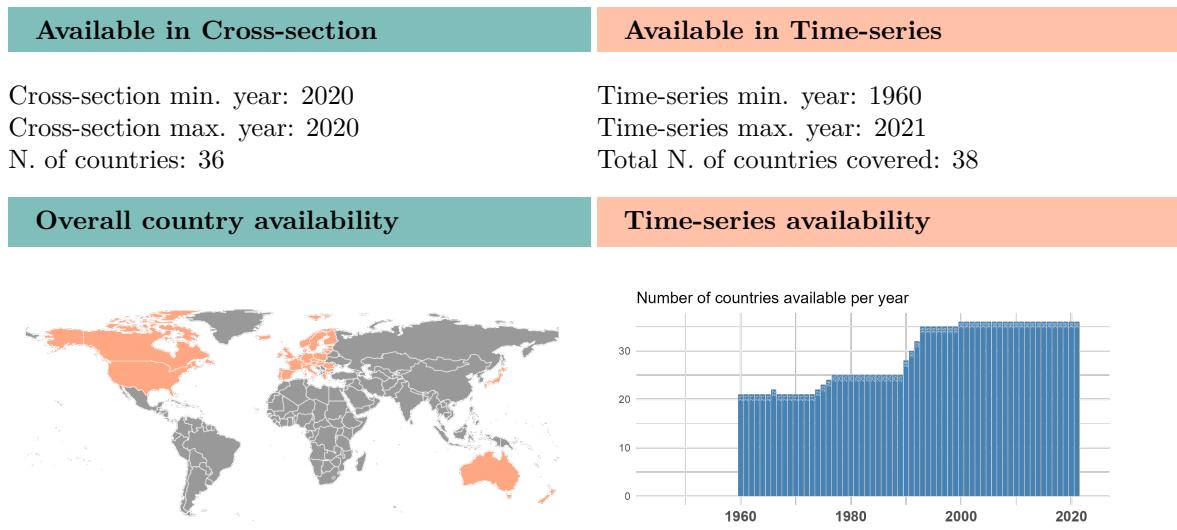
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.12 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist

QoG Code: cpds_lmo

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.13 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled

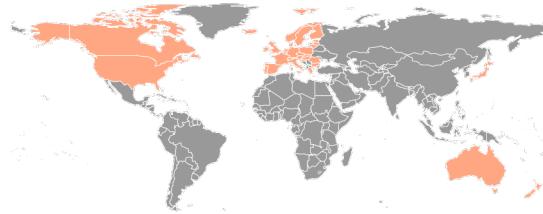
QoG Code: cpds_lnl

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

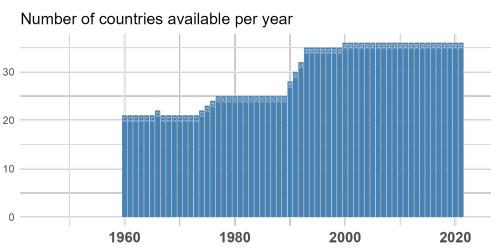
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.14 Share of seats in parliament: other

QoG Code: cpds_lo

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

Type of variable: Continuous

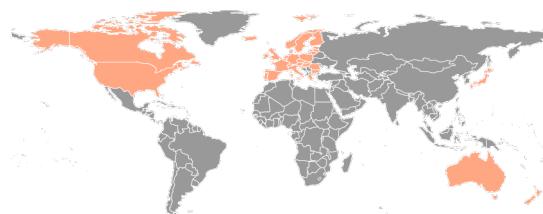
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

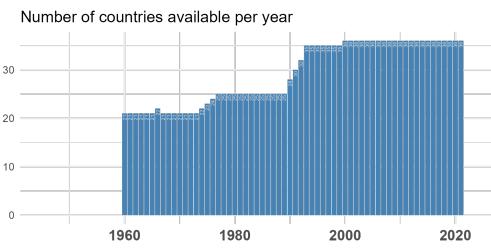
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



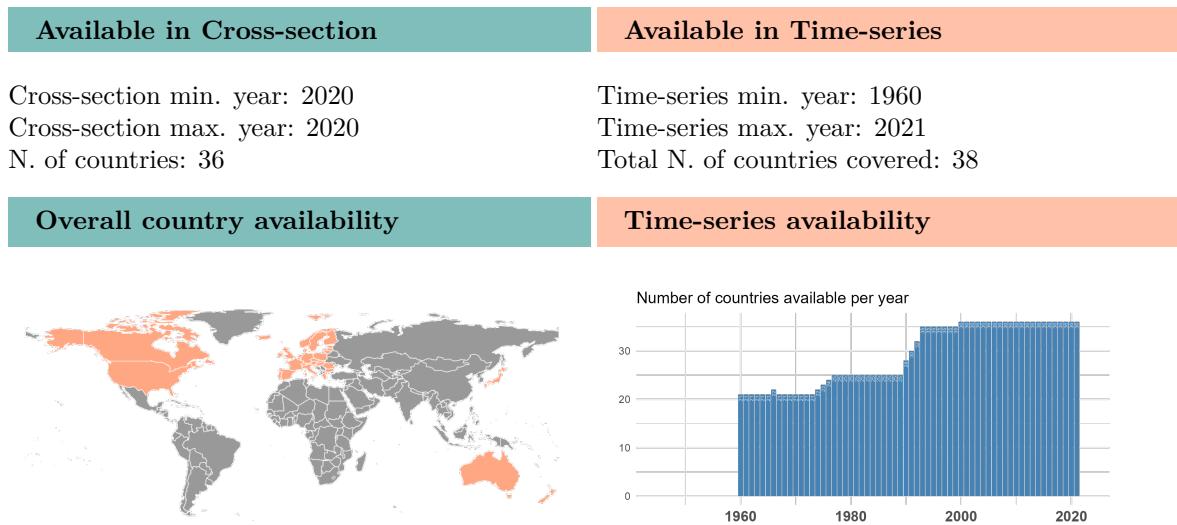
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.15 Share of seats in parliament: protest

QoG Code: cpds_lp

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.16 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist

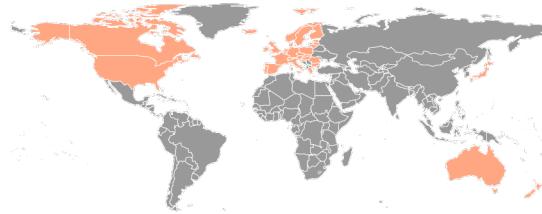
QoG Code: cpds_lpc

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

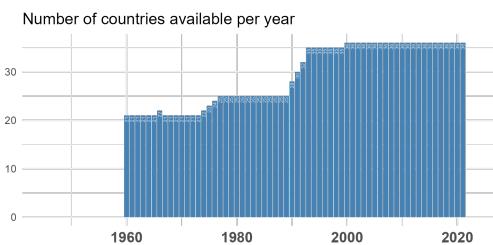
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.17 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners

QoG Code: cpds_lpen

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

Type of variable: Continuous

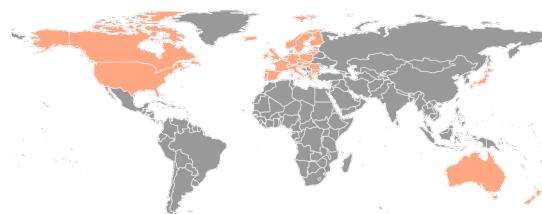
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

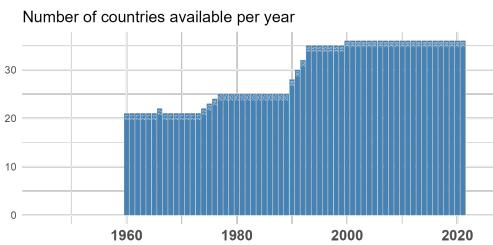
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



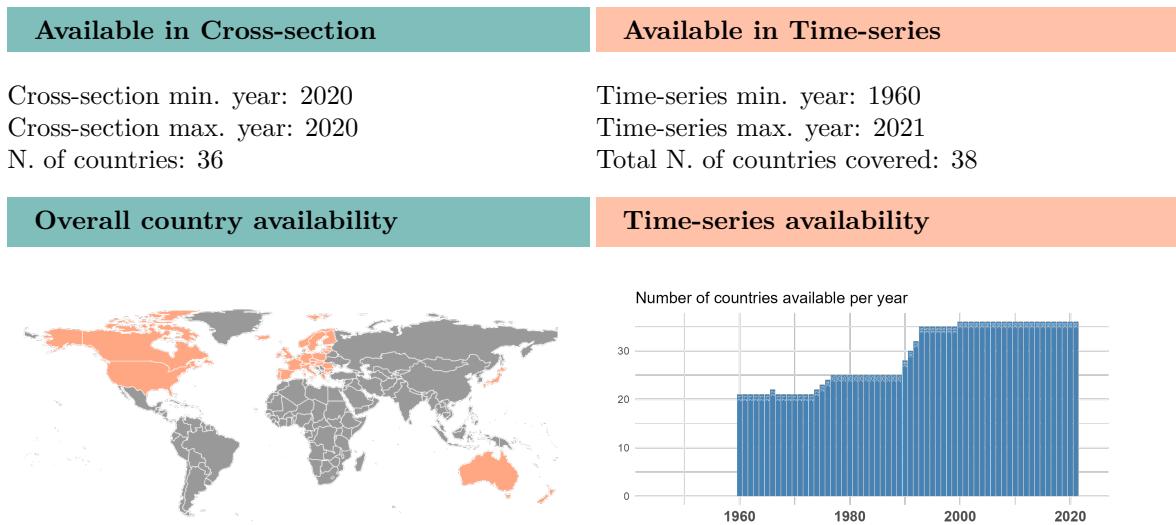
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.18 Share of seats in parliament: personalist

QoG Code: cpds_lper

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.19 Share of seats in parliament: right

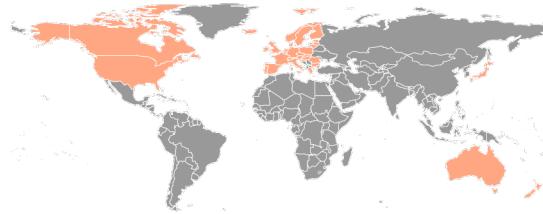
QoG Code: cpds_lr

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

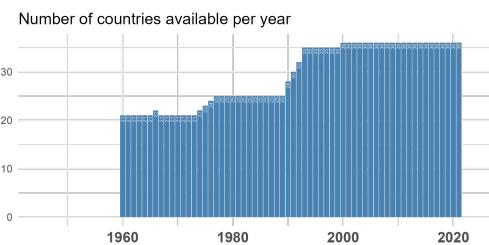
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.20 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist

QoG Code: cpds_lreg

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

Type of variable: Continuous

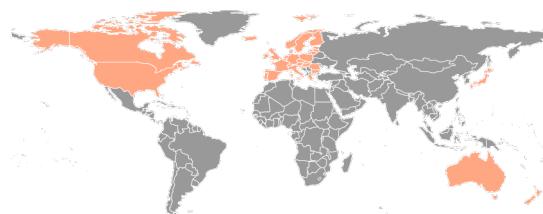
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

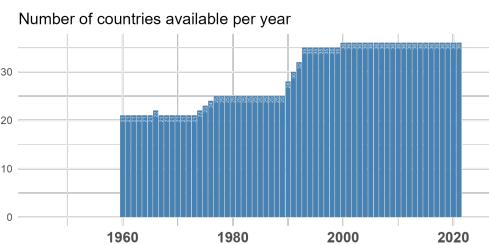
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



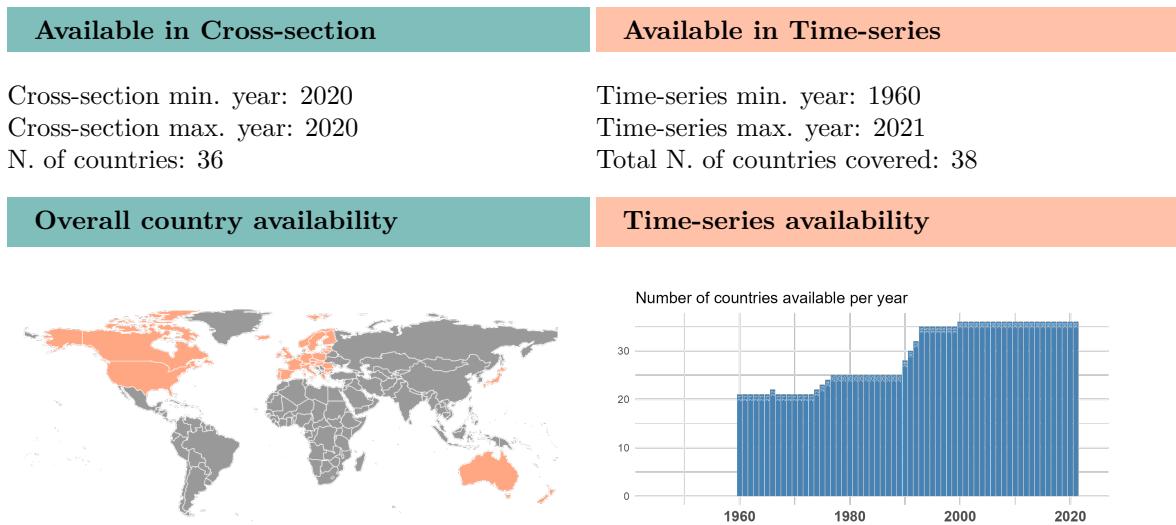
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.21 Share of seats in parliament: religious

QoG Code: cpds_lrel

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.22 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic

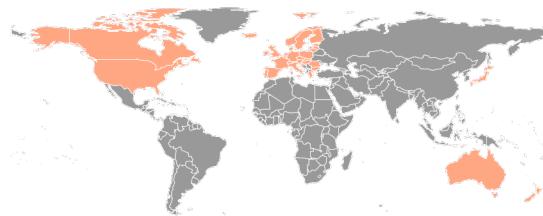
QoG Code: cpds_ls

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

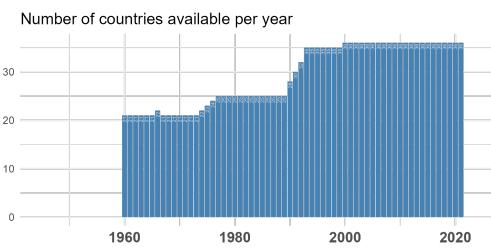
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.23 Type of Government

QoG Code: cpds_tg

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all government seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [$>50.0\%$].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments that exceed the minimal-winning criterion [$>50.0\%$].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [$<50.0\%$].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [$<50.0\%$].
6. Caretaker government: Governments that should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by a technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 36

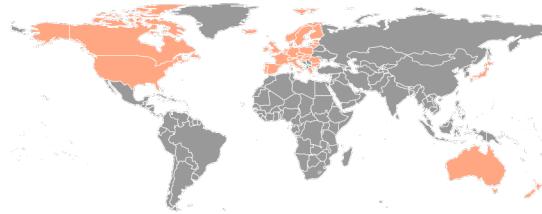
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

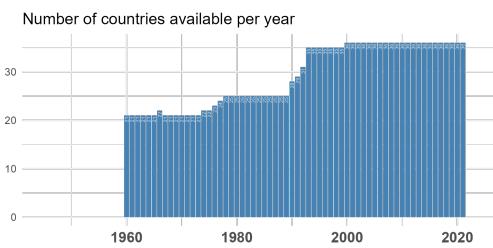
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.9.24 Voter turnout in election

QoG Code: cpds_vt

Voter turnout in election.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

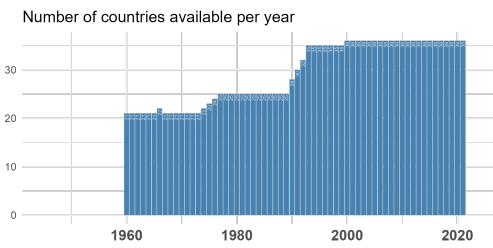
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.10 Corruption Perceptions Index

Dataset by: Transparency International

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Transparency International. (2023). Corruption perception index 2022 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. <http://www.transparency.org/cpi>

Dataset found at: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022/>

Last update by original source: 2023-01-31

Date of download: 2023-12-12

The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 0 (highly corrupt) and 100 (highly clean).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed the methodology for which the data is not comparable and only data from 2012 and onwards can be compared.

Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

The Corruption Perception Index (2022) by Transparency International is licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0.

4.10.1 Corruption Perceptions Index

QoG Code: `ti_cpi`

Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

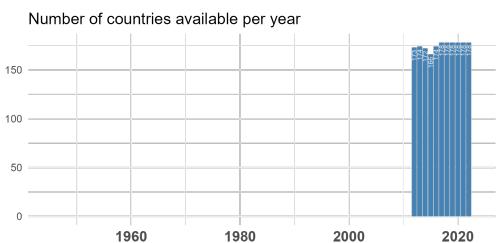
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 179

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 179

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.11 Corruption Risks Indicators

Dataset by: Fazekas and Kocsis

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2020). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objective corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. *British Journal of Political Science*, 50(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461>

Dataset found at: <https://opentender.eu/download>

Last update by original source: 2023-01-25

Date of download: 2023-01-25

Measuring high-level corruption is subject to extensive scholarly and policy interest, which has achieved moderate progress in the last decade. This dataset presents four objective proxy measures of high-level corruption in public procurement: single bidding in competitive markets, the share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag, the share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag, and share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag.

Using official government data on 4 million contracts in thirty-two European countries from 2011 to 2021, the authors directly operationalize a common definition of corruption: unjustified restriction of access to public contracts to favour a selected bidder.

Corruption indicators are calculated at the contract level, but produce aggregate indices consistent with well-established country-level indicators, and are also validated by micro-level tests.

4.11.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR

QoG Code: cri_contr

Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

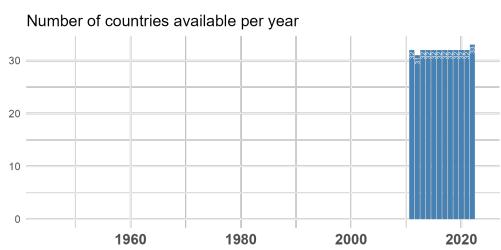
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2011
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 33	Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.12 Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (2012)

Dataset by: Nunn and Puga

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

Dataset found at: <http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/>

Last update by original source: 2010-11-12

Date of download: 2023-08-30

The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.12.1 Percentage of desert in 2012

QoG Code: nunn_desert

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 191

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.12.2 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012

QoG Code: nunn_dist_coast

Average distance the to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 191

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.12.3 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012

QoG Code: nunn_tropical

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 191

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.13 Data on Central Bank Independence

Dataset by: Davide Romelli

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Romelli, D. (2022). The political economy of reforms in central bank design: Evidence from a new dataset. *Economic Policy*, 37(112), 641–688. <https://doi.org/10.1093/epolic/eiac011>

Dataset found at: <https://davideromelli.com/cbidata/>

Last update by original source: 2022-03-04

Date of download: 2023-10-20

This dataset provides information on a comprehensive index of CBI covering a wide range of central bank characteristics based on the charters of 154 central banks, over the period from 1972 to 2017. The construction of the index uses, as a starting point, the two most commonly employed CBI indices, namely the Grilli et al. (1991) [GMT] and the Cukierman et al. (1992) [CWN]. This new index, called CBI extended (CBIE) index, provides information on 42 criteria of central bank institutional design across six dimensions: (1) governor and central bank board, (2) monetary policy and conflict resolution, (3) objectives, (4) limitations on lending to the government, (5) financial independence and (6) reporting and disclosure.

This extended index incorporates the characteristics of both the GMT and CWN indices. Moreover, it expands the GMT political independence index by collecting additional information on the dismissal of the governor and other board members, in addition to identifying if the governor is legally allowed to hold other offices in the government. It also augments the GMT economic independence index by including information on the authority responsible for setting the financial conditions on lending to the government. Apart from integrating these two indices, one important innovation of the CBIE index is the inclusion of new criteria that capture good practices in central bank financial independence and reporting and disclosure.

In addition to the data on the CBIE index, this dataset also provides information on the various subcomponents of the index, updated data on the Grilli et al. (1991), the Cukerman et al. (1992) and the Jacome and Vazquez indices of CBI, as well as a dummy indicating whether the independence of the central bank is entrenched in the constitution.

4.13.1 Central Bank Independence Extended Index

QoG Code: `cbie_index`

Average of the scores across these six dimensions of the index, i.e. the raw average of the four components:

- (1) governor and central bank board,
- (2) monetary policy and conflict resolution,
- (3) objectives,
- (4) limitations on lending to the government,

- (5) financial independence and
- (6) reporting and disclosure.

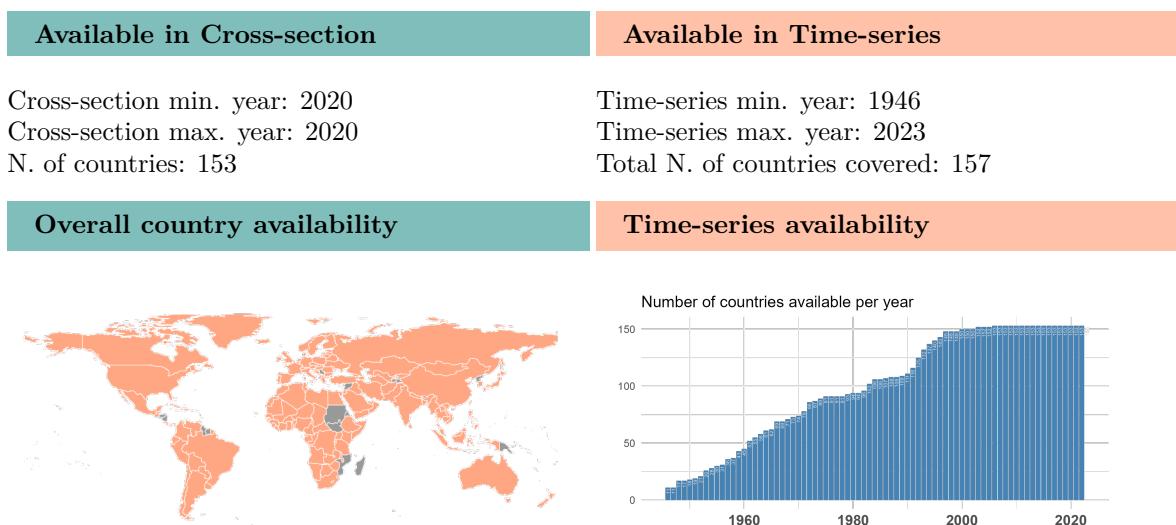
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

This extended index incorporates the characteristics of both the GMT and CWN indices and, includes new criteria that capture good practices in central bank financial independence and reporting and disclosure.

This index is in a scale from 0 to 1 where 1 indicates more central bank independence.

For more details about the construction of this index, please visit <https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article/37/1000/1000>

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.14 Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)

Dataset by: Andrew Williams

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004>

Dataset found at: <https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/>

Last update by original source: 2014-09-23

Date of download: 2023-10-20

The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2014) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators use data from 29 sources, with scores being derived annually between 1980 and 2010 across more than 190 countries.

4.14.1 Transparency Index

QoG Code: diat_ti

The Transparency Index is a combined index of the Information Transparency Index and the Accountability Transparency Index.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980

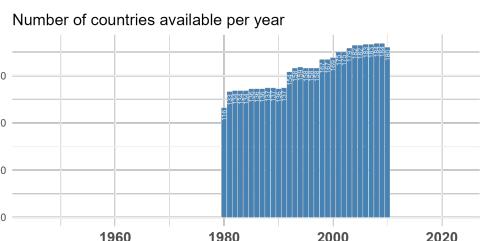
Time-series max. year: 2010

Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.15 Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2020

Dataset by: Bormann and Golder

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bormann, N.-C., & Golder, M. (2022). Democratic electoral systems around the world, 19462020. *Electoral Studies*, 78, 102487. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2022.102487>

Dataset found at: <http://mattgolder.com/elections>

Last update by original source: 2022-12-21

Date of download: 2023-10-25

The Democratic Electoral Systems (DES) dataset covers all of the legislative and presidential elections that have taken place in democratic states from 1946 through 2020. It also continues to include information on all elections that are considered democratic by at least one of five different measures of regime type: Democracy and Dictatorship (DD), Freedom House (FH), Polity5, Boix-Miller-Rosato (BMR), and Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem). The DES 4.1 dataset provides information on electoral rules and party system size for 1,578 lower-house parliamentary and 602 first-round presidential elections in democracies.

Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to " ." (missing).

4.15.1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties

QoG Code: gol_enep

Effective number of electoral parties.

Type of variable: Continuous

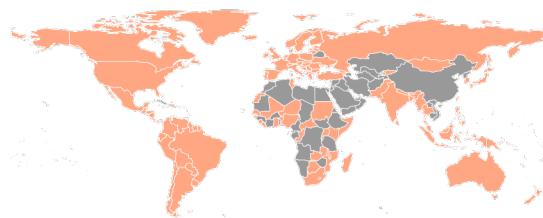
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

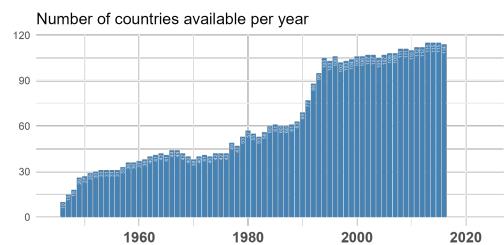
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.15.2 Electoral System Type-3 classes

QoG Code: gol_est

This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

Type of variable: Categorical

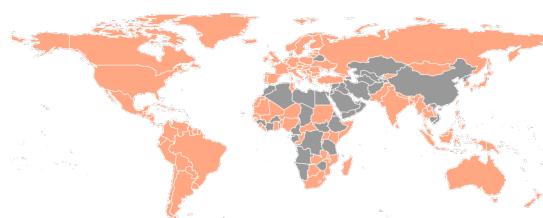
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

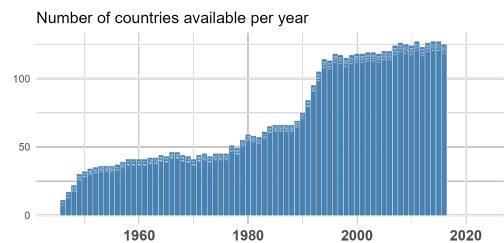
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 146

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.15.3 Electoral System Type-12 classes

QoG Code: gol_est_spec

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

Type of variable: Categorical

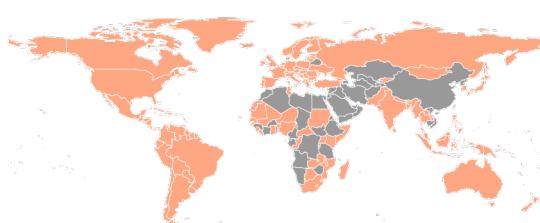
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

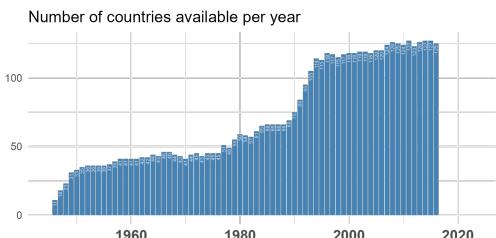
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 146

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.15.4 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier

QoG Code: gol_pr

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: Users can find a detailed description of the difference between types in the original codebook.

Type of variable: Categorical

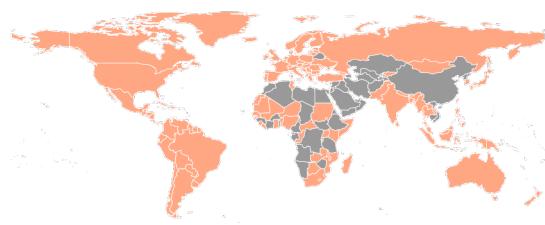
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

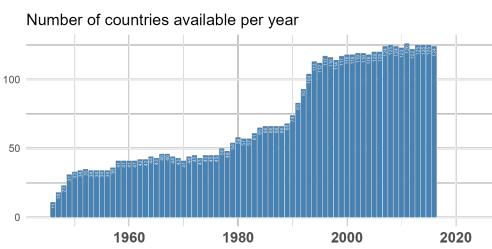
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 146

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.16 Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

Dataset by: Fraser Institute

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., & Murphy, R. (2022). Economic Freedom Dataset, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2022 Annual Report. *Fraser Institute*. <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset>

Dataset found at: <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset>

Last update by original source: 2023-09-19

Date of download: 2023-11-21

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which countries' policies and institutions support economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property. The EFW index now ranks 165 countries and territories. Data are available for more than 100 nations and territories back to 1950. This dataset makes it possible for scholars to analyze the impact of both cross-country differences in economic freedom and changes in that freedom across a time frame of three and a half decades.

For a consistent time series for a particular country and/or longitudinal data for a panel of countries, the Fraser Institute previously developed and reported a chain-linked version of the index. The EFW Panel Dataset is now entirely based on the chain-linking method, having the base year as 2020, and they will make the most recent years data the base year in the future.

Changes in a countrys scores backward

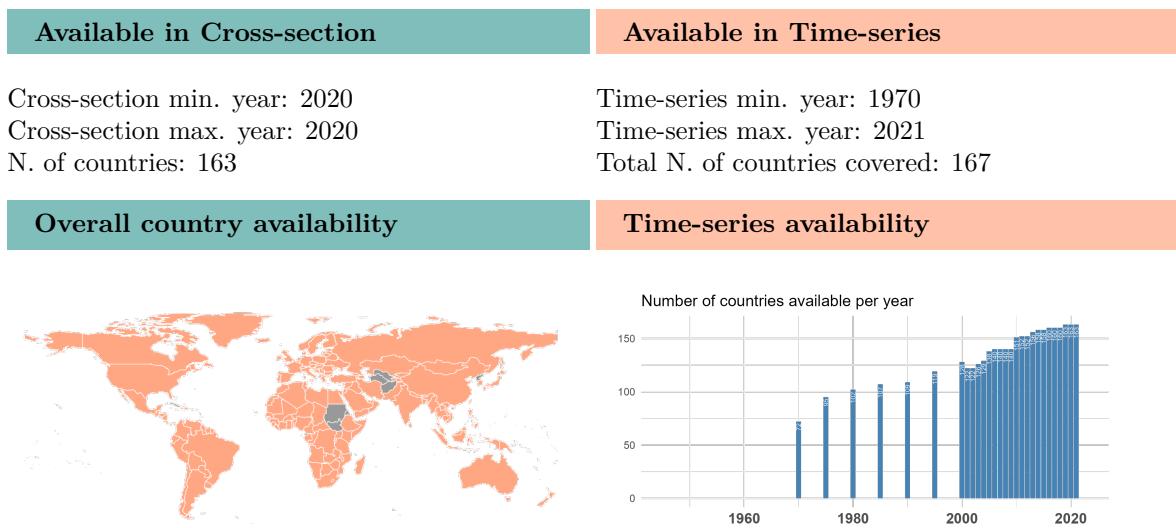
in time are based only on changes in components that were present in adjoining years. It should be noted that the EFW Panel Dataset contains area and summary ratings only for those years in which the country received a regular EFW index rating.

4.16.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

QoG Code: fi_ftradeint

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Type of variable: Continuous



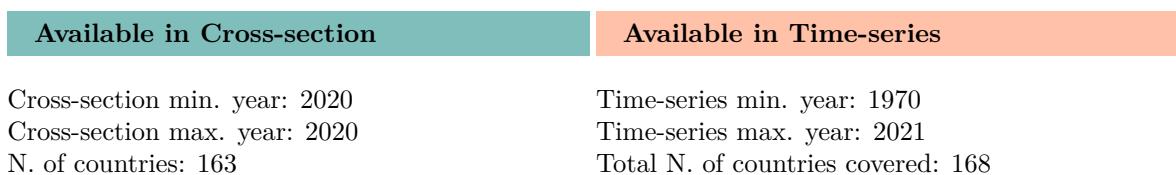
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.16.2 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

QoG Code: fi_index

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

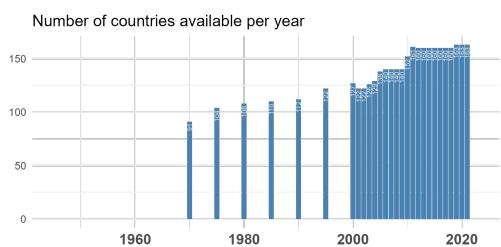
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.17 Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote

Dataset by: Johnson and Wallack

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. <https://doi.org/10.1215/0022278X-108-2-0001>

Dataset found at: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901>

Last update by original source: 2012-03-24

Date of download: 2022-12-07

This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al.'s (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria et al. (2003) - including the amount of vote pooling among co-partisan candidates, the amount of parties' control over ballot access, and whether voters cast their votes for candidates or parties. The database also contains several variables that rank-order electoral systems by tier, distinguish mixed-member and other multi-tier electoral systems, capture district magnitude (in two ways), and record election years. Database created 2007. Database last updated 2010.

4.17.1 Bicameral System

QoG Code: jw_bicameral

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Type of variable: Continuous

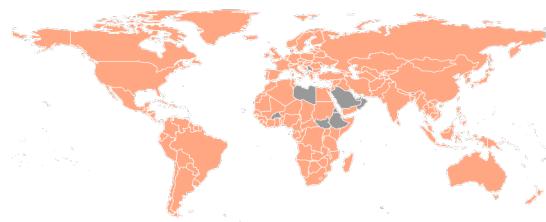
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978

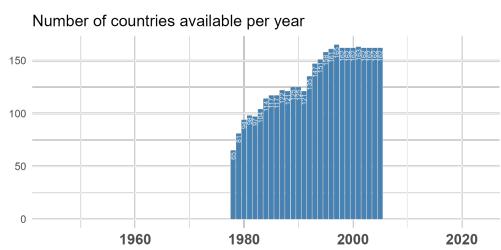
Time-series max. year: 2005

Total N. of countries covered: 171

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.18 Enterprise Surveys

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The World Bank. (2023). World bank enterprise surveys. <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/enterprisesurveys>

Dataset found at: <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data>

Date of download: 2023-12-21

World Bank Enterprise Surveys offer an expansive array of economic data on 180,000 firms in 154 countries. The data is presented in a variety of ways useful to researchers, policy makers, journalists, and others.

Business environment and performance indicators are created by computing weighted averages of businesses responses to questions in the Enterprise Survey using sampling weights. Indicators are displayed at the country level but can be viewed by firm subgroups in the original source.

4.18.1 Bribery Depth

QoG Code: ens_brdep

The depth of Bribery is the percentage of instances in which a firm was either expected or requested to provide a gift or informal payment during solicitations for public services, licenses or permits. This measure uses data from 6 survey questions for each firm. For purposes of computation, a refusal to answer a particular survey question is considered an affirmative answer.

Type of variable: Continuous

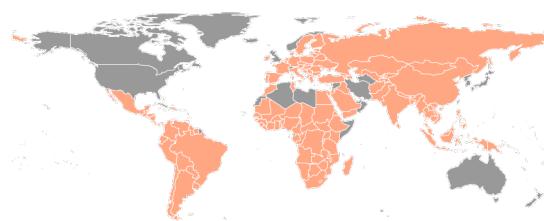
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2023

N. of countries: 83

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.18.2 Corruption as a Major Constraint

QoG Code: ens_cor

Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a "major" or "very severe" obstacle.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2023

N. of countries: 83

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.18.3 Court system as a Major Constraint

QoG Code: ens_law

Percent of firms identifying the court system as a major constraint.

Type of variable: Continuous

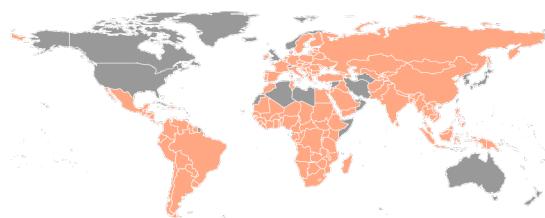
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2023

N. of countries: 83

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.19 Environmental Performance Index Data 2022

Dataset by: Environmental Performance Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Wolf, M., W., E. J., C., E. D., de Sherbinin, A., & Wendling, e. a., Z. A. (2022). 2022 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 17 October 2022]. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy. epi.yale.edu

Dataset found at: <https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-downloads>

Last update by original source: 2022-06-06

Date of download: 2022-10-16

The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in 11 issue areas comprised of 32 indicators. Indicators in the EPI measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established targets or, in the absence of agreed-upon targets, how they compare to the range of observed countries.

Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing".

The values on the EPI, Policy Objectives, and Issue Categories are not comparable over time, therefore, this compilation only includes data on these variables from the latest release. The raw data on the 32 indicators, however, are comparable over time and, therefore, time-series are included.

4.19.1 Environmental Health Policy Objective

QoG Code: epi_eh

Environmental Health Policy Objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40% of the total EPI score and consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50%), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40%), Heavy Metals (5%), and Waste Management (5%). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

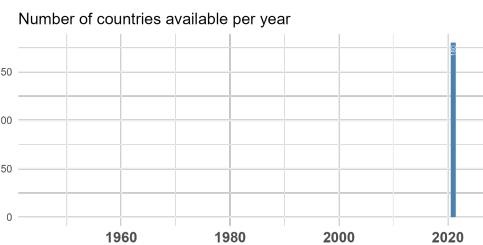
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 180	Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.19.2 Environmental Performance Index

QoG Code: epi_epi

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories related to environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI is a composite index. The EPI researchers begin by gathering data on 32 individual metrics of environmental performance. These metrics are aggregated into a hierarchy beginning with 11 issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation and Drinking Water, Heavy Metals, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Habitat, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries, Climate Change, Pollution Emissions, Water Resources, and Agriculture.

These issue categories are then combined into 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale.

Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

Type of variable: Continuous

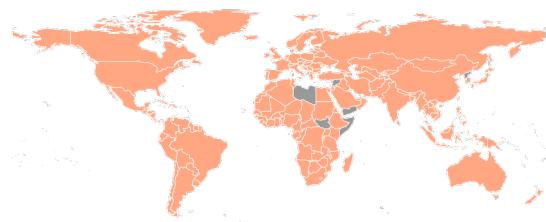
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 180

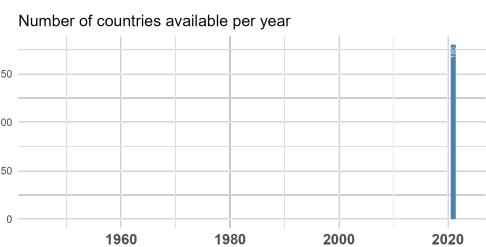
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2019
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20 European Social Survey - Wave 1-10

Dataset by: European Social Survey

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2023a). Ess10 integrated file, edition 3.1 [data set]. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess10e03_1

European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2023b). Ess10 self-completion - integrated file, edition 3.0 [data set]. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess10sce03_0

Dataset found at: <https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/>

Last update by original source: 2023-07-05

Date of download: 2023-10-16

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are: first - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions; second - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond; and third - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

This dataset includes two types of variables: 1) percentage of respondents choosing a particular response option, and 2) average response per country, weighted using design weights (dweight), as recommended by the ESS.

4.20.1 Subjective Happiness

QoG Code: ess_happy

Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?

0. Extremely Unhappy

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

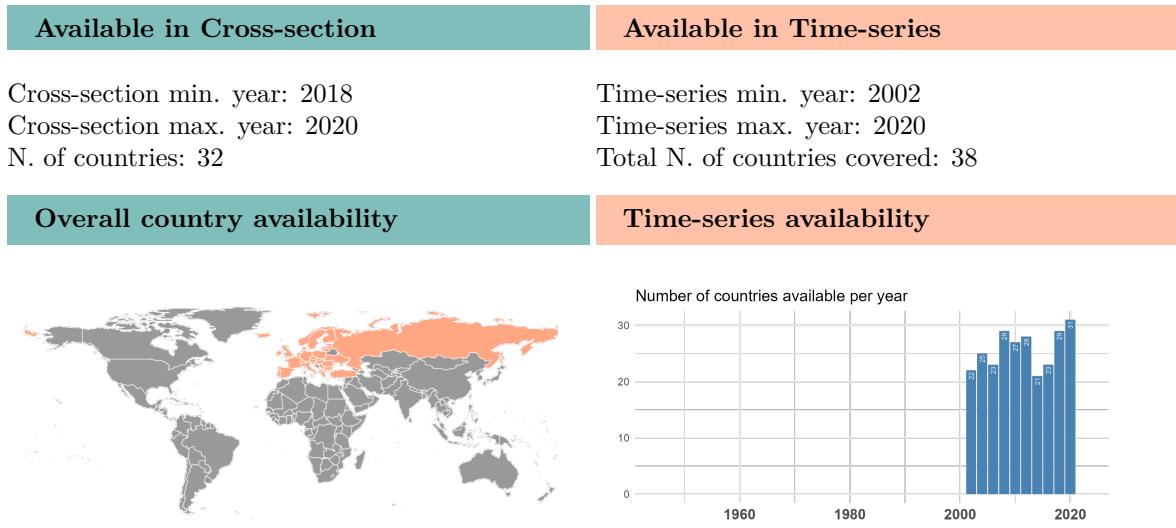
7.

8.

9.

10. Extremely Happy

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.2 Subjective Health

QoG Code: ess_health

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:

1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very Bad

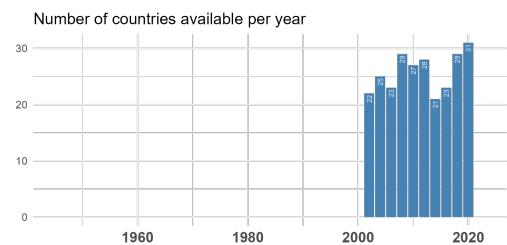
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.3 Religiosity

QoG Code: ess_relig

Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?

0. Not at all Religious

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10. Very Religious

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

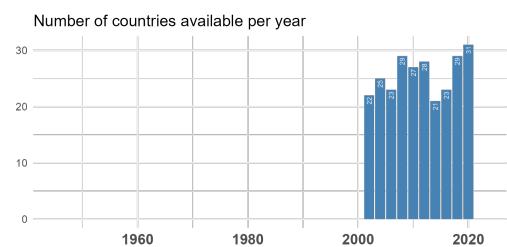
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.4 Trust in Legal System

QoG Code: ess_trlegal

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

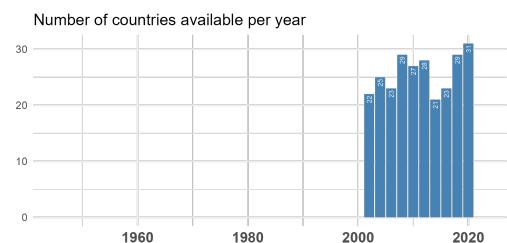
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



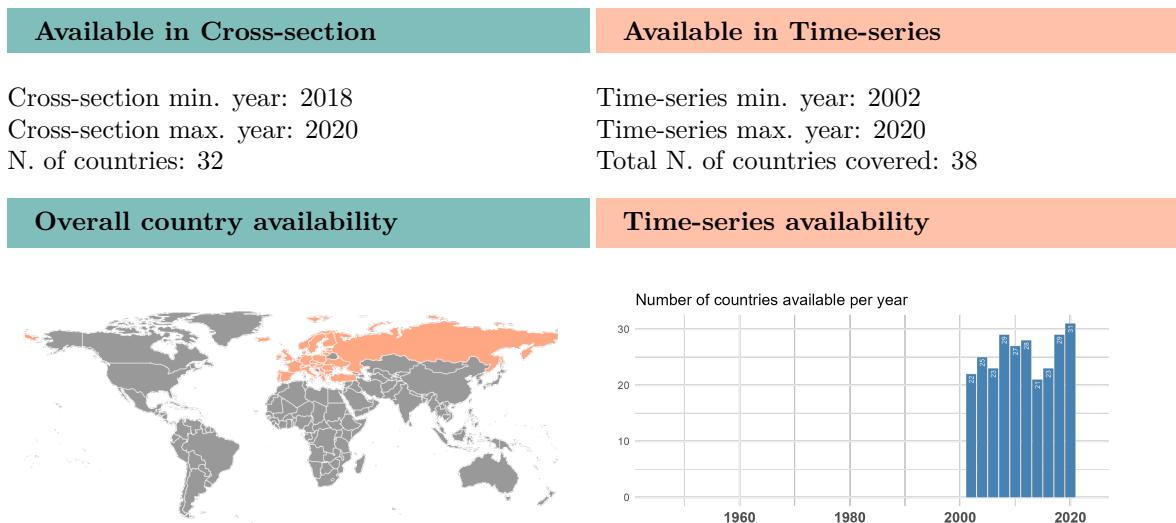
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.5 Trust in Parliament

QoG Code: ess_trparl

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Parliament.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.6 Trust in Political Parties

QoG Code: ess_trpart

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Political Parties.

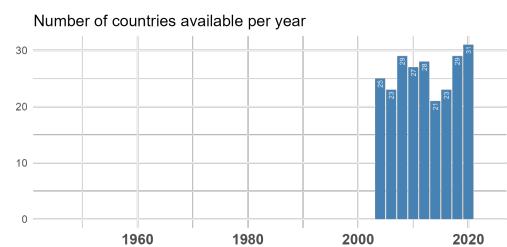
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.7 Trust in Other People

QoG Code: ess_trpeople

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

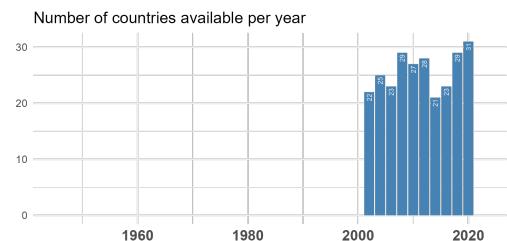
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



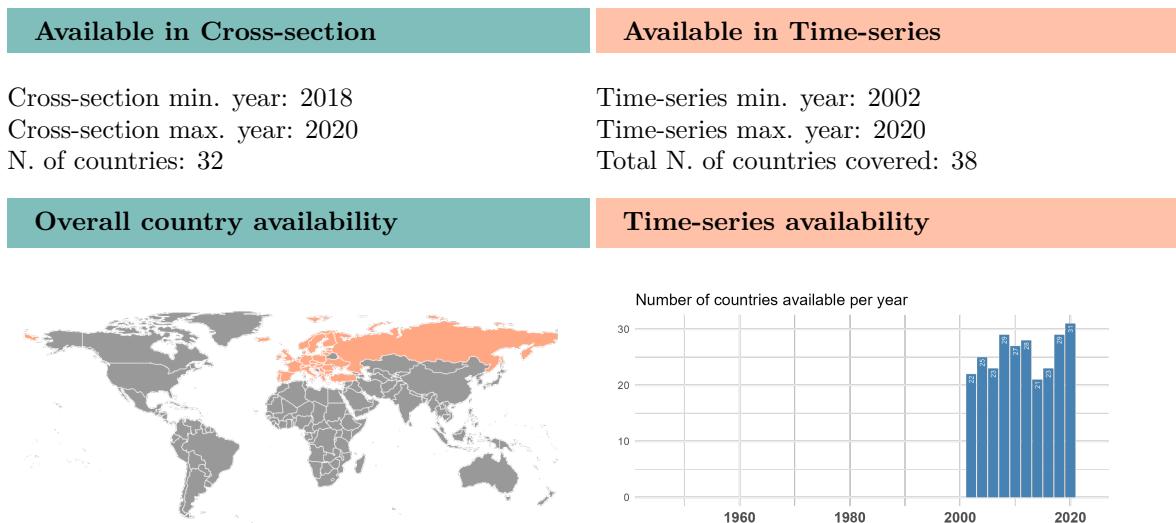
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.8 Trust in Police

QoG Code: ess_trpolice

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Police.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.20.9 Trust in Politicians

QoG Code: ess_trpolit

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Politicians.

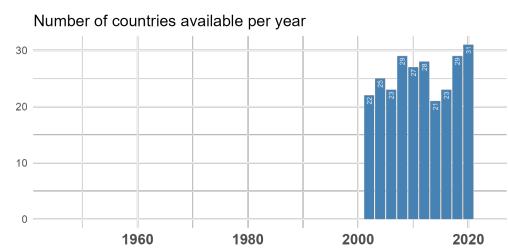
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.21 Expanded Trade and GDP Data

Dataset by: Kristian S. Gleditsch

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 46(5), 712–724

Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

Dataset found at: <http://ksgleditsch.com/exptradegdp.html>

Last update by original source: 2014-09-09

Date of download: 2023-11-07

The dataset by Kristian Gleditsch provides estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6. In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA World Fact Book), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series.

4.21.1 GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

QoG Code: gle_cgdpc

GDP per capita (Current prices).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

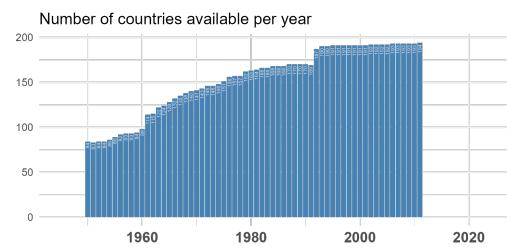
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 209

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.21.2 Total Export

QoG Code: gle_exp

This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948

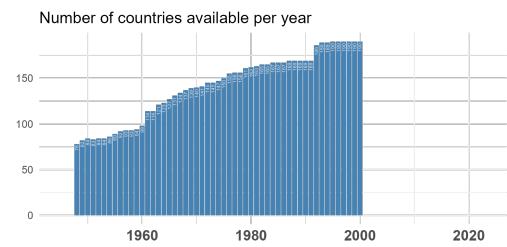
Time-series max. year: 2000

Total N. of countries covered: 204

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.21.3 Real GDP (2005)

QoG Code: gle_gdp

Real GDP (2005). This is Gleditsch's estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

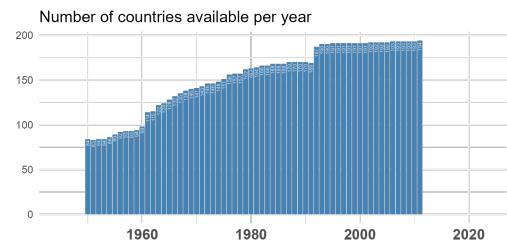
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 209

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.21.4 Total Import

QoG Code: gle_imp

This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948

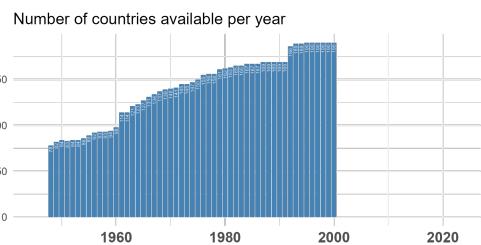
Time-series max. year: 2000

Total N. of countries covered: 204

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.21.5 Population (in the 1000's)

QoG Code: gle_pop

Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

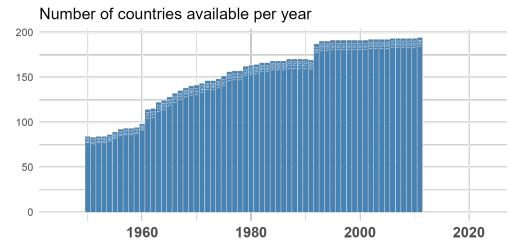
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 209

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.21.6 Real GDP per Capita (2005)

QoG Code: gle_rgdpcc

This is the estimate of real GDP per Capita in constant US dollars at base year 2000, based on the imputation technique described above.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

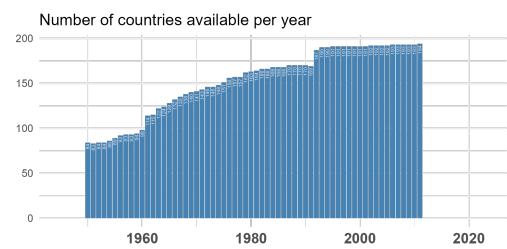
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 209

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.21.7 Total Trade

QoG Code: gle_trade

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948

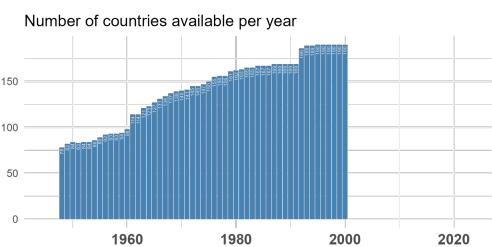
Time-series max. year: 2000

Total N. of countries covered: 204

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22 Freedom in the World

Dataset by: Freedom House

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Freedom House. (2022). Freedom in the world 2022. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world>

Dataset found at: <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world>

Last update by original source: 2022-02-01

Date of download: 2022-09-13

Freedom in the World is an annual global report on political rights and civil liberties, composed of numerical ratings and descriptive texts for each country and a select group of territories. The 2022 edition covers developments in 195 countries and 15 territories from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021.

The report's methodology is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. Freedom in the World is based on the premise that these standards apply to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development. Freedom in the World operates from the assumption that freedom for all people is best achieved in liberal democratic societies.

Freedom in the World assesses the real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals, rather than governments or government performance per se. Political rights and civil liberties can be affected by both state and non-state actors, including insurgents and other armed groups. To read more about the methodology used by Freedom House, please visit <https://freedomhouse.org/reports/freedom-world/freedom-world-research-methodology>. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, represent the fundamental components of freedom, which include an individual's ability to:

- Vote freely in legitimate elections;
- Participate freely in the political process;
- Have representatives that are accountable to them;
- Exercise freedoms of expression and belief;
- Be able to freely assemble and associate;
- Have access to an established and equitable system of rule of law;
- Enjoy personal freedoms, including free movement, the right to hold private property, social freedoms, and equal access to economic opportunities.

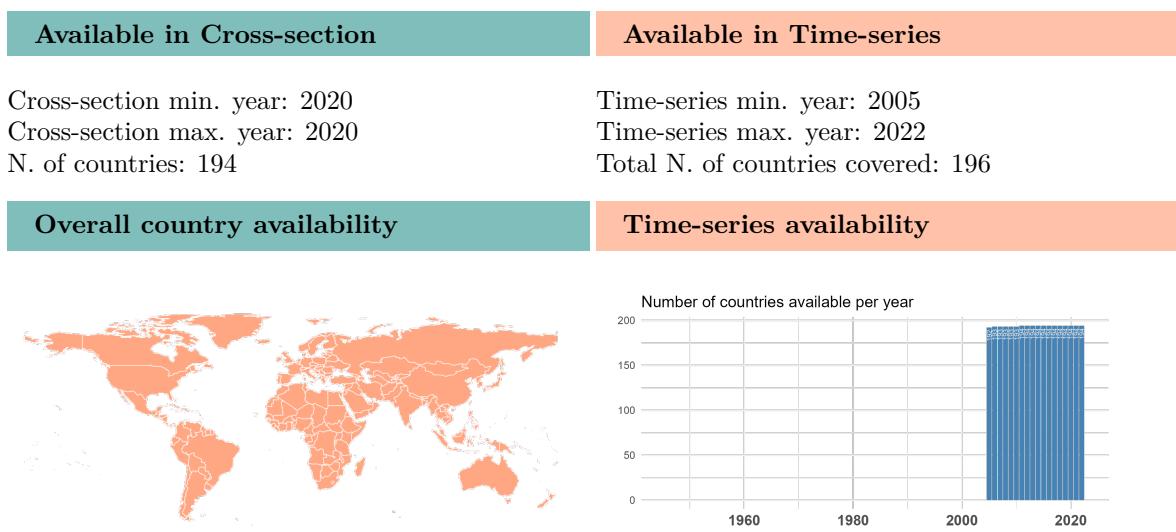
Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981 - Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as 'White' (fh_cl: 3, fh_pr: 2, fh_status: Free) and 'Black' (fh_cl: 6, fh_pr: 5, fh_status: Not Free). We treat South Africa 1972 as missing.

4.22.1 Associational and Organizational Rights

QoG Code: fh_aor

Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.2 Civil Liberties

QoG Code: fh_cl

Civil Liberties Rating - Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

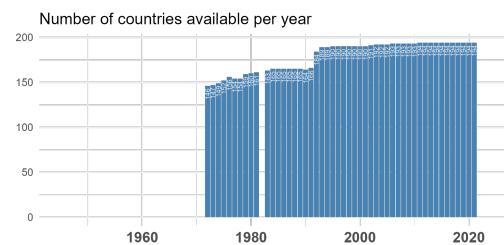
Type of variable: Discrete



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.3 Electoral Process

QoG Code: fh_ep

Electoral Process - The variable measures to what extent the national legislative representatives and the national chief authority are elected through free and fair elections. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 194

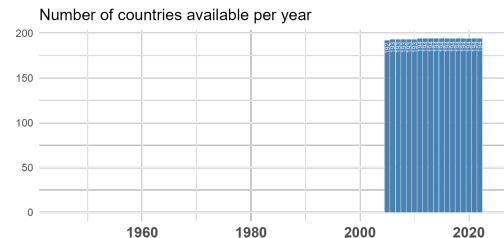
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



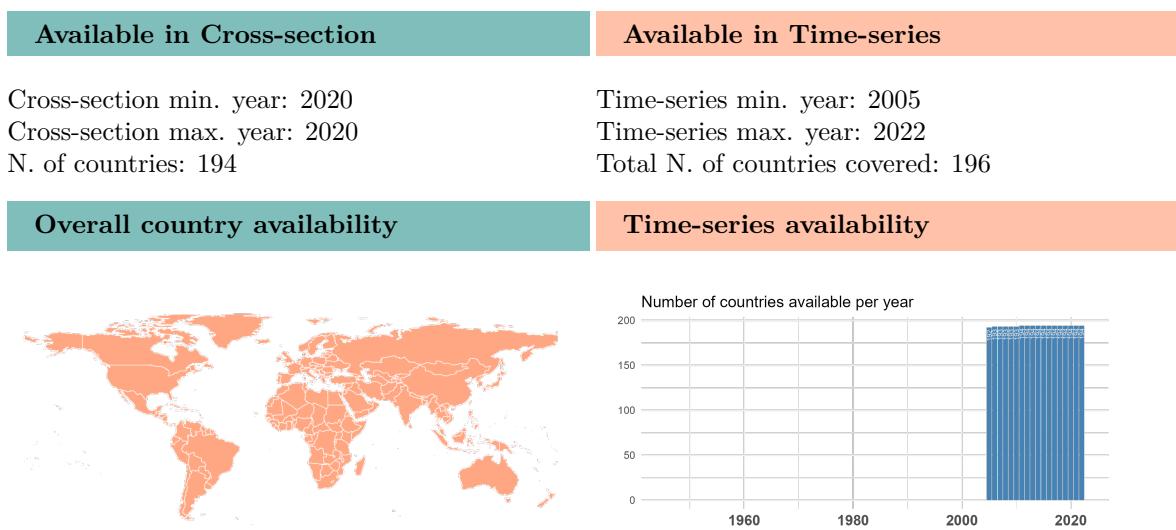
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.4 Freedom of Expression and Belief

QoG Code: fh_feb

Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational system; and the ability of the people to engage in private (political) discussions without fear of harassment or arrest by the authorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Type of variable: Discrete



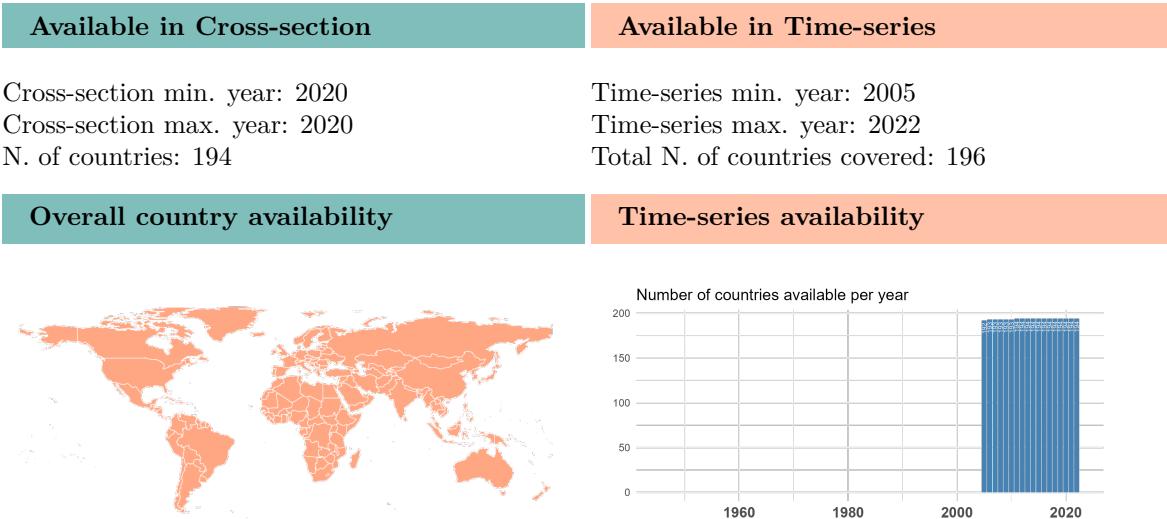
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.5 Functioning of Government

QoG Code: fh_fog

Functioning of Government - The variable examines to what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Type of variable: Discrete



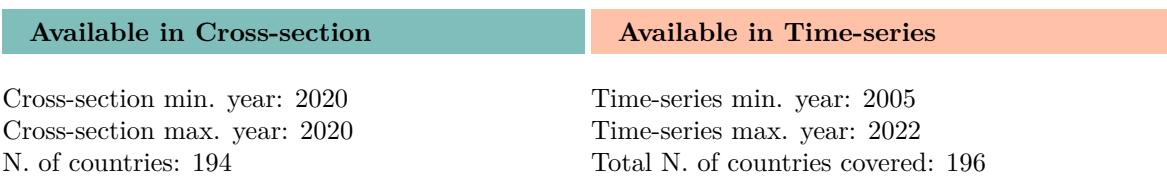
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.6 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

QoG Code: fh_pair

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institutions of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

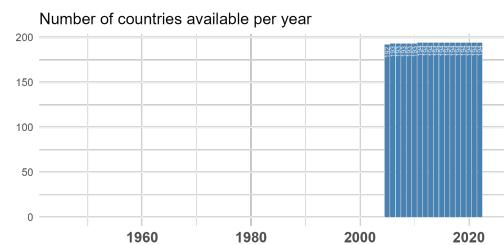
Type of variable: Discrete



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.7 Political Rights

QoG Code: fh_pr

Political Rights Rating - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 194

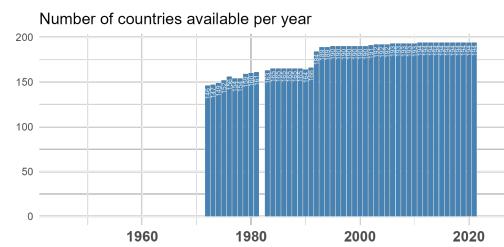
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 207

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



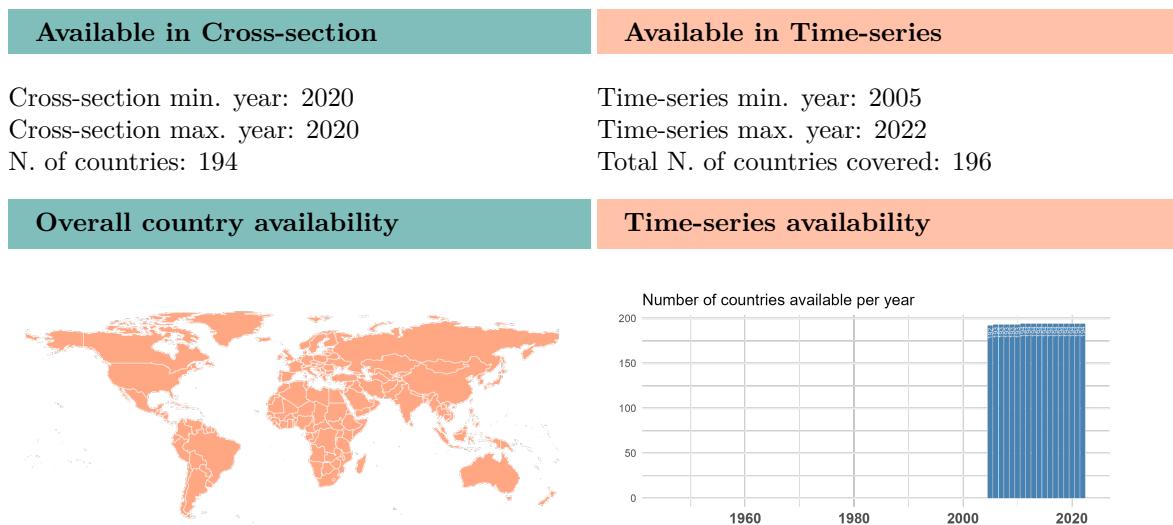
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.8 Rule of Law

QoG Code: fh_rol

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurrections; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.22.9 Freedom Status

QoG Code: fh_status

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated 'Free'; between 3.0 and 5.5 'Partly Free', and between 5.5 and 7.0 'Not Free'. Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered 'Free', 3.0 to 5.0 'Partly Free', and 5.5 to 7.0 'Not Free'.

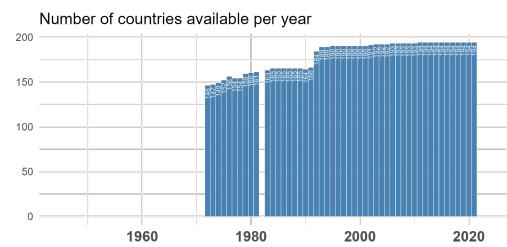
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 194

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 207

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.23 Freedom of the Press

Dataset by: Freedom House

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017>

Dataset found at: <https://freedomhouse.org/reports/publication-archives>

Last update by original source: 2017-04-28

Date of download: 2023-11-09

Freedom of the Press, an annual report on media independence around the world, was published between 1980 and 2017, and assessed the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. It provided numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influenced reporting, and economic factors that affected access to news and information.

Note: The number in the variable names indicate what time period they refer to.

1: 1979-1987

2: 1988-1992

3: 1993-1995

4: 1996-2000

5: 2001-2016

4.23.1 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_score5

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001

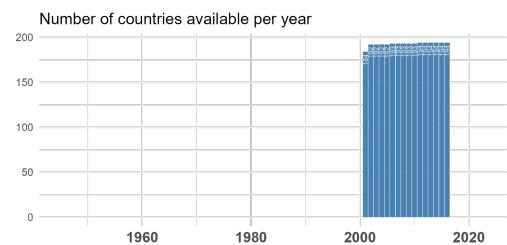
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.23.2 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_status5

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001

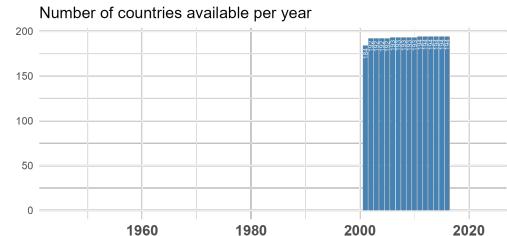
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.24 Freedom on the Net

Dataset by: Freedom House

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Allie Funk and Adrian Shahbaz and Kian Vesteinsson. (2023). Freedom on the net 2023: The repressive power of artificial intelligence. freedomonthenet.org

Dataset found at: <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net>

Last update by original source: 2023-09-28

Date of download: 2023-11-09

Freedom on the Net is a Freedom House project consisting of cutting-edge analysis, fact-based advocacy, and on-the-ground capacity building. It features a ranked, country-by-country assessment of online freedom, a global overview of the latest developments, as well as in depth country reports. Freedom on the Net measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online. Each country assessment includes a detailed narrative report and numerical scores, based on methodology developed in consultation with international experts. This methodology includes three categories:

1. Obstacles to Access details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers, and independence of regulatory bodies;
2. Limits on Content analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization;
3. Violations of User Rights tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks.

Freedom on the Net is a collaborative effort between a small team of Freedom House staff and an extensive network of local researchers and advisors in 65 countries.

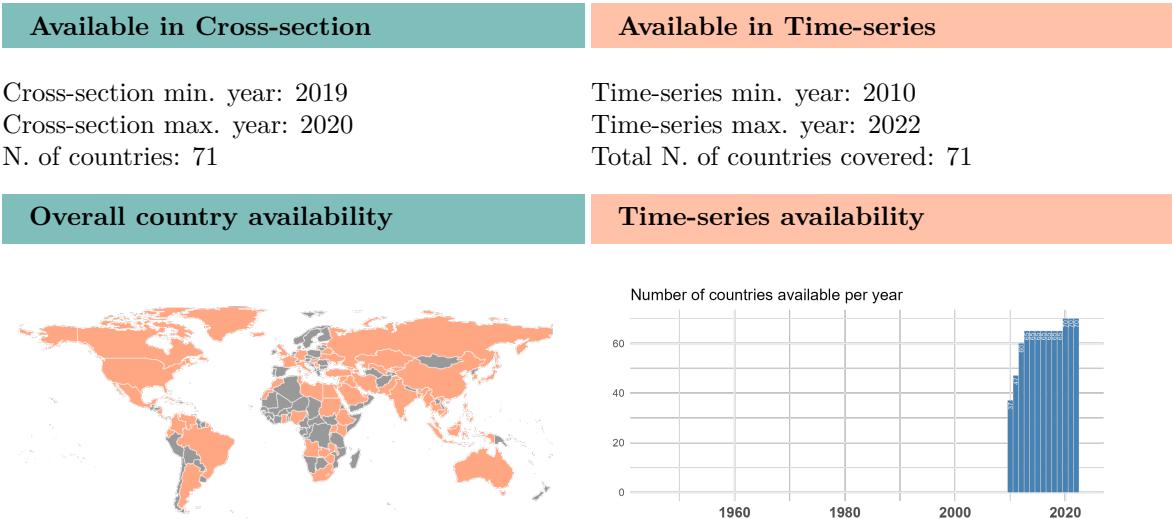
4.24.1 Freedom on the Net: Score

QoG Code: fhn_fotnsc

Freedom on the Net, Score: Measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online by looking at Obstacles to Access, Limits on Content and Violations of User Rights. The scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing the best level of freedom on the net progress and 100 the worst.

Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the values for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.24.2 Freedom on the Net: Status

QoG Code: fhn_fotnst

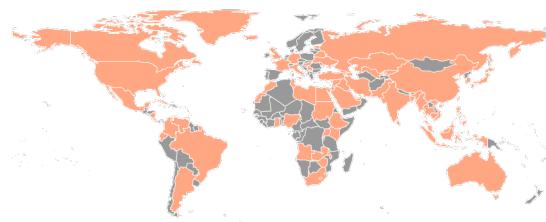
Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

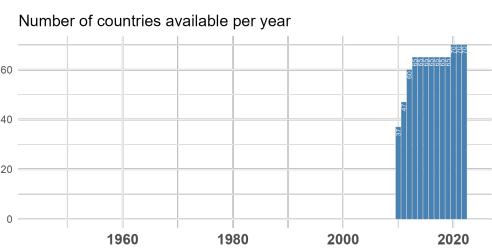
Type of variable: Categorical



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25 Global Competitiveness Report 2019

Dataset by: World Economic Forum

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competitiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/>

Dataset found at: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/downloads/>

Date of download: 2023-12-06

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 140 economies, measuring national competitiveness - defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity. The Report presents information and data that were compiled and/or collected by the World Economic Forum organized into 12 pillars: Institutions, Infrastructure, ICT adoption, Macroeconomic Stability, Health, Skills, Product Market, Labor Market, Financial System, Market Size, Business Dynamism, and Innovation Capabilities.

4.25.1 Innovation capability

QoG Code: wef_ci

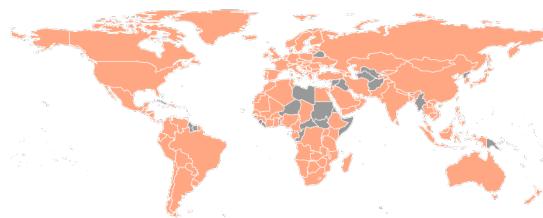
Innovation capability (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best).

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

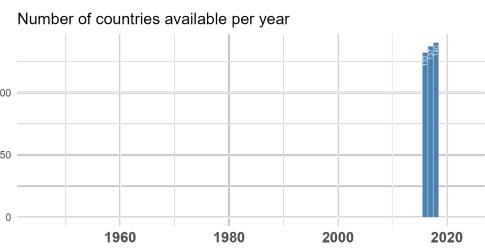
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 2016
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25.2 Electricity

QoG Code: wef_elec

Electricity (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating two indicators that measure the electrification rate and electric power transmission and distribution losses. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org.

Type of variable: Continuous

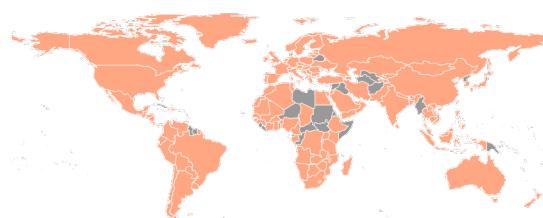
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 140

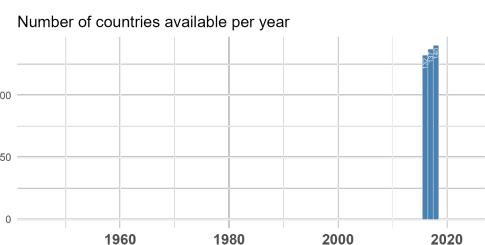
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2016
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



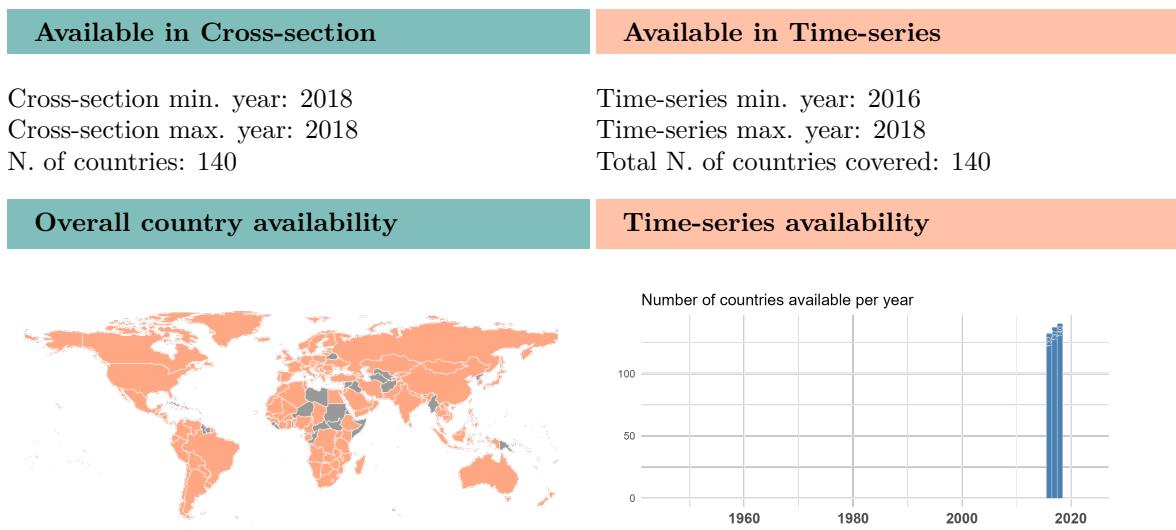
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25.3 Global Competitiveness Index

QoG Code: `wef_gci`

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25.4 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions

QoG Code: `wef_mobile`

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 people.

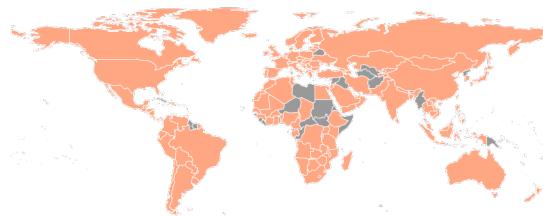
Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 140

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25.5 Organized crime

QoG Code: wef_oc

Organized crime (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent-imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all-imposes no costs] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018

Cross-section max. year: 2018

N. of countries: 140

Overall country availability



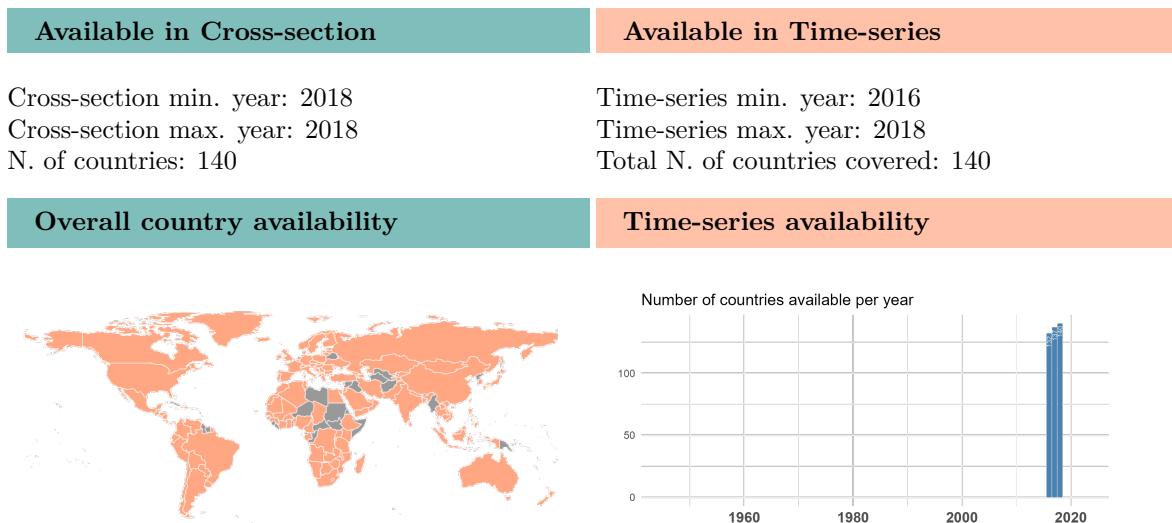
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25.6 Property rights

QoG Code: wef_pr

Property rights (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous



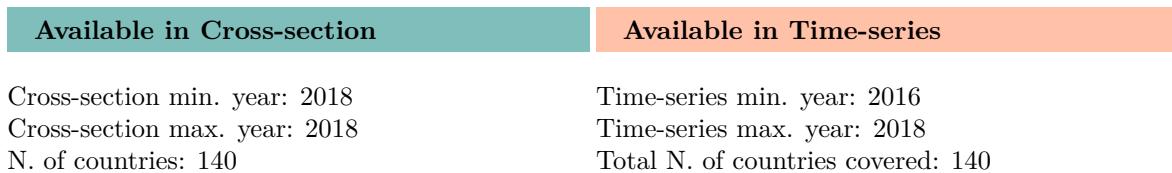
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25.7 Transport infrastructure

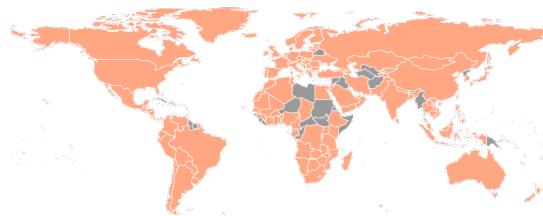
QoG Code: wef_qoi

Transport infrastructure (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating eight indicators that measure roads, railroads, air transport and water transport infrastructure. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

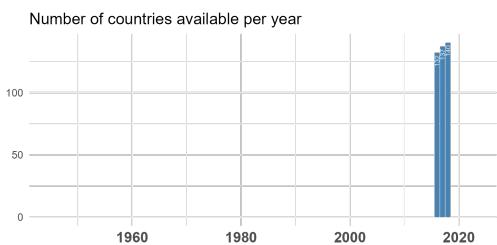
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.25.8 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers

QoG Code: wef_wlf

Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers. Ratio. The ratio of the percentage of women aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. Original sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Economic Forum

Type of variable: Continuous

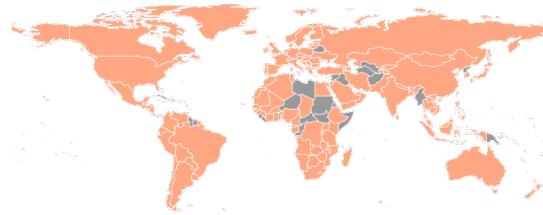
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018

Cross-section max. year: 2018

N. of countries: 139

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.26 Global Data Governance Mapping

Dataset by: Global Data Governance Mapping

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Struett, T., Zable, A., & Aaronson, S. A. (2023). Global data governance mapping: Year three report. <https://globaldatagovernancemapping.org/images/DataGovHub-Year-3/Mapping%20Year%20Three.pdf>

Dataset found at: <https://globaldatagovernancemapping.org/>

Last update by original source: 2022-07-21

Date of download: 2023-10-23

The Digital Trade and Data Governance Hub (the Hub) seeks to help policymakers and the public understand how governments are tackling this evolving responsibility of governing data.

Data governance, like the data-driven economy, is constantly evolving, reflecting changes in technology,

society, and policymakers will and expertise. Consequently, data governance is a work in progress and a different experience for all nations. Nations adopting a comprehensive approach develop strategies, policies, and processes, adapt organizational structures and work to accommodate different types and contexts for data use and re-use. Governments that can accommodate such change in a responsive, competent, and anticipatory manner are likely to build and maintain trust in their institutions.

This dataset divides data governance into six primary attributes: strategic, regulatory, responsible, structural, participatory and international. These attributes can be thought of as the different dimensions of action a nation takes as it works to govern data in a comprehensive manner.

4.26.1 Total Data Governance Score

QoG Code: gdg_total

This variable scores countries based on the six attributes of data governance (strategic, regulatory, responsible, structural, participatory and international). It is measured on a scale from 0-100

Type of variable: Continuous

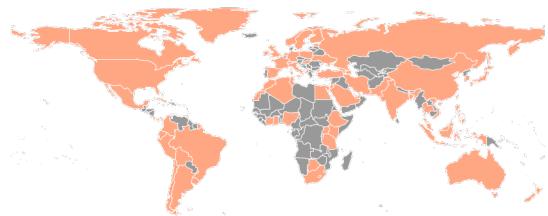
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 68

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.27 Global Footprint data

Dataset by: Global Footprint Network

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Global Footprint Network. (2023). National footprint and biocapacity accounts (1961-2022), 2023 edition [Date accessed: 5 December 2023]. <https://data.footprintnetwork.org>

Dataset found at: <https://www.footprintnetwork.org/resources/data/>

Last update by original source: 2023-07-26

Date of download: 2023-12-05

The National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 15,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of more than 200 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide.

4.27.1 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_ef

Total ecological footprint of consumption divided by the population size. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 188

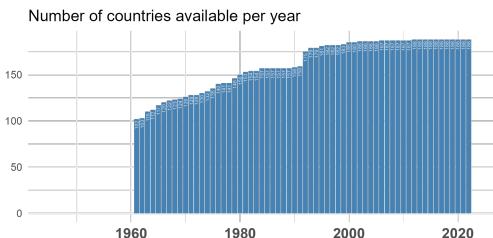
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.28 Global Health Observatory data repository

Dataset by: World Health Organization

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Health Organization. (2023). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2023-12-06]. <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

Dataset found at: <https://www.who.int/data/gho/>

Last update by original source: 2022-04-01

Date of download: 2023-12-06

The GHO data repository is WHO's gateway to health-related statistics for its 194 Member States. It provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others.

4.28.1 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years)

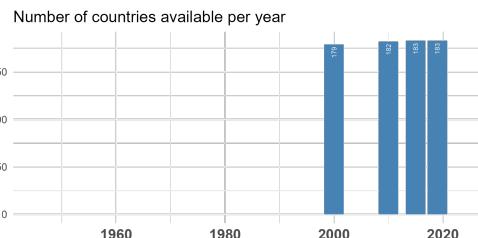
QoG Code: who_halet

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
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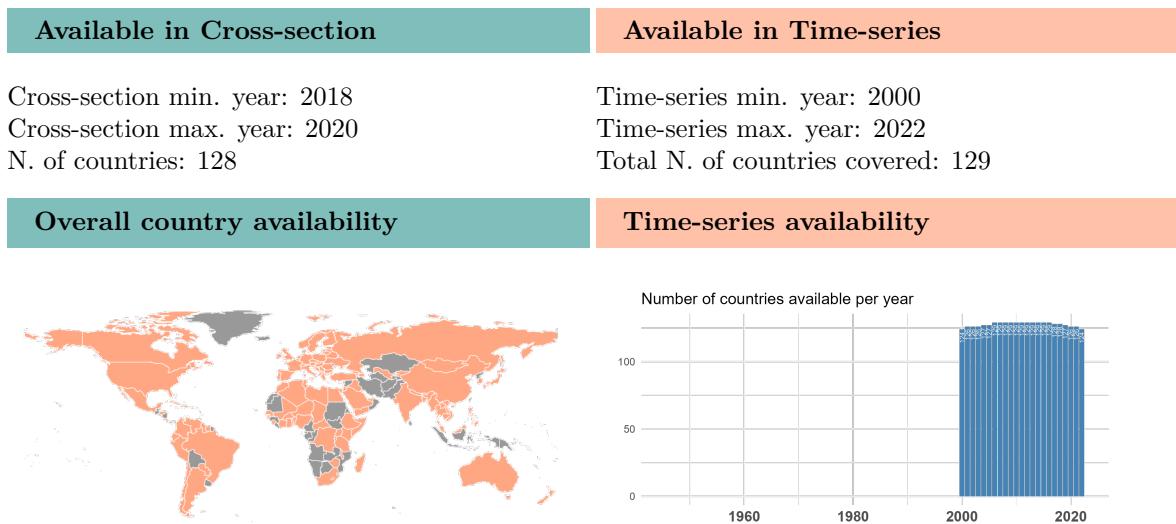
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.28.2 Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

QoG Code: who_sanittot

Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.29 Global Militarization Index

Dataset by: Bonn International Center for Conversion

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bayer, Markus and Paul Rohleder. (2022). *Global Militarization Index 2022*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. <https://gmi.bicc.de/>

Dataset found at: <http://gmi.bicc.de/>

Last update by original source: 2022-11-01

Date of download: 2023-10-26

Compiled by BICC, the Global Militarization Index (GMI) presents on an annual basis the relative weight and importance of a country's military apparatus in relation to its society as a whole. The GMI covers 153 countries and is based on the latest available figures (up to 2021). The index project is financially supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Previously, the GMI reached back to the 1990s. Due to data reliability reasons, BICC decided to take the older data offline.

4.29.1 Global Militarization Index

QoG Code: bicc_gmi

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

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

Weighting Factors used:

Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5

Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4

Military reservers in relation to population - 2

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2

Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.30 Global Peace Index

Dataset by: Institute for Economics & Peace

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2022). Global peace index 2022: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 01-09-2022]. <http://visionofhumanity.org/resources>

Dataset found at: <http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/>

Last update by original source: 2023-06-01

Date of download: 2023-11-08

The Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. The complete version of the GPI covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation.

Please refer to the original source to see all of the indicators. For the QoG compilation data, we assume the report refers to the data of the preceding year.

4.30.1 Global Peace Index

QoG Code: gpi_gpi

The GPI (scaled from 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

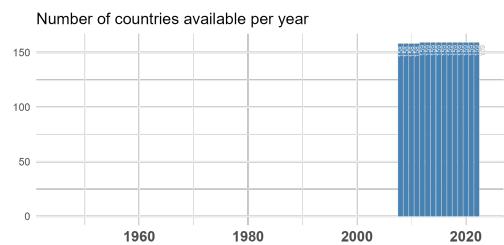
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 159

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2007
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.31 Global Terrorism Index

Dataset by: Institute for Economics & Peace

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2023). Global terrorism index 2023: Measuring the impact of terrorism [<http://visionofhumanity.org/resources>. Accessed 06-09-2023]

Dataset found at: <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/global-terrorism-index/#/>

Last update by original source: 2023-06-26

Date of download: 2023-09-06

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study analysing the impact of terrorism for 163 countries covering 99.7 per cent of the world's population.

The GTI report is produced by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP) using data from Terrorism Tracker and other sources. The GTI produces a composite score so as to provide an ordinal ranking of countries on the impact of terrorism. The GTI scores each country on a scale from 0 to 10; where 0 represents no impact from terrorism and 10 represents the highest measurable impact of terrorism.

Given the significant resources committed to counter-terrorism by governments across the world, it is important to analyse and aggregate the available data to better understand its various properties. One of the key aims of the GTI is to examine these trends. It also aims to help inform a positive, practical debate about the future of terrorism and the required policy responses.

4.31.1 Global Terrorism Index

QoG Code: voh_gti

The Global Terrorism Index ranks 163 countries based on four indicators weighted over five years. A country's annual Global Terrorism Index score is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year.

The four factors counted in each country's yearly score are:

- (1) total number of terrorist incidents in a given year
- (2) total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year
- (3) total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a given year
- (4) total number of hostages caused by terrorists in a given year

Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three, and a five year weighted average is applied in a bid to reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time.

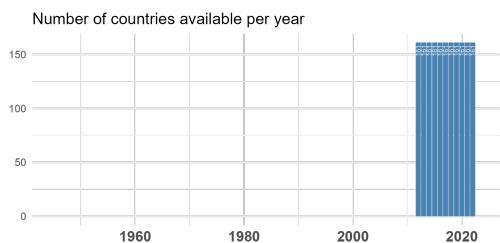
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 161

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2011
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.32 HRV Transparency Project

Dataset by: Hollyer, Rosendorff and Vreeland

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Hollyer, J. R., Rosendorff, B. P., & Vreeland, J. R. (2014). Measuring transparency. *Political Analysis*, 22(4), 413–434. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpu001>

Dataset found at: <http://hrvtransparency.org/>

Last update by original source: 2013-12-31

Date of download: 2023-10-20

The HRV Transparency project examines the causes and consequences of government transparency both through theoretical and empirical approaches with the measure of government transparency or HRV Index. The HRV index contrasts with other measurements because it relies on a precise and narrow conception of transparency: the disclosure of policy-relevant information by the government to the public.

The HRV Index focuses on the availability of credible aggregate economic data. It does so by examining patterns of missing data and treating transparency as the latent term which best reflects the tendency to disclose. This measure provides observations for 125 countries from 1980-2010 and can be used to measure relationships between transparency and other issues such as democracy, accountability, or political instability. Transparency encompasses many dimensions. The HRV index measures a specific aspect of government transparency: reporting national data to international organizations. Rather than rely on expert but subjective judgments, the measure is based on objective criteria. The HRV team uses "Item Response Theory", a highly sophisticated and computationally intense method to estimate transparency. This method assigns different weights for reporting distinct measures of the economy, based on how many other countries actually reported data on the measure, and how much a country distinguishes itself from other countries by reporting data on a given measure. (Technically, the model estimates "difficulty" and "discrimination" parameters for each economic variable.)

The model analyzes 240 measures of the economy consistently collected by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Since the World Bank obtains its data from other international agencies that, in turn, obtain their data from national statistical offices, the HRV measure is a valid indicator of governments' efforts to collect and disseminate economically relevant information. Moreover, because the World Bank omits data considered "questionable", this index reflects the collection and dissemination of generally credible information about a country's national economy.

4.32.1 HRV Index

QoG Code: hrv_index

The point estimate of the HRV index. The HRV transparency index measures the availability of credible aggregate economic data that a country discloses to the public.

Type of variable: Continuous

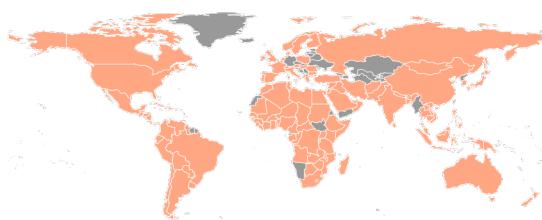
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980

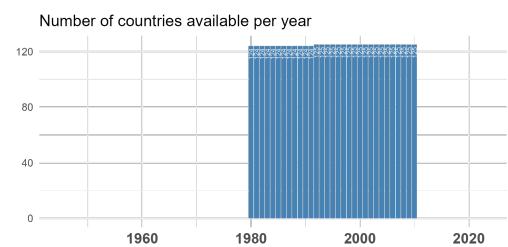
Time-series max. year: 2010

Total N. of countries covered: 126

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.33 Human Development Report

Dataset by: United Nations Development Program

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

United Nations Development Program. (2022b). Human development report 2021/2022. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

Dataset found at: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads>

Last update by original source: 2022-09-16

Date of download: 2023-11-06

The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The entire series of Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings are recalculated every year using the most recent (revised) data and functional forms. The HDI rankings and values in the 2014 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to indices published in previous Reports. Please see hdr.undp.org for more information.

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

4.33.1 Human Development Index

QoG Code: undp_hdi

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

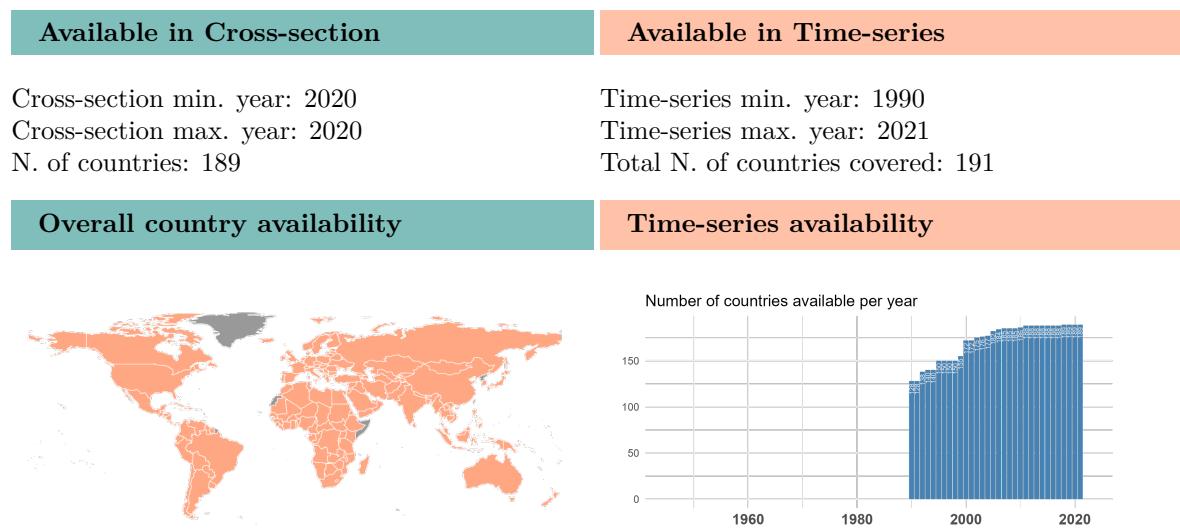
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The closer the score is to 1, the better the country is doing.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite

indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.34 IMF GFS - Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG)

Dataset by: IMF Government Finance Statistics

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

International Monetary Fund. (2022). Government finance statistics - expenditure by function of government (cofog). <https://data.imf.org/?sk=388dfa60-1d26-4ade-b505-a05a558d9a42&sId=1479329132316>

Dataset found at: <https://data.imf.org/?sk=388dfa60-1d26-4ade-b505-a05a558d9a42>

Last update by original source: 2022-12-10

Date of download: 2022-12-12

The IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) database contains fiscal data for all reporting countries in the framework of the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014). It includes detailed data on revenues, expenditures, transactions in financial assets and liabilities, and balance sheet data and includes data for the general government sector and its subsectors (e.g., central government, local government, state government and social security funds). GFS data are compiled by country authorities and reported to the IMF Statistics Department annually.

The data reported in the QoG Datasets is retrieved from Expenditure by Function of Government (COFOG) dataset, as the percentage of total expenditure by general government.

Please bear in mind, these data is produced and owned by the IMF, so please comply with their terms of use when working with this dataset.

4.34.1 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

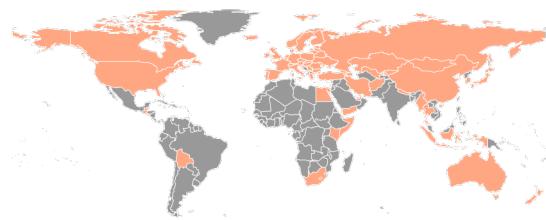
QoG Code: gfs_rcr

Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

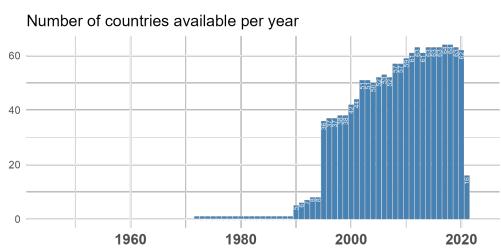
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2017 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 68	Time-series min. year: 1972 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 77

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.35 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

Dataset by: Mo Ibrahim Foundation

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2022). 2022 Ibrahim Index of African Governance: Index Report. <http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/>

Dataset found at: <https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag>

Last update by original source: 2023-01-25

Date of download: 2023-12-12

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a tool that measures and monitors governance performance in African countries. The IIAG governance framework comprises four categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 100 indicators. The IIAG is refined on an annual basis. Refinements may be methodological, or based on the inclusion or exclusion of indicators. Different IIAG datasets are not comparable between themselves as they cover a different ten-year period, data are revised retrospectively, and the theoretical framework is updated between iterations. Users of the Index should therefore always reference the most recent version of the IIAG dataset.

4.35.1 Business Environment Score

QoG Code: iiag_be

Business Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from five data sources.

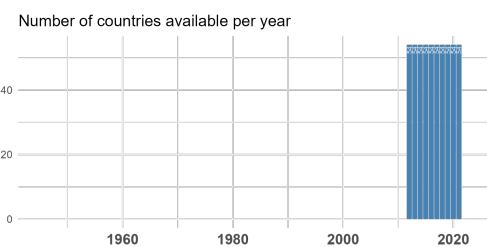
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 54	Total N. of countries covered: 54

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.35.2 Education Score

QoG Code: iiag_edu

Education is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from seven data sources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 54

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012

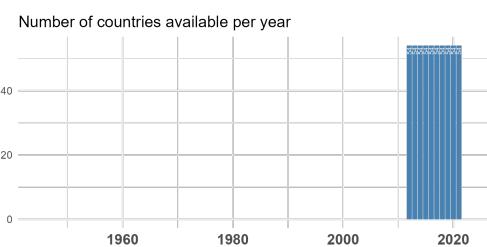
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 54

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



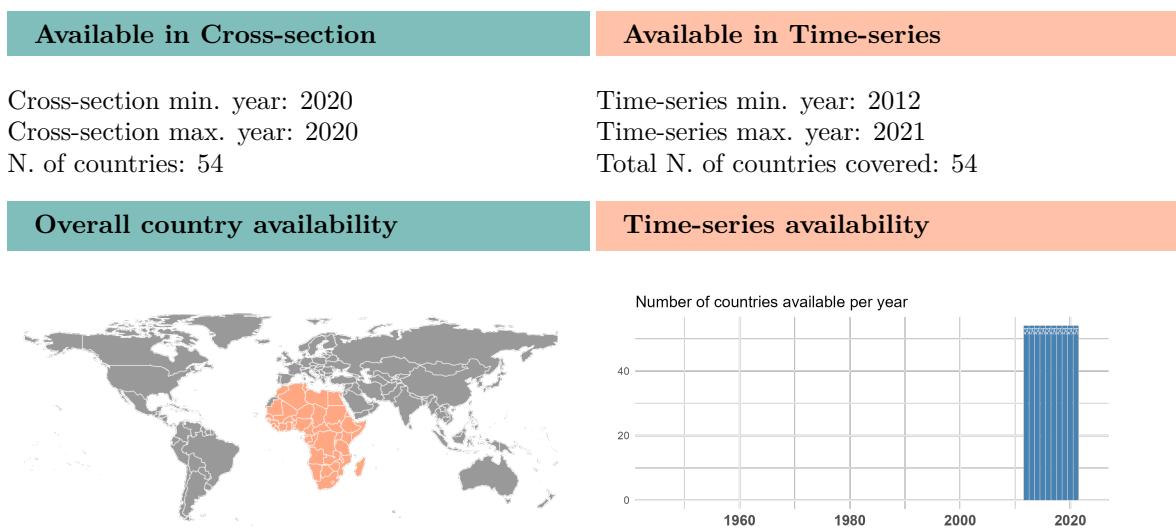
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.35.3 Overall Governance Score

QoG Code: iiag_gov

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Security & Rule of Law; Participation, Rights and Inclusion; Human Development and Foundations for Economic Opportunity. These categories are made up of 16 sub-categories, consisting of 79 IIAG indicators, from 40 data sources.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.35.4 Human Development Score

QoG Code: iiag_hd

Human Development is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

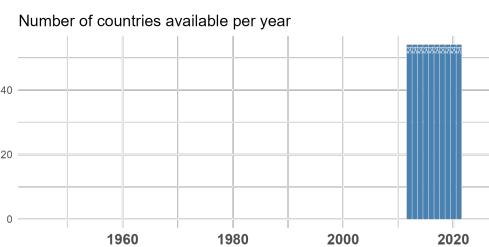
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.35.5 Health Score

QoG Code: iiag_he

Health is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of six indicators from eight data sources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 54

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012

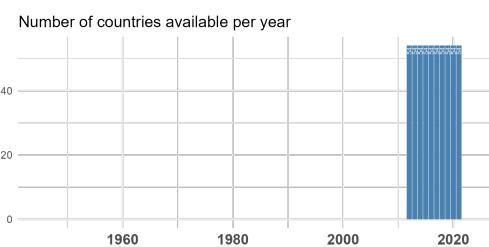
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 54

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



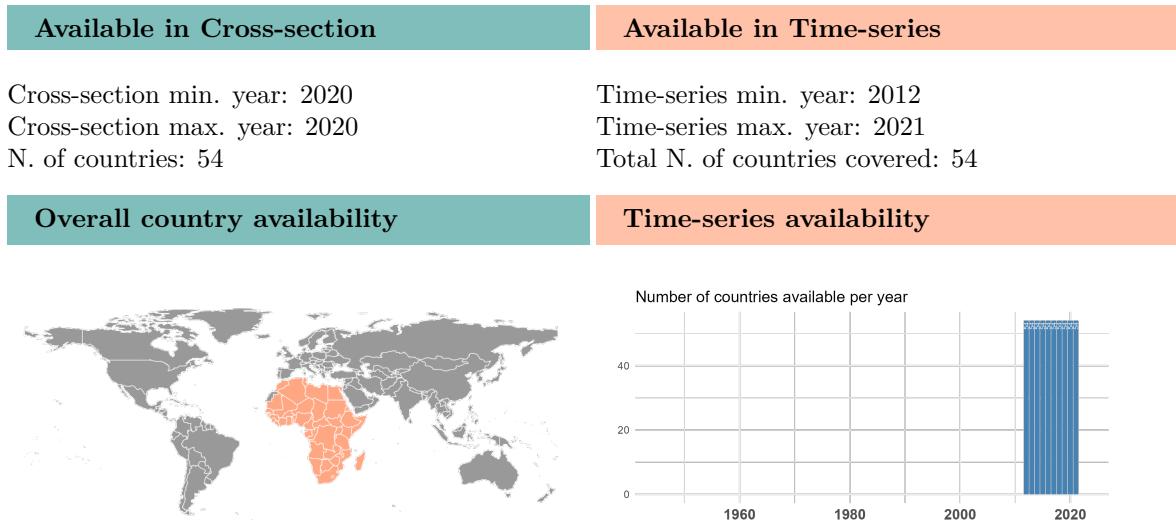
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.35.6 Infrastructure Score

QoG Code: iiag_inf

Infrastructure is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

Type of variable: Continuous



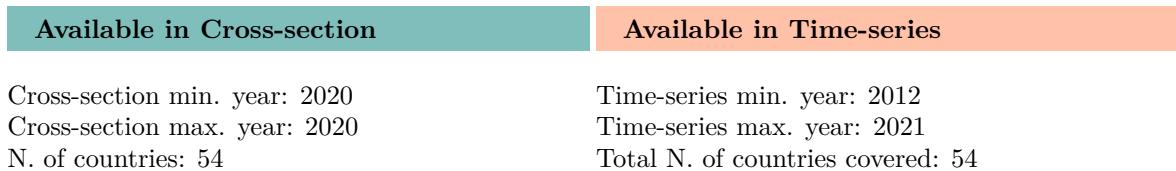
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.35.7 Security and Rule of Law Score

QoG Code: iiag_srol

Security & Rule of Law is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

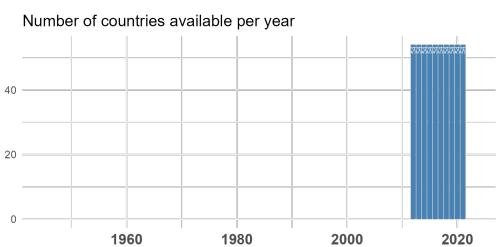
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.36 Information Capacity Dataset

Dataset by: Brambor, Goenaga, Lindvall and Teorell

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432>

Dataset found at: <http://www.stanceatlund.org/information-capacity-dataset.html>

Date of download: 2023-11-24

The original Information Capacity Dataset offers numerical data on five institutions and policies that modern states use to collect information about their populations and territories: (1) the regular implementation of a reliable census, (2) the regular release of statistical yearbooks, the operation of (3) civil and (4) population registers, and (5) the establishment of a government agency tasked with processing statistical information. Based on these five indicators, an overall index of information capacity is calculated for 85 polities from 1750 to 2015.

4.36.1 Information Capacity

QoG Code: icd_infcapirt

The aggregate index of information capacity. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Type of variable: Continuous

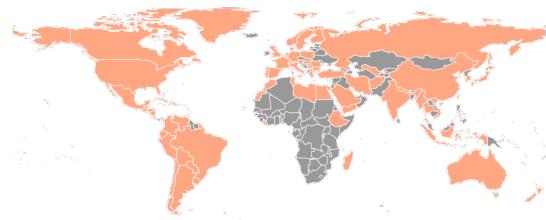
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

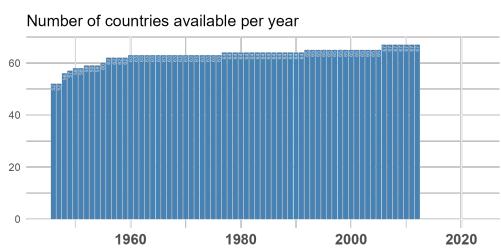
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.37 Institutions and Elections Project Data

Dataset by: Institutions and Elections Project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120>

Dataset found at: <https://havardhegre.net/iaep/>

Last update by original source: 2015-05-20

Date of download: 2023-11-23

Institutions and Elections Project Data (version 2.0). The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According to the documentation of the data many of the cases "have more than one executive; [...] the executive referred to may be any one of the executives established in a country". We urge users to refer to the documentation at the IAEP web site for information about which executive each particular case refers to.

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In the QoG data, logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015).

Find the article at <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120>

4.37.1 Banned Parties

QoG Code: iaep_bp

Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

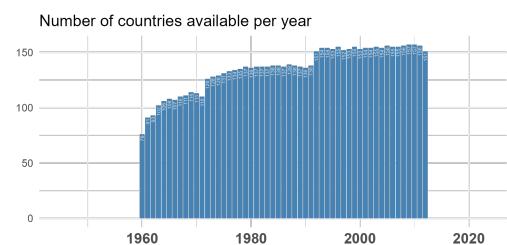
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.37.2 Constitutional Court

QoG Code: iaep_cc

According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

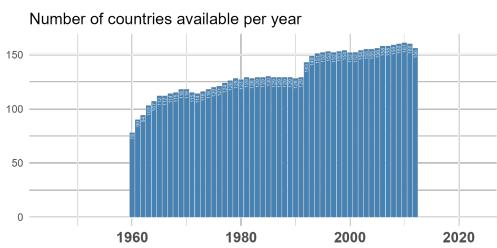
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.37.3 Executive Power over Military Force

QoG Code: iaep_epmf

Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

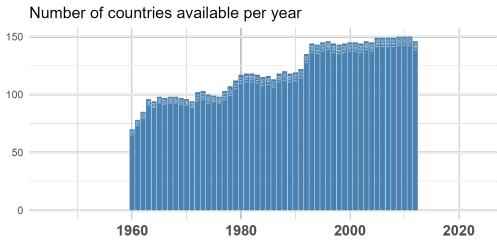
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.37.4 Electoral System

QoG Code: iaep_es

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation
4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Categorical

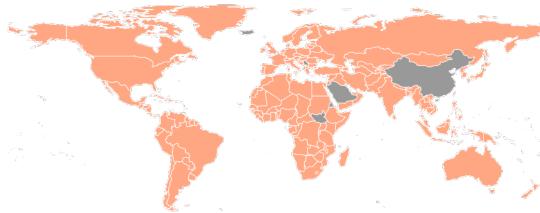
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

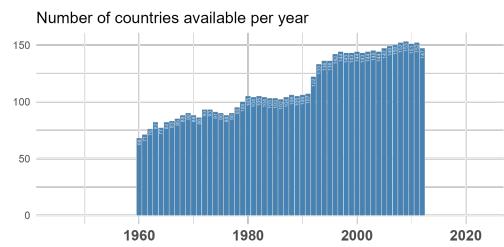
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 169

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.37.5 Official State Party

QoG Code: iaep_osp

Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

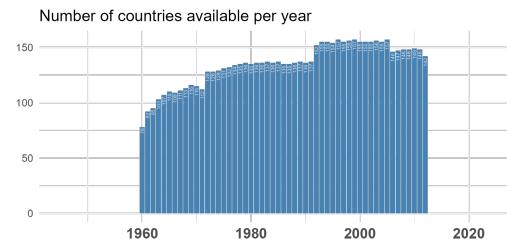
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.37.6 Unitary or Federal State

QoG Code: iaep_ufs

This variable examines the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1. Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

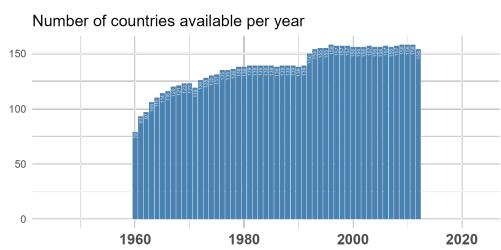
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38 Integrated Values Surveys (WVS/EVS trend 1981-2022)

Dataset by: World Values Survey

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

EVS. (2022). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736>

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2022). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2022) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 3.0.0. <https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15>

Dataset found at: <https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSEVStrend.jsp>

Last update by original source: 2022-12-14

Date of download: 2023-12-05

The European Value Study (EVS) and the World Value Survey (WVS) are two large-scale, cross-national, and repeated cross-sectional longitudinal survey research programs. Since their emergence in the early 1980s, the EVS has conducted 5 survey waves (every 9 years), and the WVS has conducted 7 survey waves (every 5 years). Both research programs include a large number of questions, which have been replicated over time and across the EVS and the WVS surveys. Such repeated questions constitute the Integrated Values Surveys (IVS), the joint EVS-WVS time-series data, which at the moment covers a 41-years period (1981-2022).

The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS.

4.38.1 Confidence: Armed Forces

QoG Code: wvs_confaf

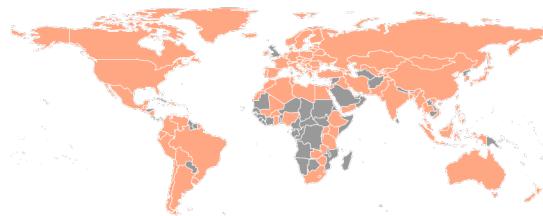
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Armed Forces

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

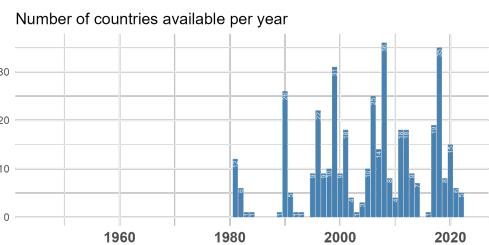
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2017 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 82	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.2 Confidence: Churches

QoG Code: wvs_confch

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

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

Type of variable: Continuous

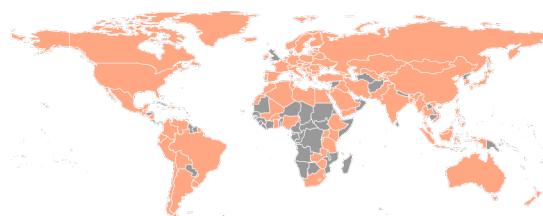
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 85

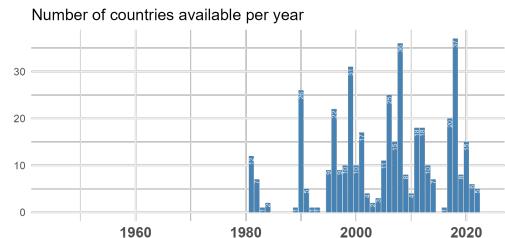
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

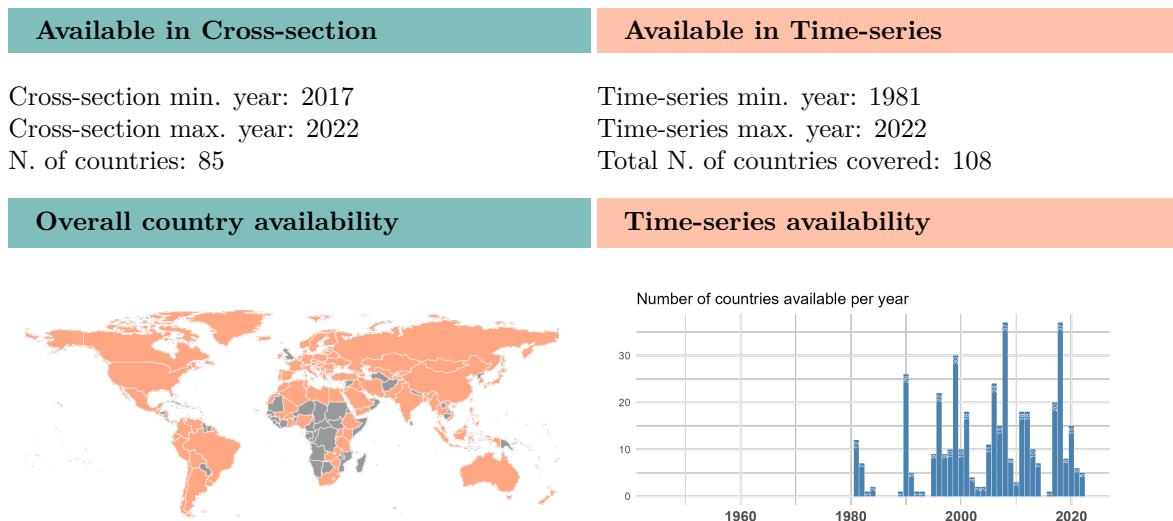
4.38.3 Confidence: The Civil Services

QoG Code: wvs_confcs

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

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.4 Confidence: The Government

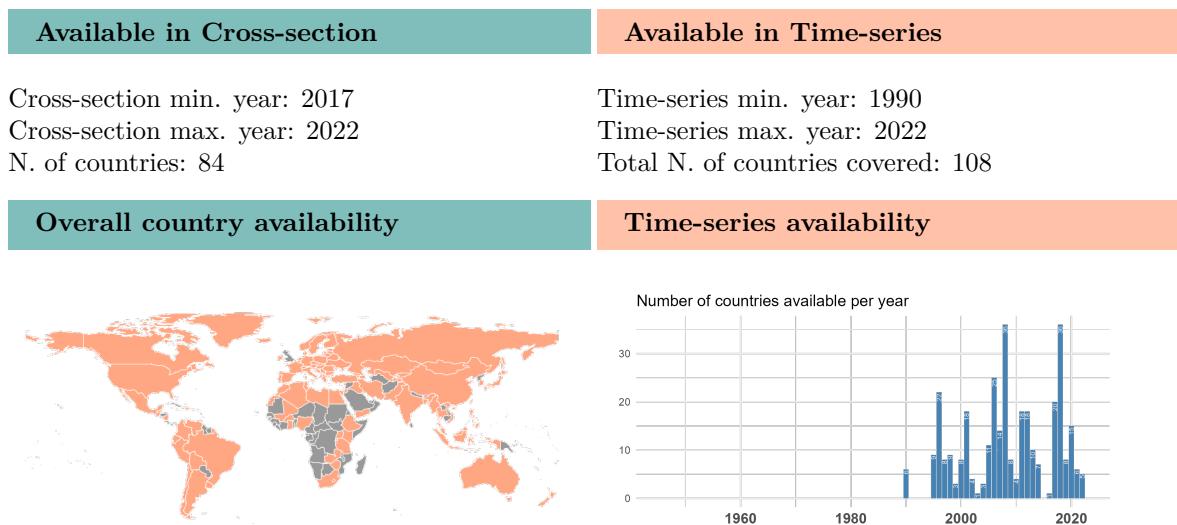
QoG Code: wvs_configov

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

1. None at all
2. Not very much

3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

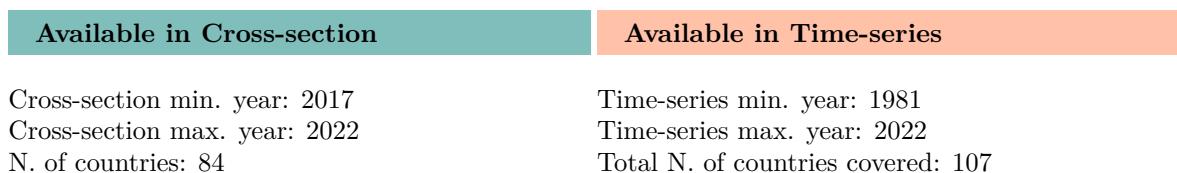
4.38.5 Confidence: Justice System/Courts

QoG Code: wvs_confjs

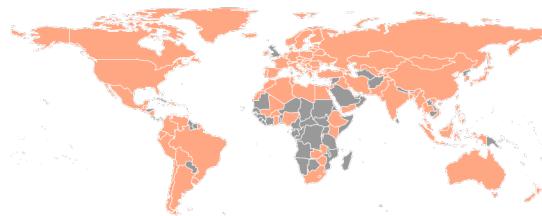
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

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

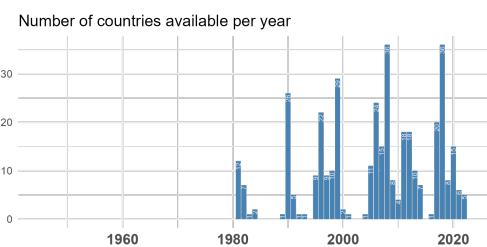
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.6 Confidence: Labour Unions

QoG Code: wvs_conflu

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

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 85

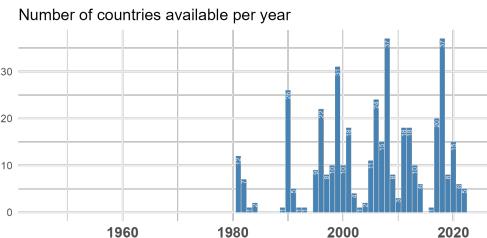
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

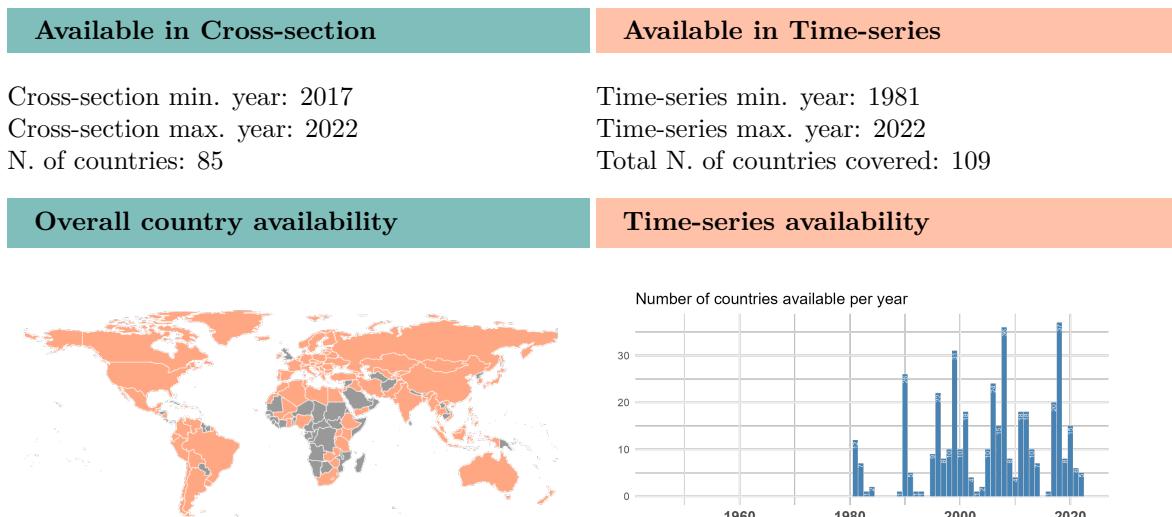
4.38.7 Confidence: Parliament

QoG Code: wvs_confpar

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

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.8 Confidence: The Police

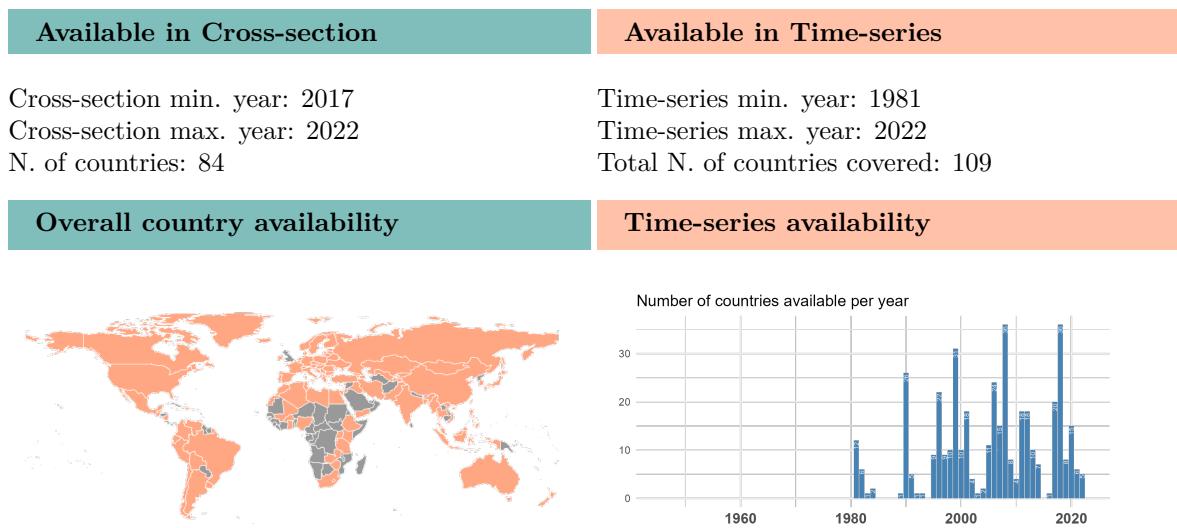
QoG Code: wvs_confpol

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

1. None at all
2. Not very much

3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.9 Confidence: The Political Parties

QoG Code: wvs_confpp

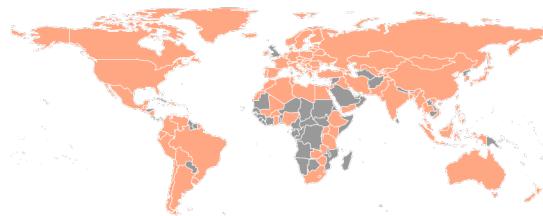
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

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

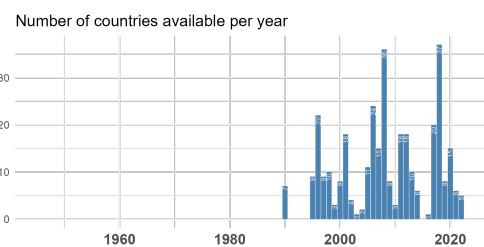
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.10 Confidence: The Press

QoG Code: wvs_confpr

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

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 85

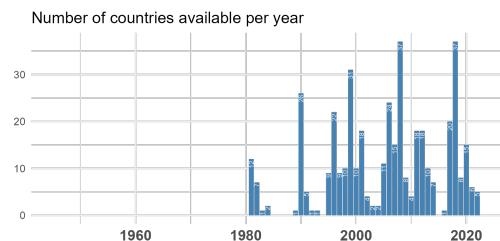
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

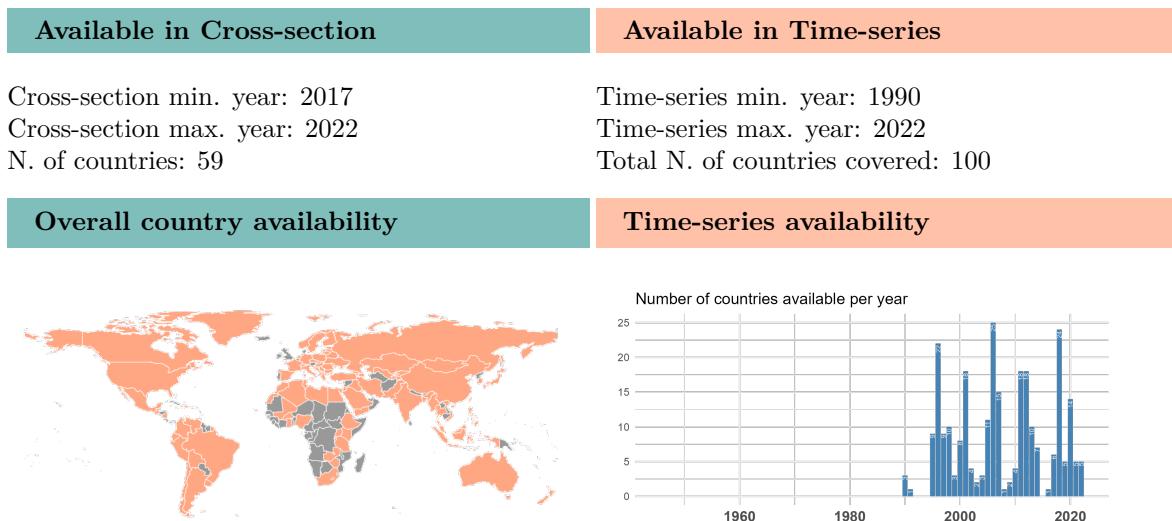
4.38.11 Confidence: Television

QoG Code: wvs_conftv

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

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.12 Importance of democracy

QoG Code: wvs_demimp

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important
10. Absolutely important

Type of variable: Continuous

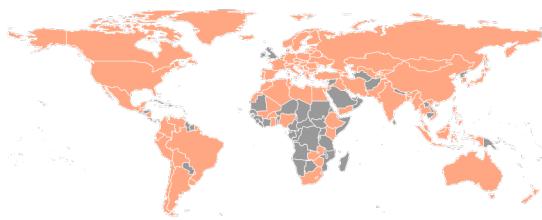
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 85

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.13 Democraticness in own country

QoG Code: wvs_democ

How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic
10. Completely democratic

Type of variable: Continuous

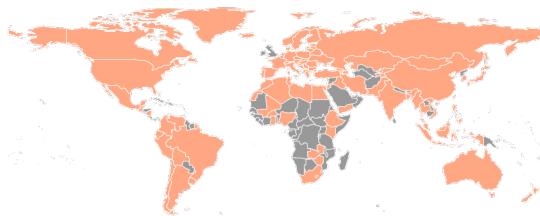
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 85

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.14 Belief in: God

QoG Code: wvs_godbel

Do you believe in God?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Type of variable: Continuous

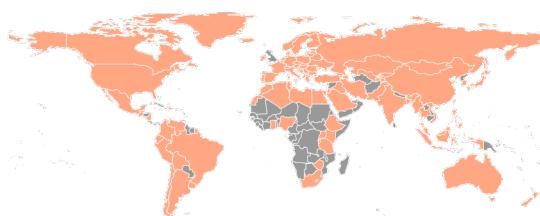
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 83

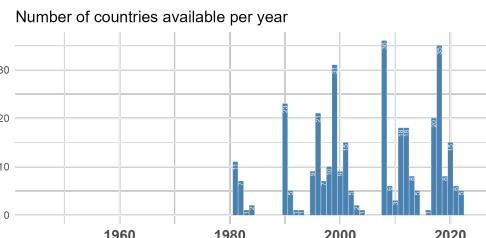
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 104

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.15 Feeling of happiness

QoG Code: wvs_hap

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.16 Important in life: Religion

QoG Code: wvs_imprel

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

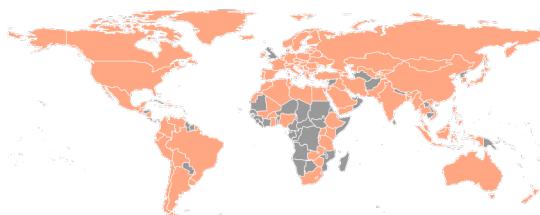
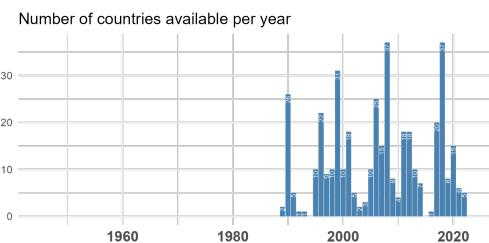
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 85

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1989
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.17 Post-Materialist index 12-item

QoG Code: wvs_pmi12

Post-Materialist index 12-item. 0=Materialist, 5=Post materialist.

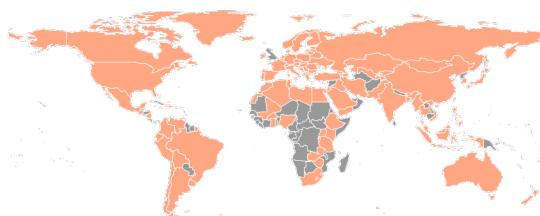
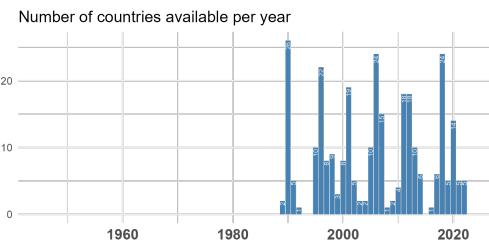
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 59

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1989
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

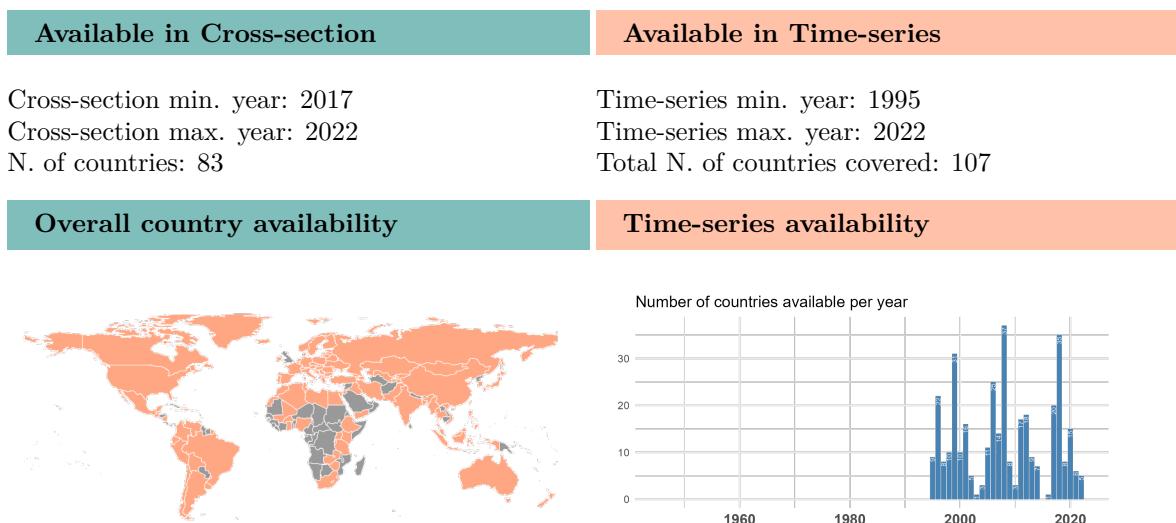
4.38.18 Political system: Having the army rule

QoG Code: wvs_psarmy

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having the army rule

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

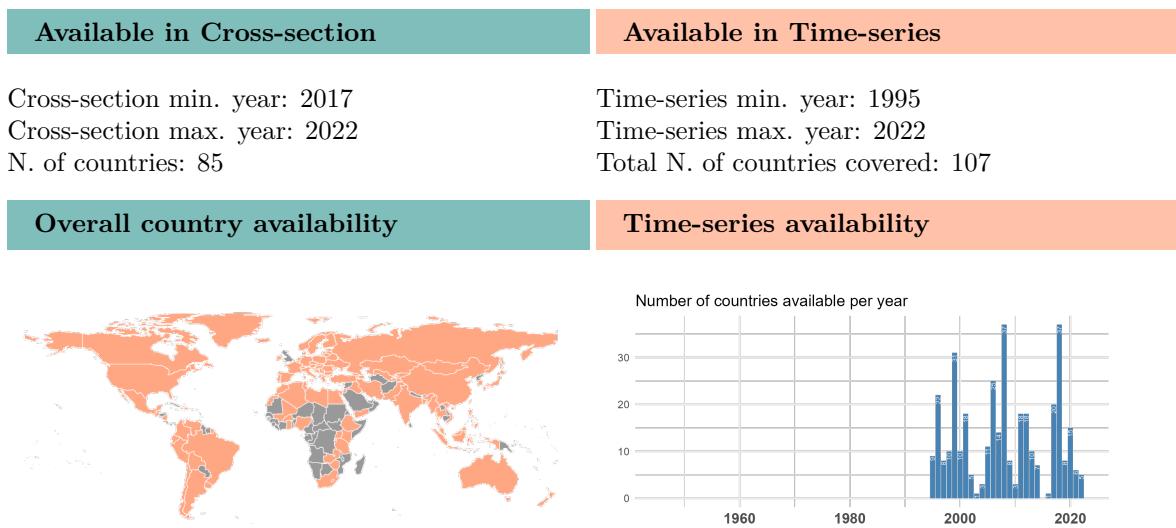
4.38.19 Political system: Having a democratic political system

QoG Code: wvs_psdem

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.20 Political system: Having experts make decisions

QoG Code: wvs_psexp

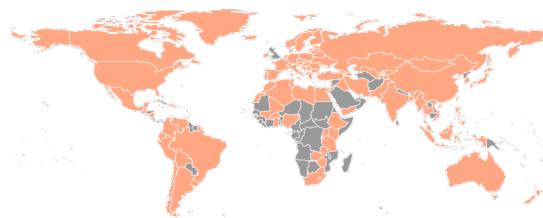
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

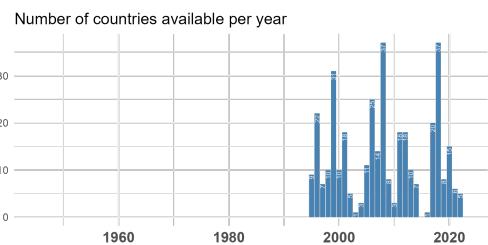
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.21 Political system: Having a strong leader

QoG Code: wvs_pssl

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 85

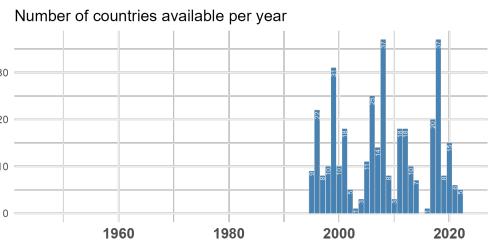
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.22 The only acceptable religion is my religion

QoG Code: wvs_relacc

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: The only acceptable religion is my religion

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 58

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

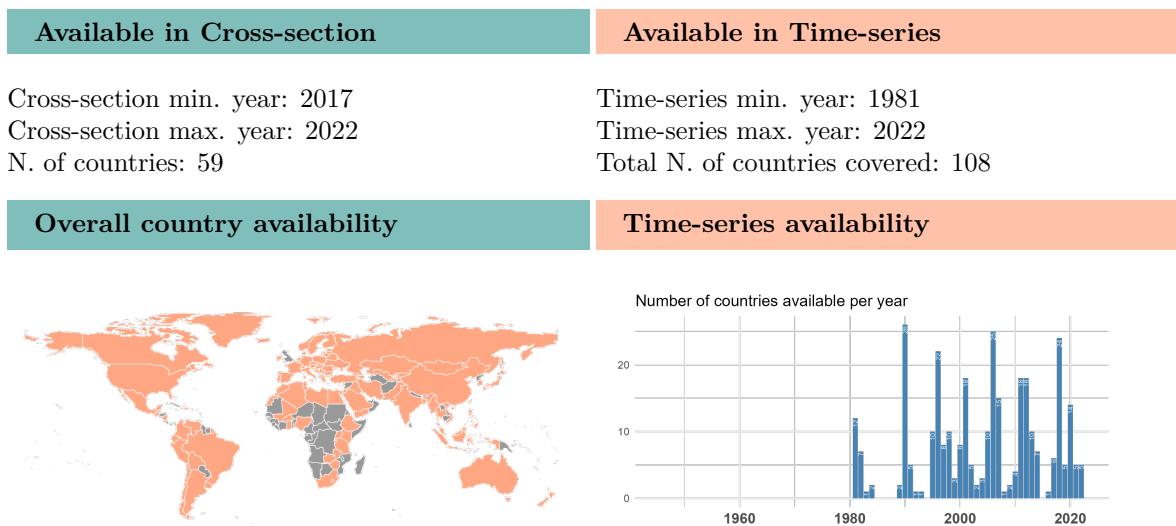
4.38.23 Satisfaction with financial situation of household

QoG Code: wvs_satfin

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
10. Completely satisfied

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.24 State of health (subjective)

QoG Code: wvs_subh

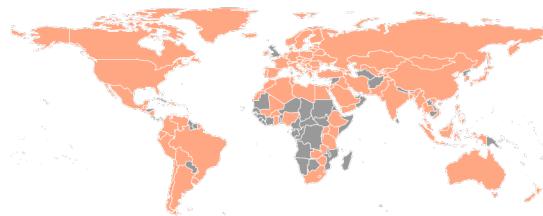
All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good

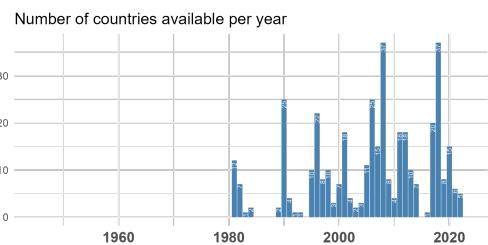
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.38.25 Most people can be trusted

QoG Code: wvs_trust

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

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted

Type of variable: Continuous

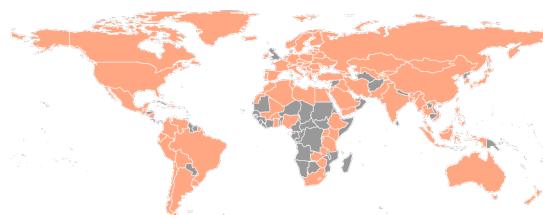
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 85

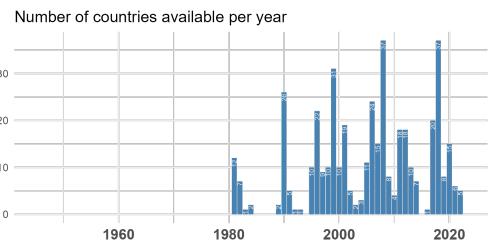
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 111

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.39 Inter-Parliamentary Union Data

Dataset by: Inter-Parliamentary Union

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2023). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking>

Dataset found at: <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking>

Last update by original source: 2023-10-01

Date of download: 2023-12-06

The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data from latest monthly available data each year.

4.39.1 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

QoG Code: ipu_1_sw

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

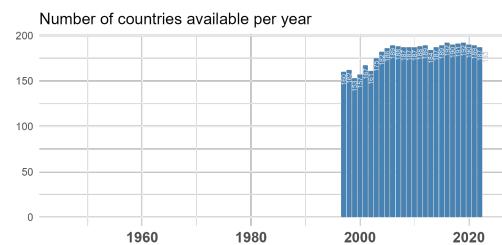
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1997
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 195

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.39.2 Share of Women (Upper House)

QoG Code: ipu_u_sw

Share of Women (Upper House).

Type of variable: Continuous

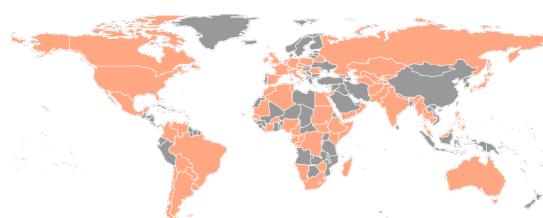
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 82

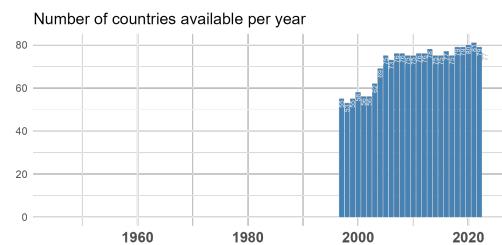
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1997
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 91

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.40 KOF Index of Globalization

Dataset by: ETH Zurich

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2>

Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

Dataset found at: <https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html>

Last update by original source: 2023-12-06

Date of download: 2023-12-15

The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimensions of globalization. It is used in order to monitor changes in the level of globalization of different countries over extended periods of time. The current KOF Globalization Index is available for 190 countries and covers the period from 1970 until 2022. A distinction is drawn between de facto and de jure for the Index as a whole, as well as within the economic, social and political components.

The Index measures globalization on a scale of 1 to 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization. The figures for the constituent variables are expressed as percentiles. This means that outliers are smoothed and ensures that fluctuations over time are lower. Due to the new methodology, the current Index is only to a limited extent comparable to the old KOF Globalization Index.

4.40.1 Economic Globalization

QoG Code: dr_eg

Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

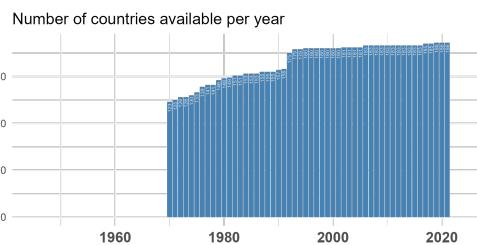
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.40.2 Index of Globalization

QoG Code: dr_ig

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 189

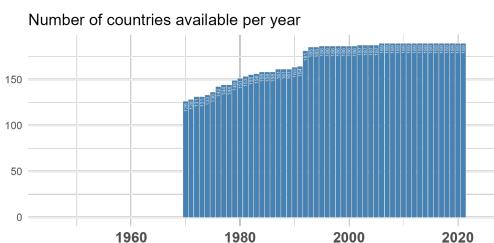
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



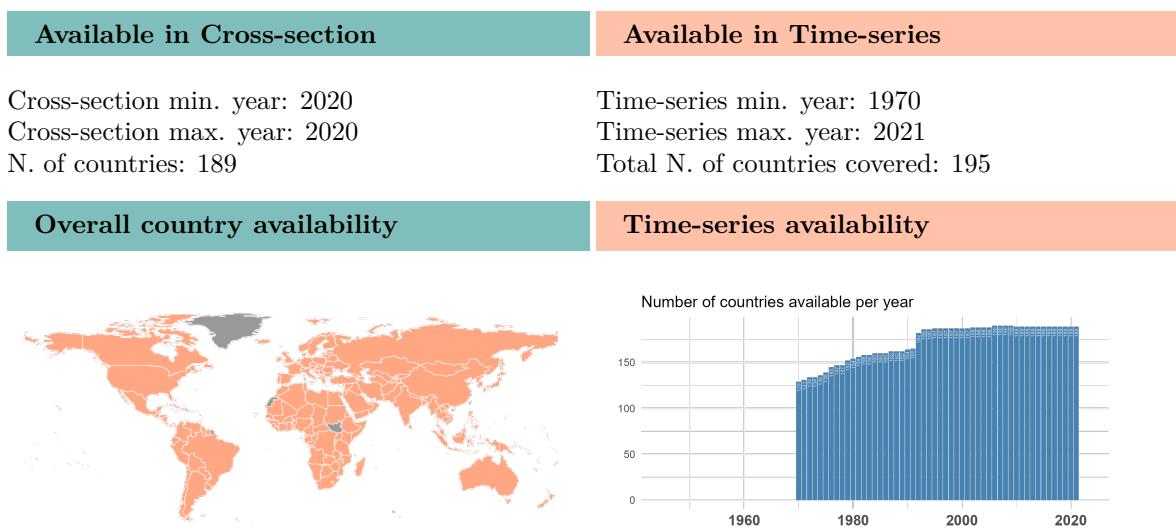
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.40.3 Political Globalization

QoG Code: dr_pg

Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with participation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on the membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.40.4 Social Globalization

QoG Code: dr_sg

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trademark registrations and the number of McDonalds restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

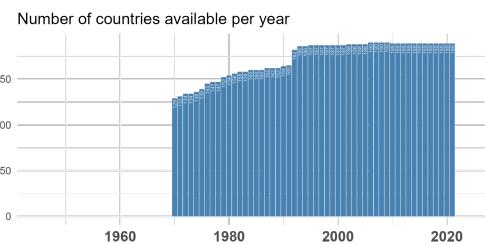
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 189

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 195

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.41 Luxembourg Income Study database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study database

Dataset by: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2022). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2022-12-12]. <https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/>

Dataset found at: <https://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/>

Last update by original source: 2023-07-12

Date of download: 2023-12-15

LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database. The Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS), under constant expansion, is the largest available database of harmonised microdata collected from multiple countries over a period of decades. The newer Luxembourg Wealth Study Database (LWS), is the only cross-national wealth microdatabase in existence.

4.41.1 Gini Coefficient

QoG Code: lis_gini

Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of the specified aggregate among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 1, perfect inequality.

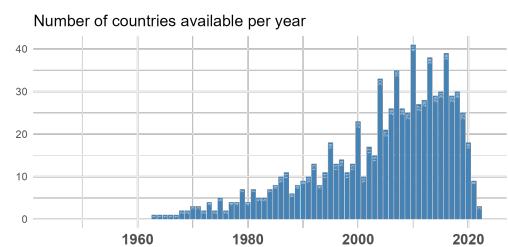
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2017	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 34	Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.42 Maddison Project Database 2020

Dataset by: Maddison Historical Statistics

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. <https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research>

Dataset found at:

<https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2020>

Last update by original source: 2020-11-13

Date of download: 2023-11-06

The Maddison Project Database provides information on comparative economic growth and income levels over the very long run. The 2020 version of this database covers 169 countries and the period up to 2018.

4.42.1 Real GDP per Capita

QoG Code: mad_gdppc

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 163

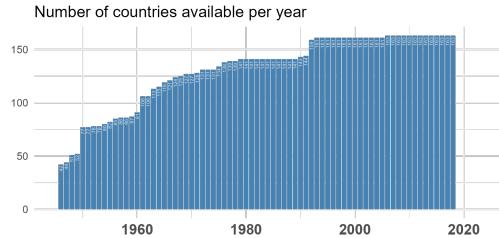
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



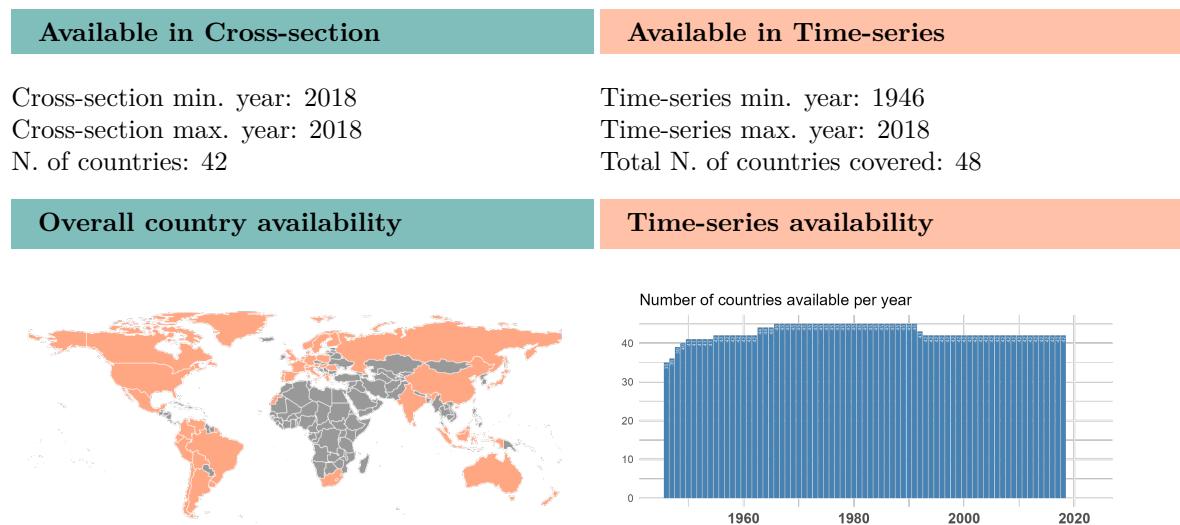
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.42.2 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900)

QoG Code: mad_gdppc1900

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.43 Measures of Democracy 1810-2018

Dataset by: Tatu Vanhanen

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Vanhainen, T. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [dataset] [Version 8.0]. University of Tampere. <http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1289>

Finnish Social Science Data Archive [producer and distributor]. (2021). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [codebook] [Version 8.0]

Dataset found at: https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?study_language=en&lang=en

Last update by original source: 2020-12-03

Date of download: 2023-09-05

The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.43.1 Index of Democratization

QoG Code: van_index

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 187

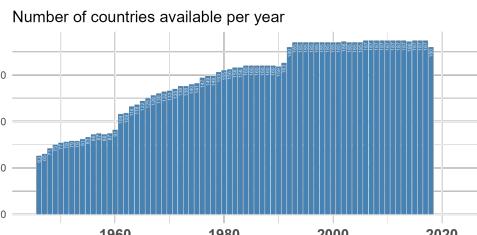
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 200

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.44 Migration and Remittances Data

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The World Bank. (2021). Remittances data. <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132>

Dataset found at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT>

Last update by original source: 2022-06-13

Date of download: 2023-11-09

Remittances Data provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories. It is calculated by World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks. All numbers are in current (nominal) US \$ million.

4.44.1 Inward Remittances Flow

QoG Code: rd_inw

Migrant Remittances Inflow, current (nominal) US \$ million.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 174

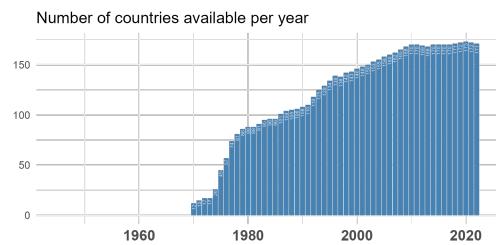
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



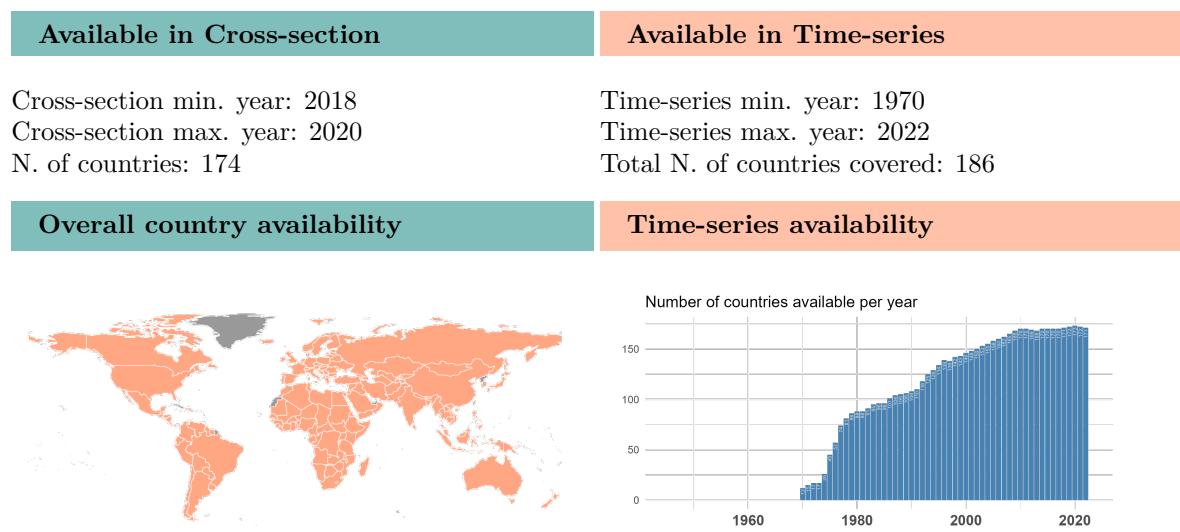
Find more information about this variable in the [QoG Data Finder](#)

4.44.2 Outward Remittances Flow

QoG Code: rd_outw

Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US \$ million.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.45 National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy, Version 6

Dataset by: Hyde and Marinov

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. <https://nelda.co/>

Dataset found at: <http://www.nelda.co/>

Last update by original source: 2021-07-23

Date of download: 2023-11-06

The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA) dataset provides detailed information on all election events from 1945-2020. To be included, elections must be for a national executive figure, such as a president, or for a national legislative body, such as a parliament, legislature, constituent assembly, or other directly elected representative bodies. In order for an election to be included, voters must directly elect the person or persons appearing on the ballot to the national post in question. Voting must also be direct, or by the people in the sense that mass voting takes place. Microstates are now included but were not part of NELDA Versions 1-4.

4.45.1 Media Bias before Election

QoG Code: nelda_mbbe

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a 'Yes'. In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is 'Yes'. It is possible that the answer is 'No' even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Values:

0. No
1. Yes
3. Unclear

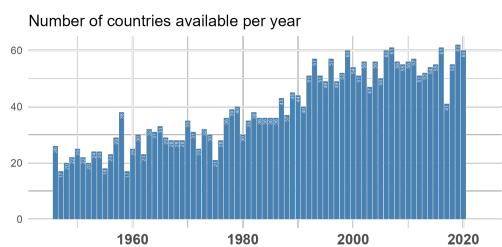
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2017 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 167	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2020 Total N. of countries covered: 202

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.45.2 Was More Than One Party Legal

QoG Code: nelda_mtop

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Values:

0. No
1. Yes
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 169

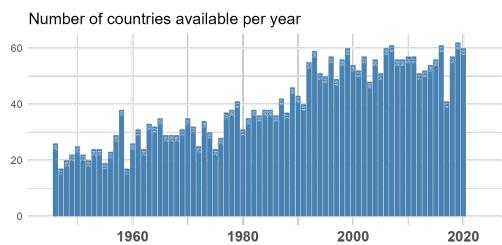
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 202

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.45.3 Was Opposition Allowed

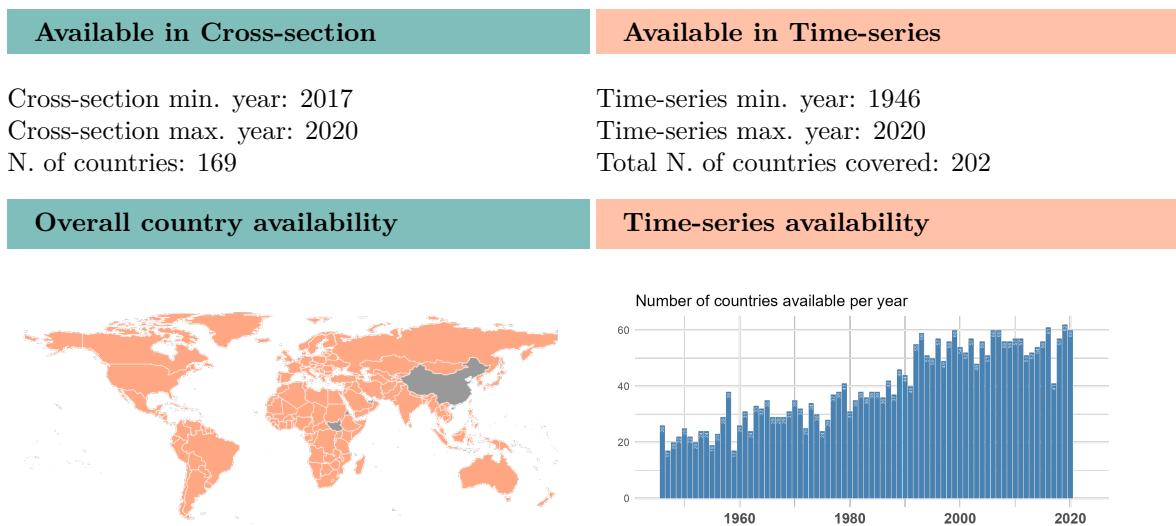
QoG Code: nelda_oa

This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

Values:

0. No
1. Yes
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.45.4 Riots and Protests after Election

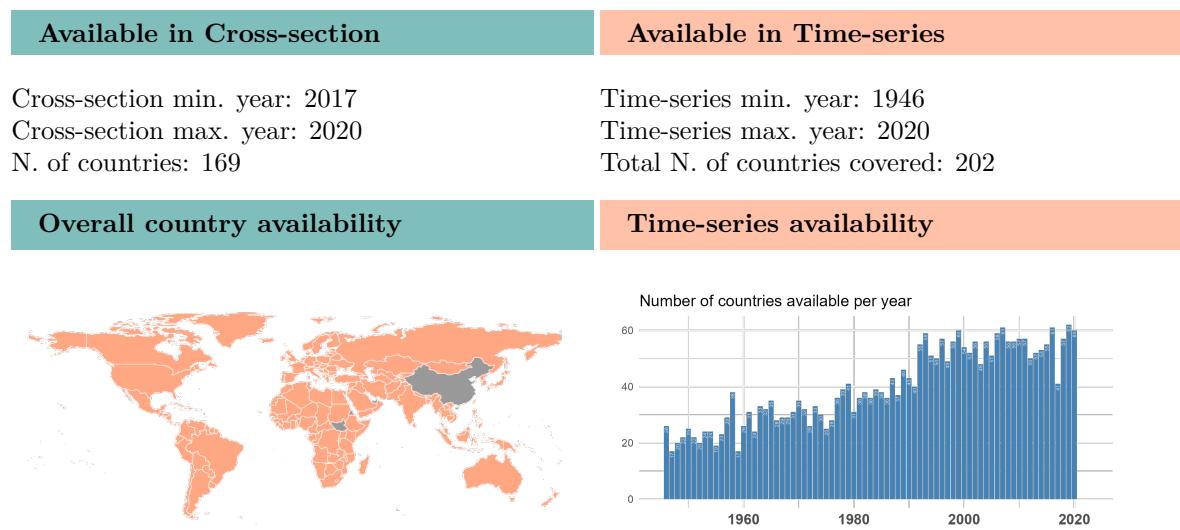
QoG Code: nelda_rpaе

If there are protests and riots after elections, a 'Yes' is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Values:

0. No
1. Yes
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.46 O'Reilly & Murphy's State Capacity Index

Dataset by: O'Reilly and Murphy

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

O'Reilly, C., & Murphy, R. H. (2022). An index measuring state capacity, 17892018. *Economica*, 89(355), 713–745. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/ecca.12411](https://doi.org/10.1111/ecca.12411)

Dataset found at: <http://www.colinworeilly.com/state-capacity-index.html>

Last update by original source: 2022-05-25

Date of download: 2023-12-22

Colin O'Reilly and Ryan H. Murphy contribute to the literature on state capacity by developing a method that yields to State Capacity Index with far more comprehensive data coverage across time (1789-2021) and countries than has been possible previously.

Unlike narrower measures of fiscal capacity or legal capacity, the index is more comprehensive, using data from the Varieties of Democracy dataset on fiscal capacity, a state's control over its territory, the rule of law, and the provision of public goods used to support markets. Like the previous studies, the results derived from the State Capacity Index demonstrate that the historical prevalence of warfare predicts state capacity.

4.46.1 O'Reilly & Murphy Comprehensive State Capacity Index

QoG Code: sci_comp

Comprehensive State Capacity is measured using the first principal component of the six measures: 'particularistic or public goods, 'rigorous and impartial public administration, 'educational equality, 'rule of law, 'state authority over territory and 'state fiscal source of revenue.

When calculating this variable, loadings derived from the principal component analysis of the most recent V-Dem data (v12) has been used.

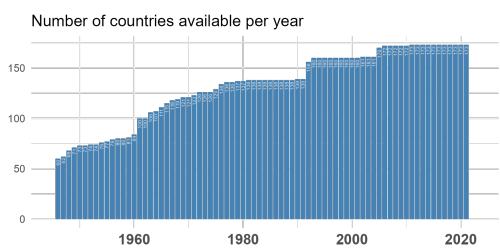
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 173	Total N. of countries covered: 181

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.47 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

Dataset by: Michael L Ross

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y>

Dataset found at: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y>

Last update by original source: 2015-09-24

Date of download: 2023-10-20

Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.47.1 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_value_2014

Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1955

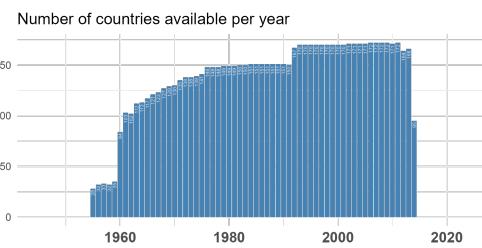
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.47.2 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_value_2014

Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

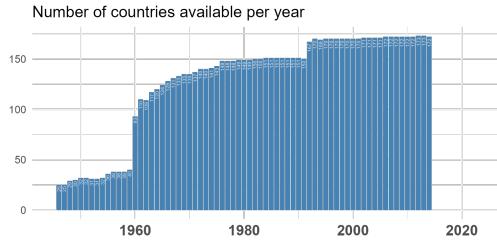
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.48 Open Budget Survey data

Dataset by: International Budget Partnership

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

International Budget Partnership. (2019). Open budget survey data [Accessed on 2021-12-01]. <https://www.internationalbudget.org/data-evidence/>

Dataset found at:

<https://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-survey/>

Last update by original source: 2022-05-01

Date of download: 2023-11-24

The Open Budget Survey is a comprehensive analysis and survey that evaluates whether governments give the public access to budget information and opportunities to participate in the budget process at the national level. The survey also assesses the capacity and independence of formal oversight institutions. The IBP works with civil society partners in 100 countries to collect the data for the survey.

These materials were developed by the International Budget Partnership. IBP has given us permission to use the materials solely for noncommercial, educational purposes.

4.48.1 Open Budget Index

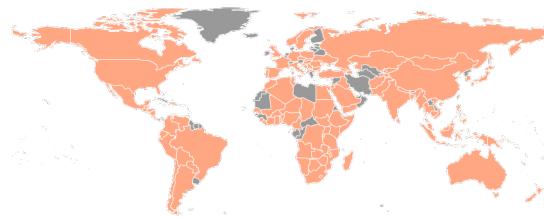
QoG Code: ibp_obi

The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 of the 140 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides the public with timely access to comprehensive information contained in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards.

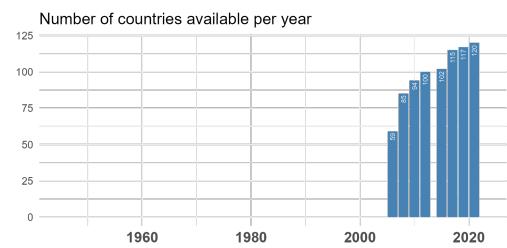
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2006
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 120	Total N. of countries covered: 121

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.49 Penn World Table

Dataset by: Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

Dataset found at: <http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/>

Last update by original source: 2023-01-23

Date of download: 2023-11-01

PWT version 10.01 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, input and productivity, covering 183 countries between 1950 and 2019.

Please check the main codebook at: <https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/docs/pwt100-user-guide-to-data-files.pdf>.
The document with the revisions done to this version here: <https://dataverse.nl/api/access/datafile/354100>

In the Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.49.1 Human Capital Index

QoG Code: pwt_hci

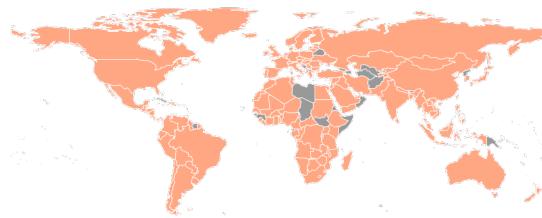
Human capital index based on the average years of schooling from Barro and Lee (Barro & Lee, 2013) and an assumed rate of return to education, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world (Psacharopoulos, 1994).

More information can be found in the document "Human capital in PWT 9.0"

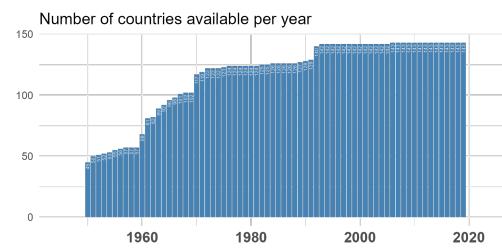
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 143	Total N. of countries covered: 152

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.49.2 Population (in millions)

QoG Code: pwt_pop

Population (in millions).

Type of variable: Discrete

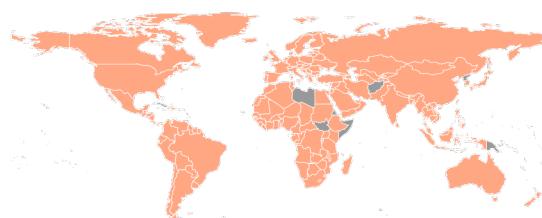
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 171

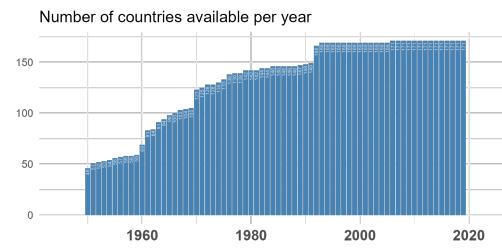
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.50 Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-9.0)

Dataset by: Garnett, James and MacGregor

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Garnett, H. A., James, T. S., MacGregor, M., & Caal-Lam, S. (2023). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-9.0) [V1, UNF:6:spNKXn/mJ6i0X7PJCsyXsg== [fileUNF]]. <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/2MFQ9K>

Dataset found at: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/PEI>

Last update by original source: 2023-06-30

Date of download: 2023-11-02

This dataset by the Electoral Integrity Project evaluates the quality of elections held around the world. Based on a rolling survey collecting the views of election experts, this research provides independent and reliable evidence to compare whether countries meet international standards of electoral integrity.

PEI-9.0 cumulative release covers 547 national parliamentary and presidential contests held worldwide in 169 countries from 1 July 2012 to 14 December 2022. For each contest, approximately 40 election experts receive an electronic invitation to fill the survey. The survey includes assessments from 4,981 election experts, with a 2022 response rate of 11%. The study collects 49 indicators to compare elections. These indicators are clustered to evaluate eleven stages in the electoral cycle as well as generating an overall summary Perception of Electoral Integrity (PEI) 100-point index and comparative ranking. The datasets are available for analysis at three levels: COUNTRY-level (169 observations); ELECTION-level (547 observations), and also EXPERT-level (4,981 observations).

Please note that for the QoG Data compilations, only three indicators are included: "Perception of Electoral Integrity Index", "Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type" and "Electoral Integrity Rating".

4.50.1 Electoral Integrity Rating

QoG Code: pei_eir

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Type of variable: Continuous

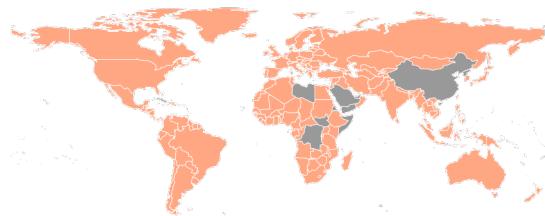
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 163

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.50.2 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

QoG Code: pei_peii

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.

Type of variable: Continuous

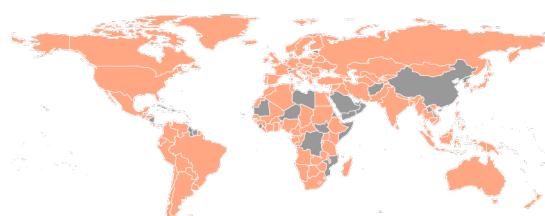
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 144

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.51 Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset

Dataset by: Witold Henisz

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. <https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327>

Henisz, W. J. (2002). The institutional environment for infrastructure investment. *Industrial and Corporate Change, 11*(2)

Dataset found at: <https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327>

Last update by original source: 2022-10-14

Date of download: 2023-11-24

The measure of political constraints estimates the feasibility of policy change (the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one actor may lead to a change in government policy) using the following methodology. First, extracting data from political science databases, it identifies the number of independent branches of government (executive, lower and upper legislative chambers) with veto power over policy change. The preferences of each of these branches and the status quo policy are then assumed to be independently and identically drawn from a uniform, unidimensional policy space. This assumption allows for the derivation of a quantitative measure of institutional hazards using a simple spatial model of political interaction.

4.51.1 Independent Judiciary

QoG Code: h_j

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

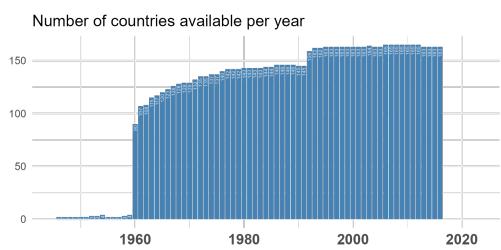
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.52 Polity V Annual Time-Series, 1800-2018

Dataset by: Marshall and Gurr

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

Dataset found at: <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

Last update by original source: 2023-03-31

Date of download: 2022-09-01

The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resources for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity5 Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2018, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with a total population greater than 500,000 in 2018 (167 countries in 2018).

4.52.1 Regime Durability

QoG Code: p_durable

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

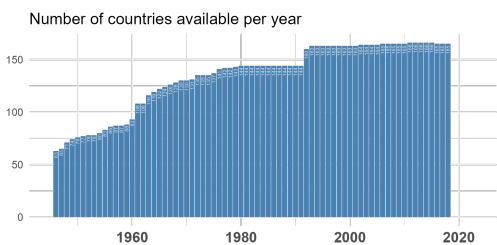
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 165	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.52.2 Revised Combined Polity Score

QoG Code: p_polity2

Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or 'fix' to convert instances of 'standardized authority scores' (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

- (-66) Cases of foreign 'interruption' are treated as 'system missing.'
- (-77) Cases of 'interregnum', or anarchy, are converted to a 'neutral' Polity score of '0.'
- (-88) Cases of 'transition' are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 165

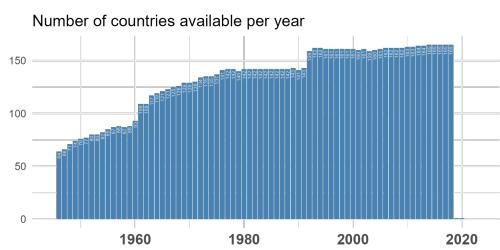
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.53 Religion and State Project

Dataset by: Bar-Ilan University

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Fox, J. (2019). A world survey of secular-religious competition: State religion policy from 1990 to 2014. *Religion, State and Society*, 47(1), 10–29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09637494.2018.1532750>

Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 2(14)

Fox, J. (2016). *The unfree exercise of religion: A world survey of religious discrimination against religious minorities*. NY: Cambridge University Pres

Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time survey analysis of worldwide data*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2008). *A world survey of religion and the state*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. <http://www.religionandstate.org/>

Dataset found at: <https://www.thearda.com/data-archive?fid=RAS3&tab=1>

Last update by original source: 2017-08-03

Date of download: 2023-10-17

The Religion and State (RAS) project is a university-based project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. The general goal is to provide detailed codings on several aspects of separation of religion and state for 183 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2014. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more, as well as a sampling of countries with lower populations.

4.53.1 Official Religion

QoG Code: biu_offrel

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

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

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990

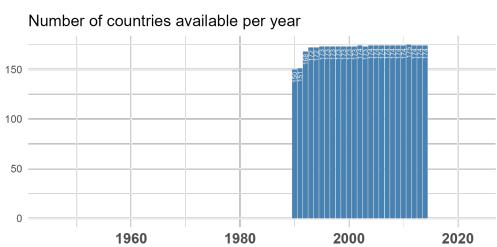
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54 Rule of Law Index

Dataset by: World Justice Project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Project, W. J. (2023). WJP Rule of Law Index 2022 [Washington, D.C.: The World Justice Project]. <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/>

Dataset found at: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/>

Last update by original source: 2023-10-25

Date of download: 2023-11-13

The World Justice Project (WJP) developed the WJP Rule of Law Index to serve as a quantitative tool for measuring the rule of law in practice. The Index's methodology and comprehensive definition of the rule of law are the products of intensive consultation and vetting with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from more than 100 countries and jurisdictions and 17 professional disciplines.

4.54.1 Absence of Corruption

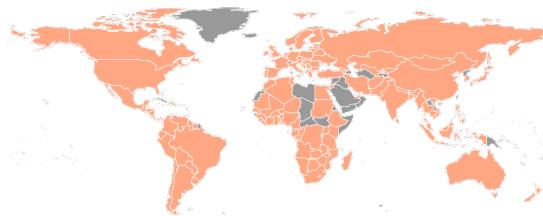
QoG Code: wjp_abs_cor

Absence of Corruption, Factor 2 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the absence of corruption in government. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military, police, and the legislature.

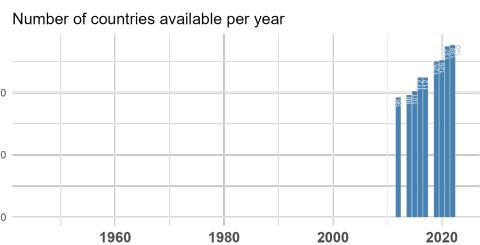
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.2 Civil Justice

QoG Code: wjp_civ_just

Civil Justice, Factor 7 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable as well as free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays and whether decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Type of variable: Continuous

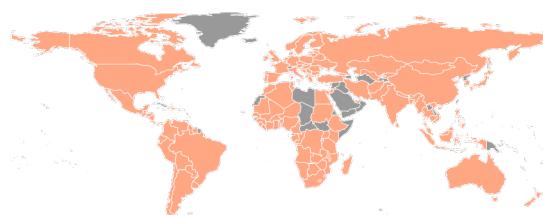
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 140

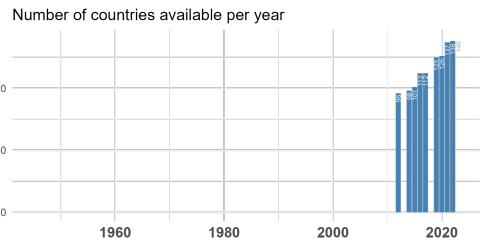
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



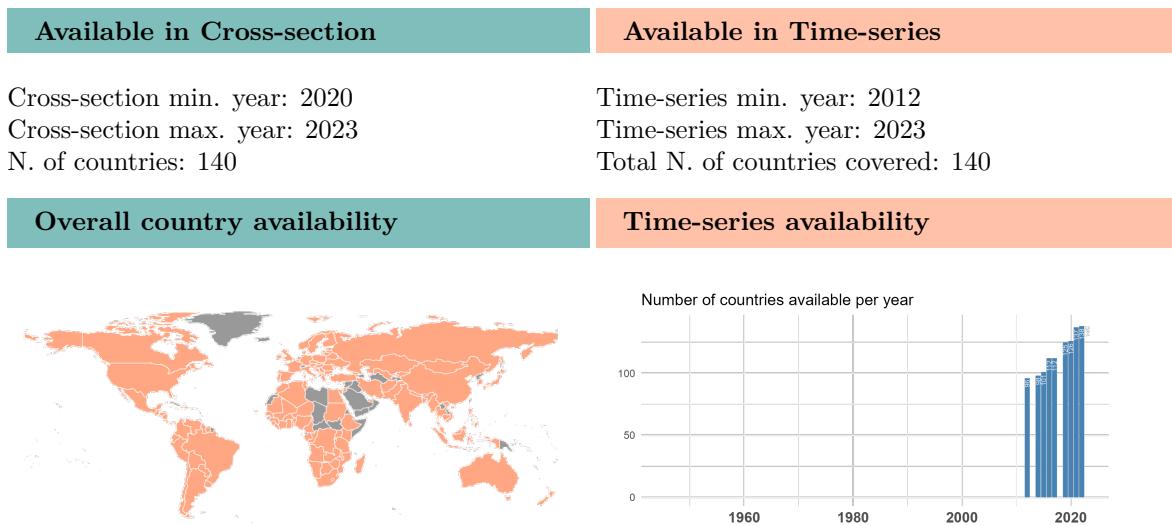
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.3 Civil Justice is Free of Corruption

QoG Code: wjp_cj_cor

Civil justice is free of corruption measures whether the civil justice system is free of bribery and improper influence by private interests.

Type of variable: Continuous



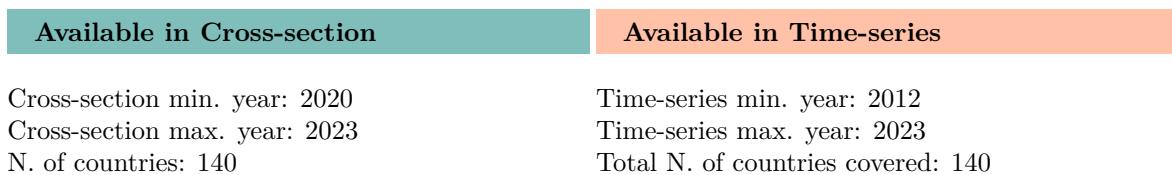
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.4 Criminal Justice

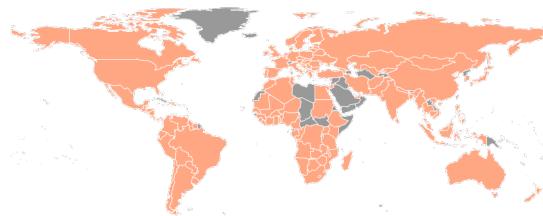
QoG Code: wjp_crim_jus

Criminal Justice, Factor 8 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, evaluates a country's criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. An assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.

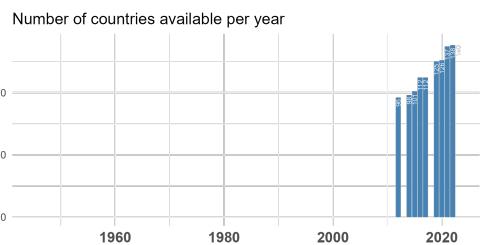
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.5 Criminal System is Free of Corruption

QoG Code: wjp_crsys_cor

This variable measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free of bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2023

N. of countries: 140

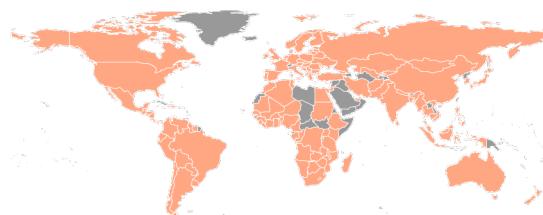
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012

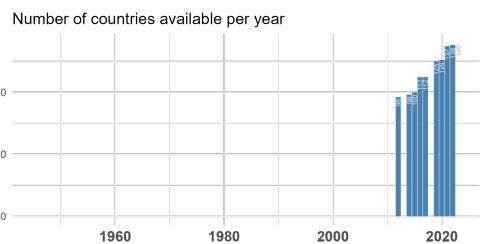
Time-series max. year: 2023

Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



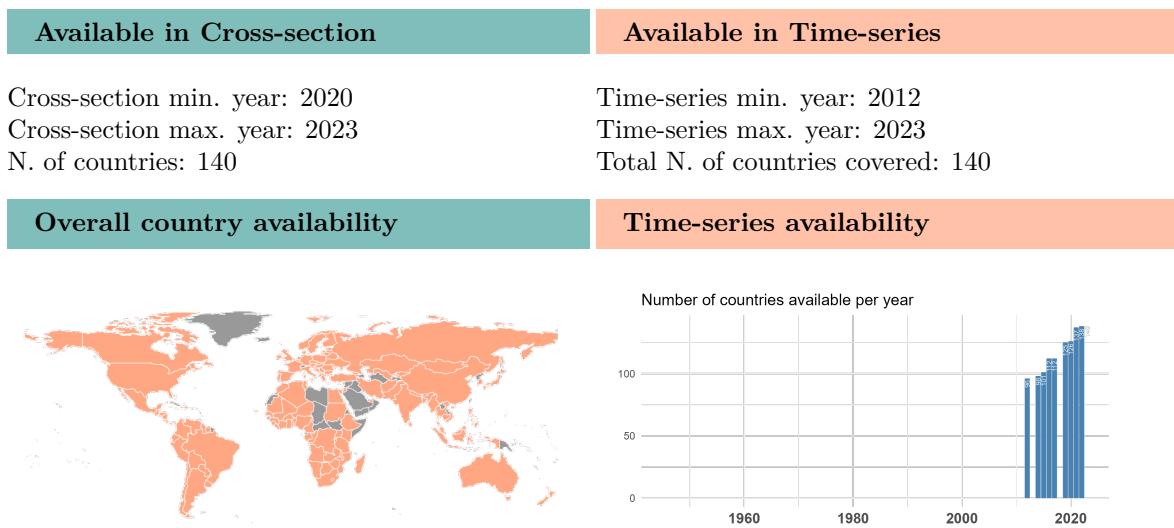
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.6 Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

QoG Code: wjp_exec_br

Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain variable measures the prevalence of bribery, informal payments, and other inducements in the delivery of public services and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures whether government procurement and public works contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding process, and whether government officials at various levels of the executive branch refrain from embezzling public funds.

Type of variable: Continuous



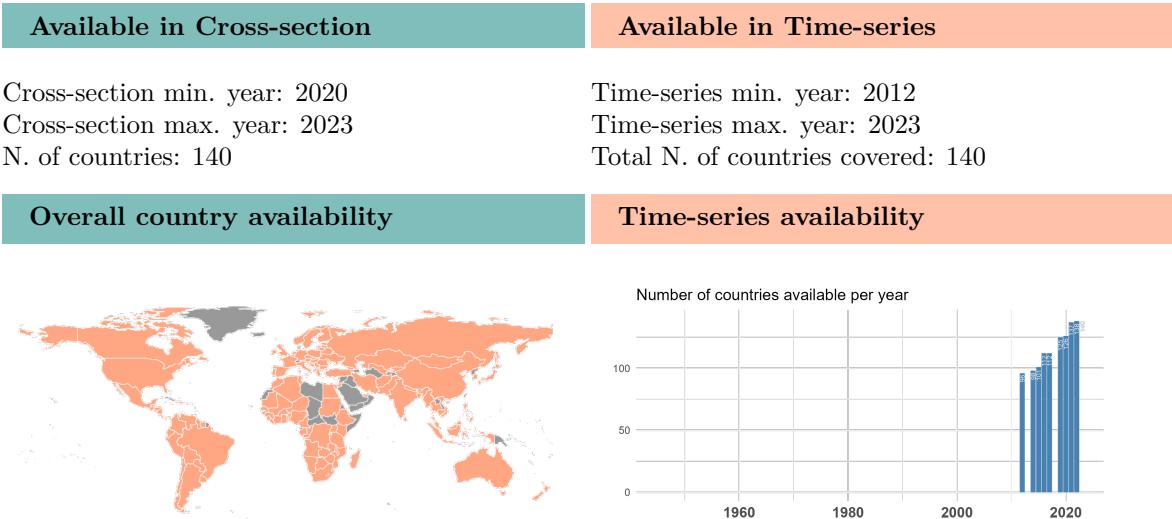
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.7 Constraints on Government Powers

QoG Code: wjp_gov_pow

Constraints on Government Powers, Factor 1 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the governments power, such as a free and independent press.

Type of variable: Continuous



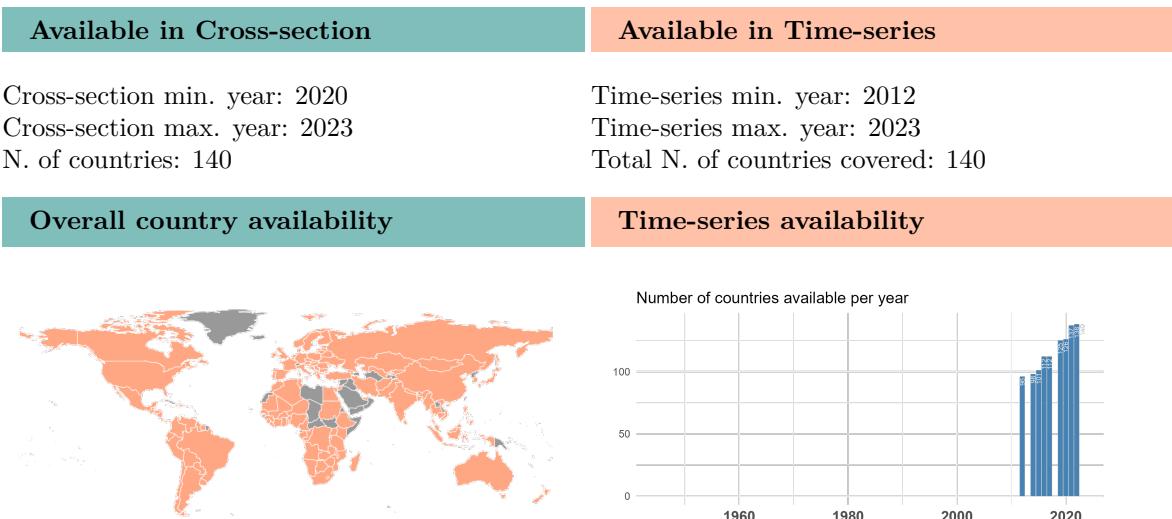
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.8 Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

QoG Code: wjp_jud_br

Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

Type of variable: Continuous



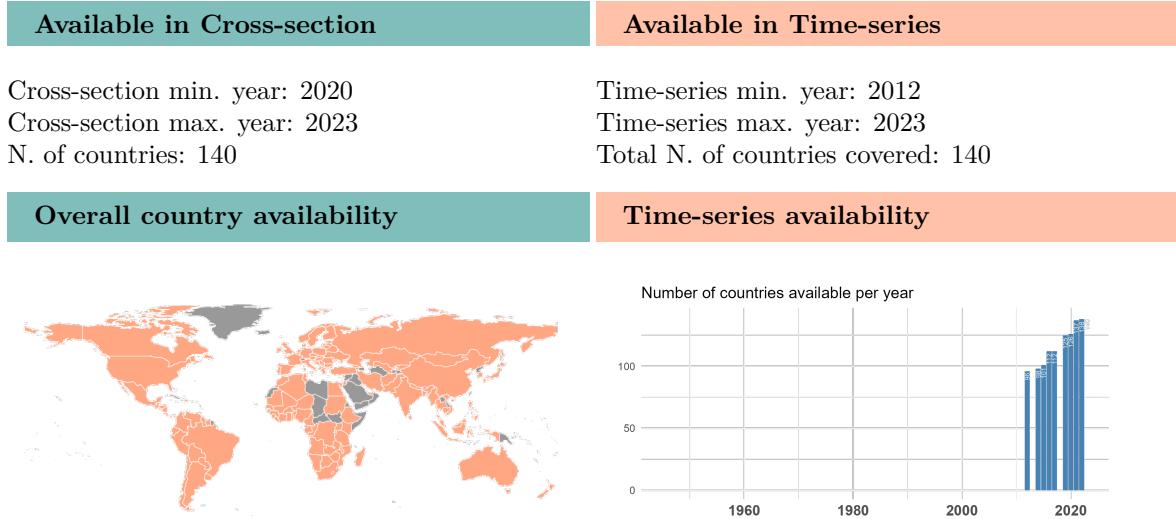
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.9 Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

QoG Code: wjp_leg_br

Legislative branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.10 Order and Security

QoG Code: wjp_ord_secur

Order and Security, Factor 5 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures how well a society ensures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and is a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of the rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance.

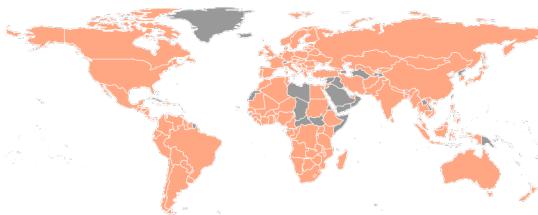
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
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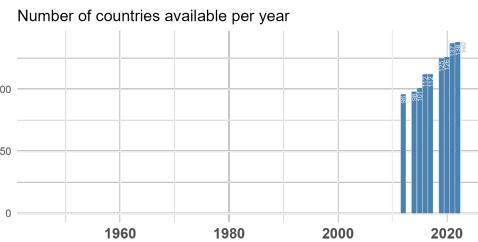
Cross-section min. year: 2020
 Cross-section max. year: 2023
 N. of countries: 140

Time-series min. year: 2012
 Time-series max. year: 2023
 Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.54.11 Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain

QoG Code: wjp_pol_mil

Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations.

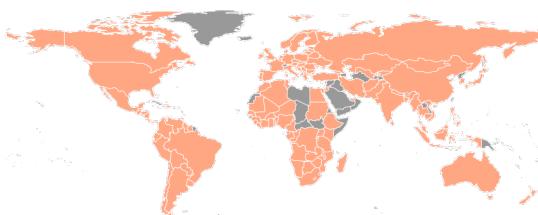
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
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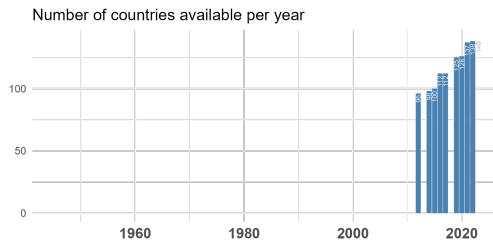
Cross-section min. year: 2020
 Cross-section max. year: 2023
 N. of countries: 140

Time-series min. year: 2012
 Time-series max. year: 2023
 Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55 Settler Mortality

Dataset by: Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *The American Economic Review*, 91(5), 1369–1401

Dataset found at: <https://economics.mit.edu/people/faculty/daron-acemoglu/data-archive>

Last update by original source: 2010-01-18

Date of download: 2023-08-28

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

4.55.1 Log Settler Mortality

QoG Code: ajr_settmort

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

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

Type of variable: Continuous

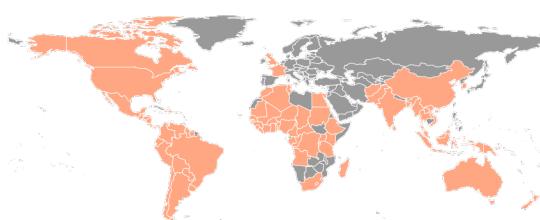
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 86

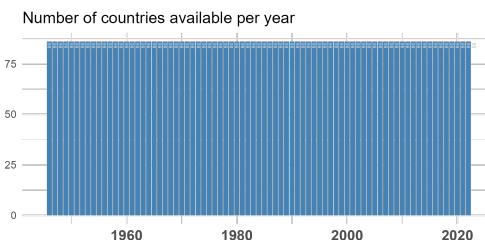
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 92

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.56 State Fragility Index and Matrix

Dataset by: Center of Systemic Peace

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility [Center for Systemic Peace]

Dataset found at: <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

Last update by original source: 2019-10-22

Date of download: 2023-10-26

The State Fragility Index and Matrix provides annual state fragility, effectiveness, and legitimacy indices and the eight component indicators for the world's 167 countries with populations greater than 500,000 in 2018.

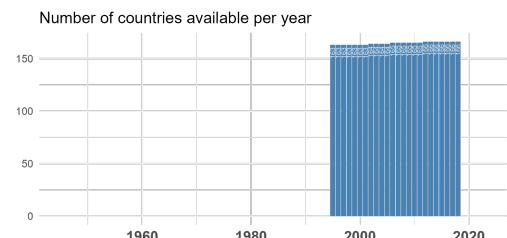
4.56.1 State Fragility Index

QoG Code: cspf_sfi

A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 166	Total N. of countries covered: 168
Overall country availability	
Time-series availability	



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57 Sustainable Governance Indicators

Dataset by: Bertelsmann Stiftung

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2022). Sustainable governance indicators 2022 [Date accessed: 03 October 2022]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. <https://www.sgi-network.org>

Dataset found at: <https://www.sgi-network.org>

Last update by original source: 2022-09-12

Date of download: 2023-10-02

The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) survey addresses one of the most pressing questions facing the highly developed states of the OECD and the European Union in the 21st century: How can we achieve sustainable policy outcomes while ensuring that policy-making processes remain focused on long-term goals?

To answer this question, 41 countries of the OECD and the EU are assessed and compared on the basis of 157 quantitative and qualitative indicators. The qualitative assessment is carried out by more than 100 international experts from the academic community. These country reports are the result of a multiphase process of survey and validation. This allows successful examples of sustainable governance to be identified, along with corresponding policy and governance achievements.

The instrument is based on three pillars: the Sustainable Policies Index, which measures the sustainability of policy outcomes; the Robust Democracy Index, which measures the quality of democracy; and the Good Governance Index, which explores the extent to which a countrys institutional arrangements enhance the public sectors capacity to act (executive capacity) as well as the extent to which citizens, NGOs and other organizations are endowed with the participatory competence to hold government accountable to its actions (executive accountability).

4.57.1 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall

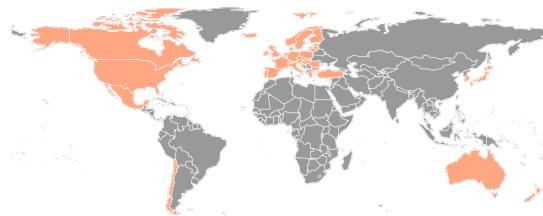
QoG Code: sgi_ec

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

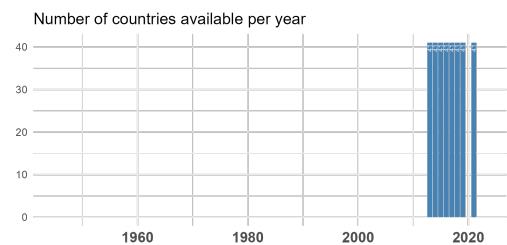
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 41	Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.2 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets

QoG Code: sgi_ecbg

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021

Cross-section max. year: 2021

N. of countries: 41

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013

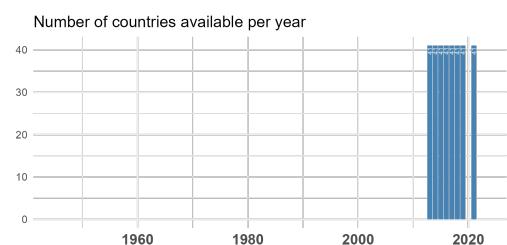
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



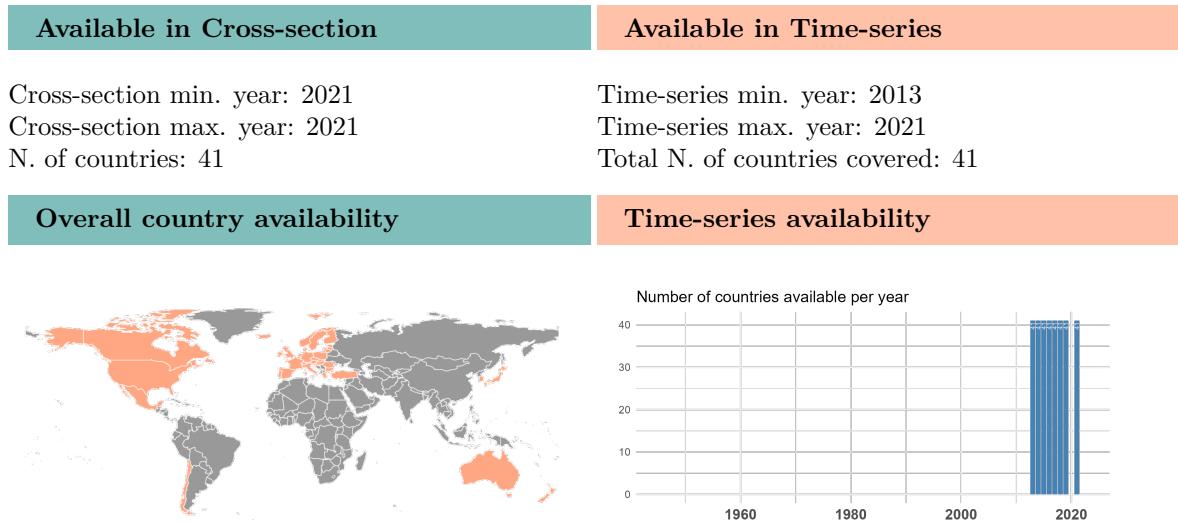
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.3 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy

QoG Code: sgi_ecec

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.4 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets

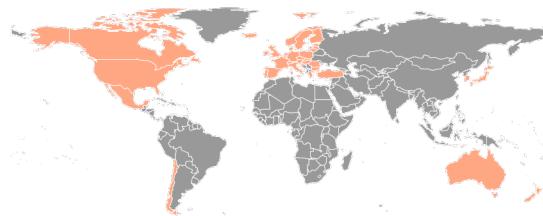
QoG Code: sgi_eclm

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

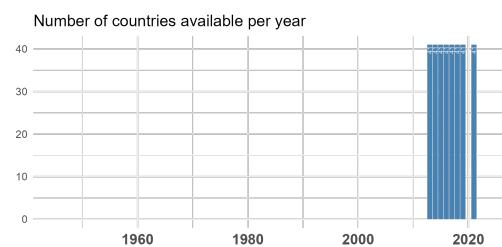
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.5 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes

QoG Code: sgi_ectx

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021

Cross-section max. year: 2021

N. of countries: 41

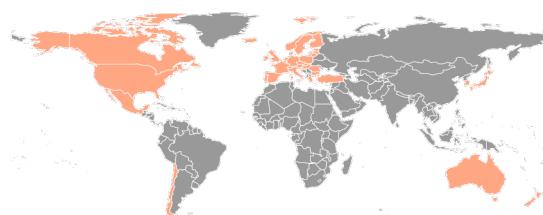
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013

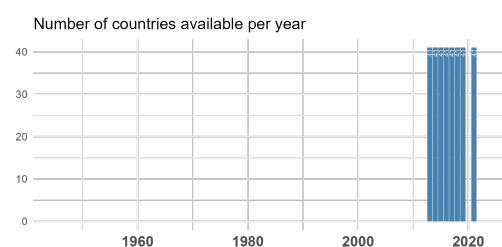
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



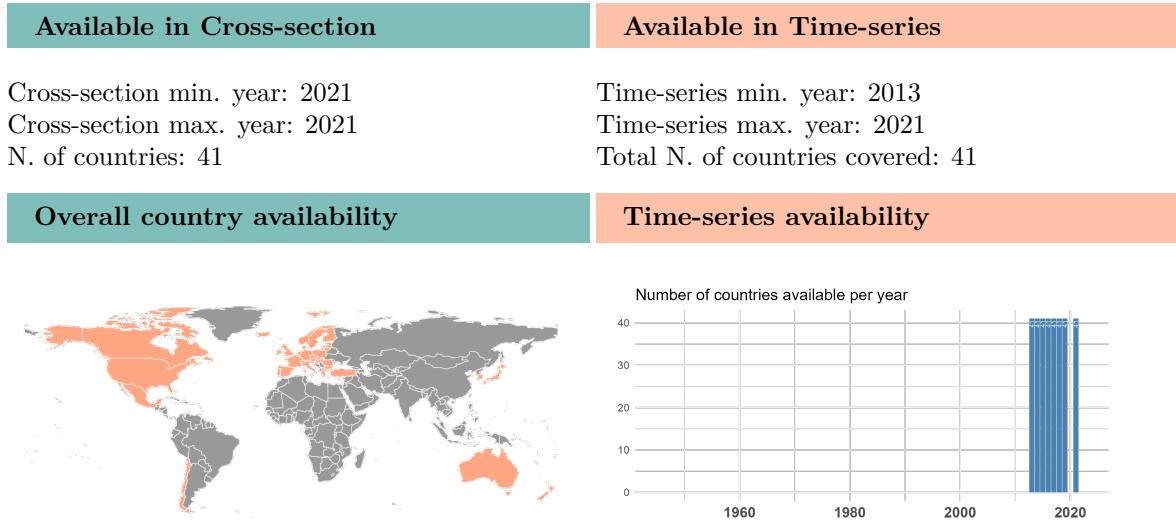
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.6 Environmental Policy Performance Index

QoG Code: sgi_en

The index consists of two parts: Environment Index and Global Environmental Protection Index, weighted equally. The variable varies between 0 and 10.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.7 Environmental Policy Performance - Environment

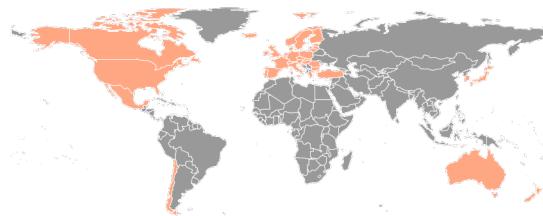
QoG Code: sgi_enen

The Environment index consists of the "Environmental Policy" indicator (50%), based on expert assessments of environmental policy effectiveness, and nine indicators related to observable environmental performance, including Energy Productivity (5,56%), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (5,56%), Particulate Matter (5,56%), Biocapacity (5,56%), Waste Generation (5,56%), Material Recycling (5,56%), Biodiversity (5,56%), Renewable Energy (5,56%), and Material footprint (5,56%). The index varies from 0 to 10.

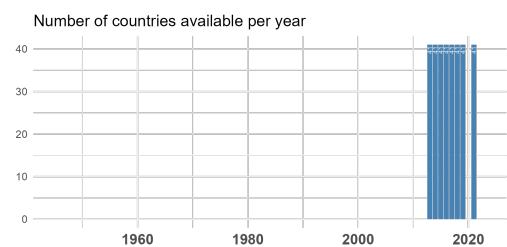
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.8 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection

QoG Code: sgi_enge

The Global Environmental Protection index consists of "Global Environmental Policy Indicator" (50%), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25%), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25%). The index varies from 0 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous

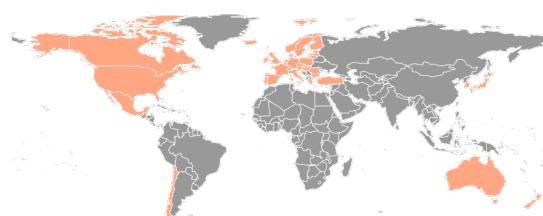
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 41

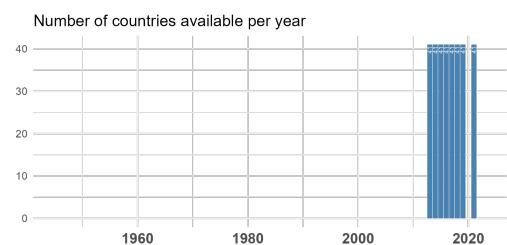
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

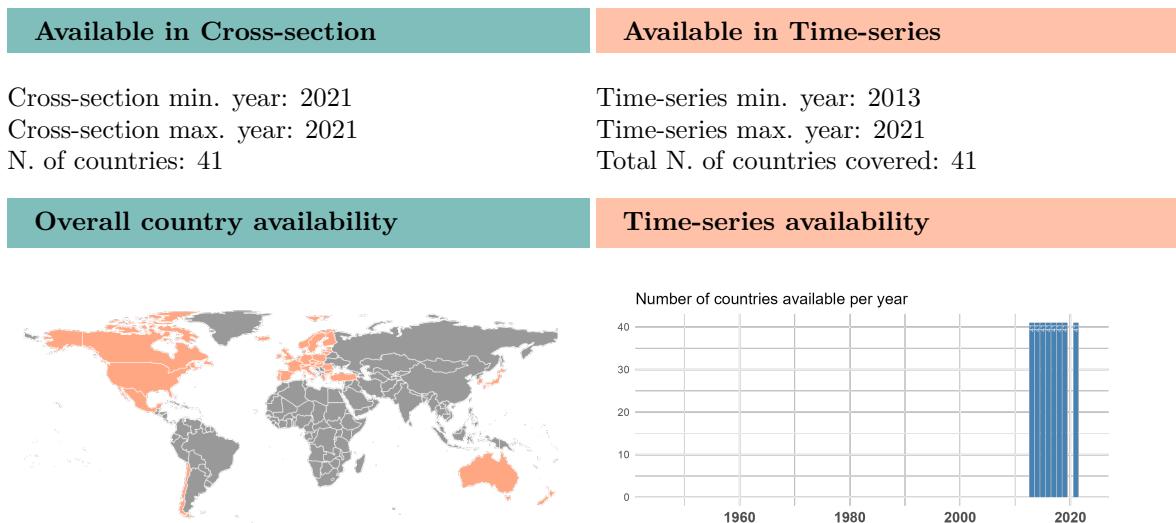
4.57.9 Robust Democracy

QoG Code: sgi_qd

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.
2. Access to information.
3. Civil rights and political liberties.
4. Rule of law.

Type of variable: Continuous



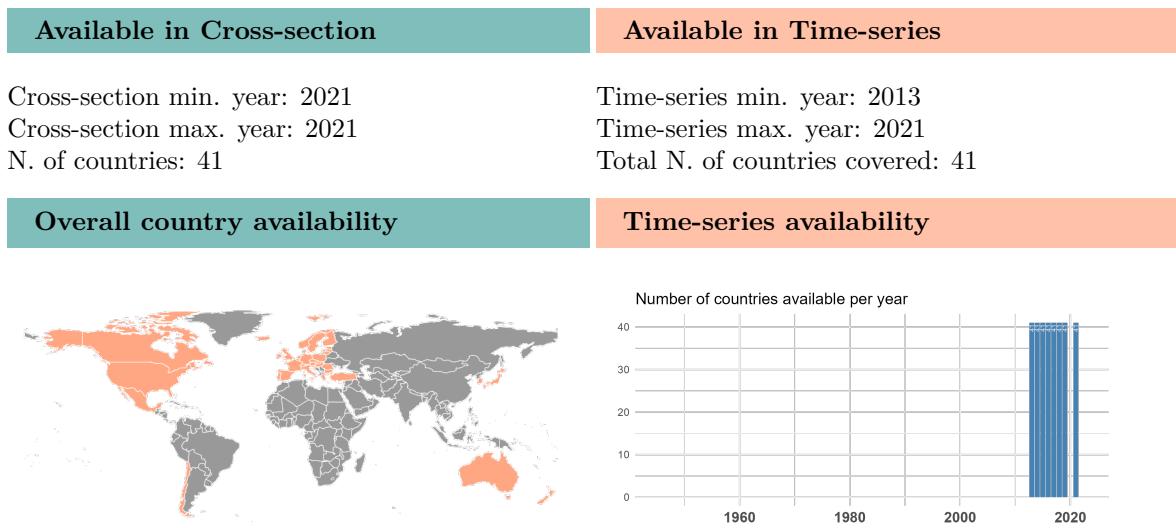
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.10 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process

QoG Code: sgi_qdep

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.11 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall

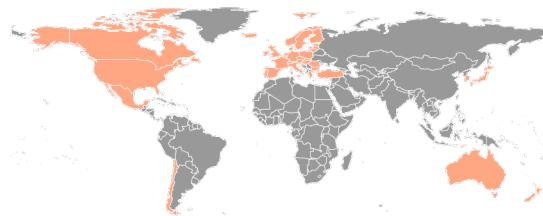
QoG Code: sgi_so

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

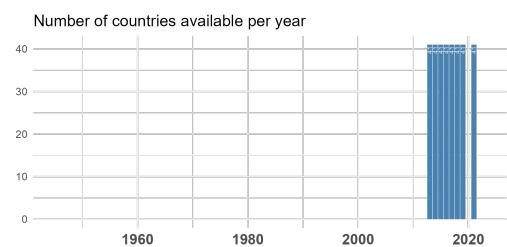
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.12 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education

QoG Code: sgi_soed

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure).

Type of variable: Continuous

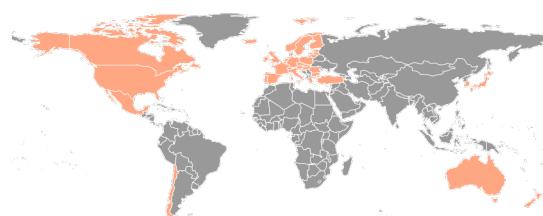
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 41

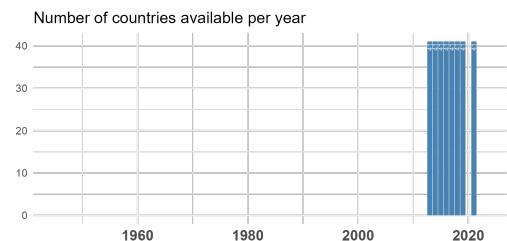
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



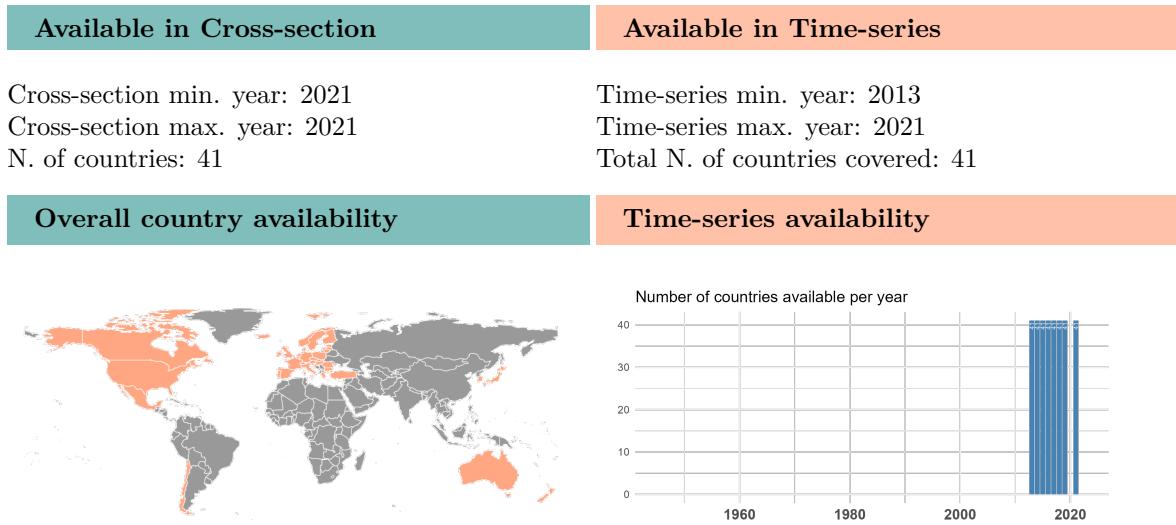
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.13 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families

QoG Code: sgi_sofa

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate).

Type of variable: Continuous



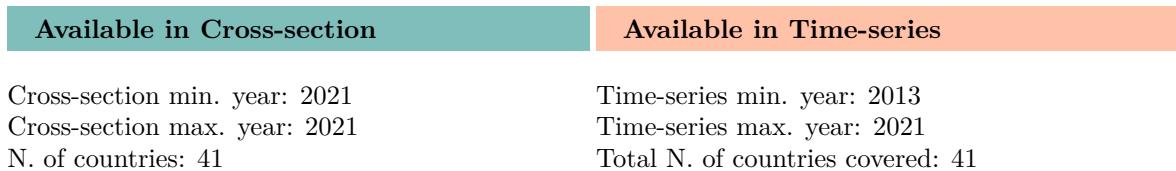
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.14 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

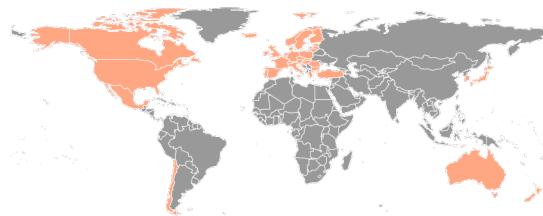
QoG Code: sgi_sogi

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

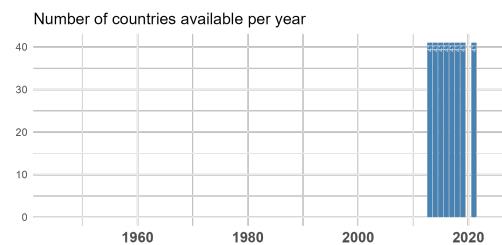
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.15 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health

QoG Code: sgi_sohe

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021

Cross-section max. year: 2021

N. of countries: 41

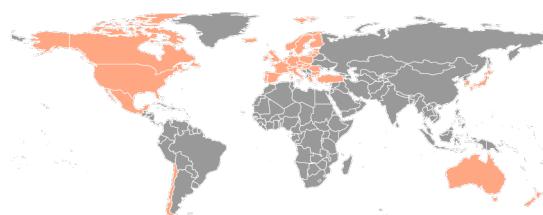
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013

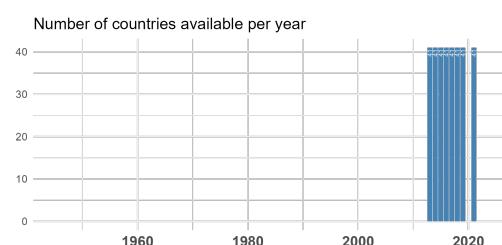
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



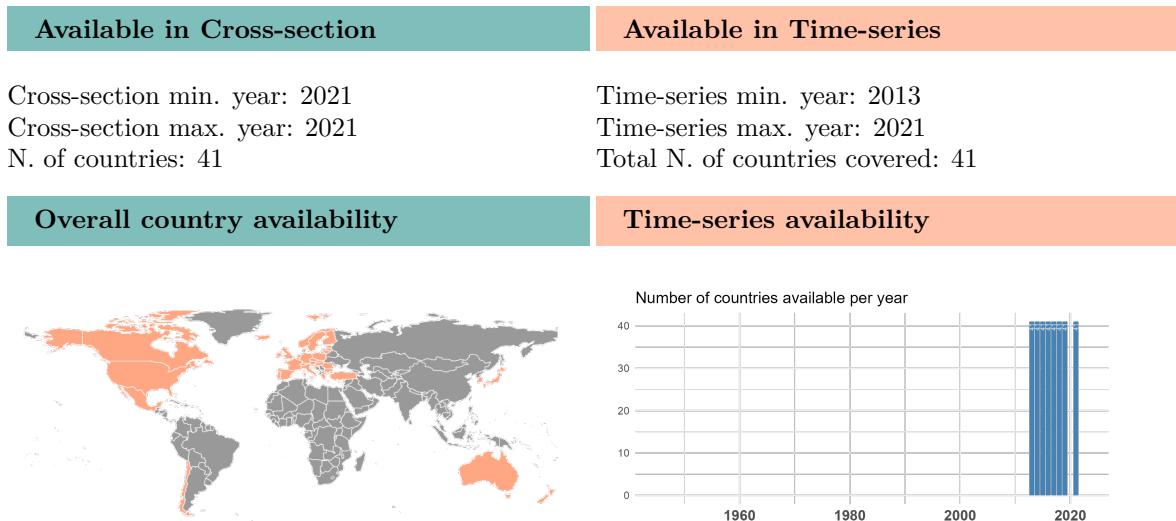
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.16 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy

QoG Code: sgi_soin

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment).

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.17 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions

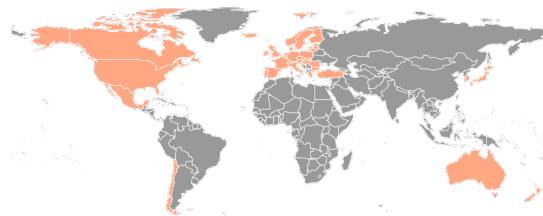
QoG Code: sgi_sope

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

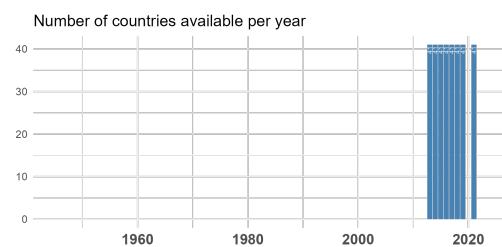
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.18 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion

QoG Code: sgi_sosi

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021

Cross-section max. year: 2021

N. of countries: 41

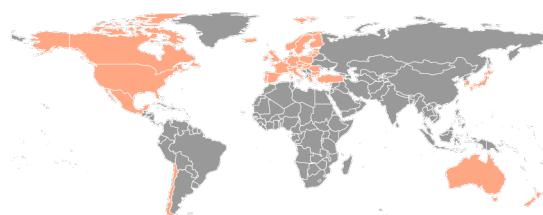
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013

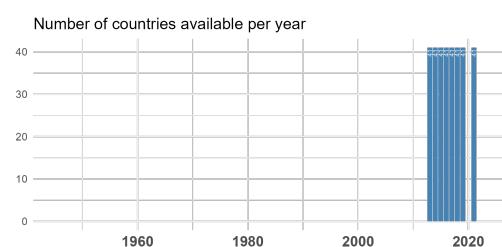
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



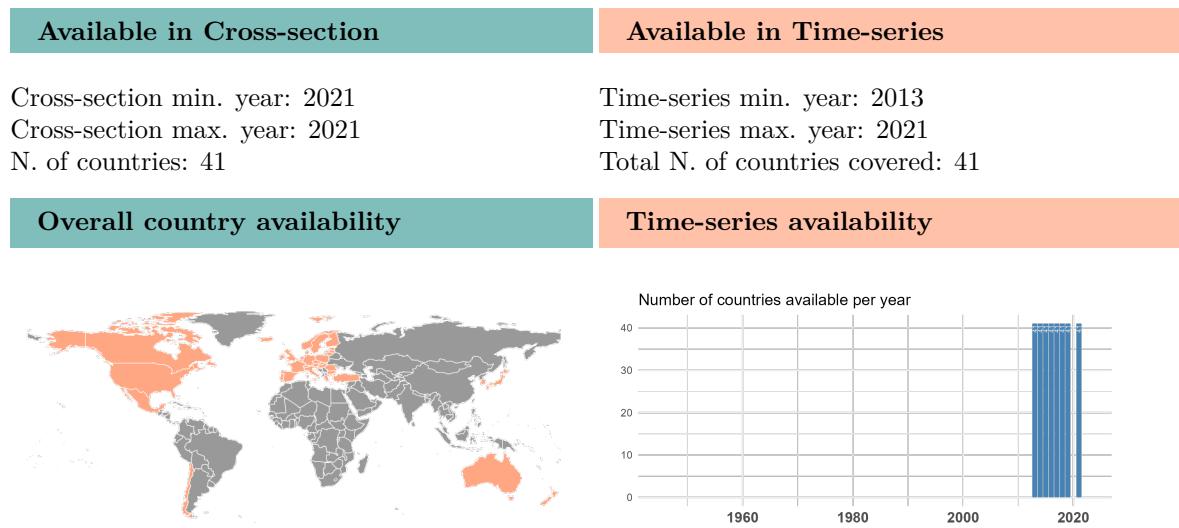
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.57.19 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions

QoG Code: sgi_sosl

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.58 The ATOP State-Year dataset

Dataset by: Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project (ATOP)

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

Dataset found at: <http://www.atopdata.org/>

Last update by original source: 2022-08-09

Date of download: 2023-10-20

The 5.1 version of the Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2018.

The authors hope the project will be useful in understanding (1) the conditions under which leaders sign formal alliance agreements and why they do so; (2) why leaders design alliances with varying obligations and provisions; (3) the effects of alliances on subsequent behavior and the role of design features in influencing these effects; and (4) the success of alliances in eliciting compliance, and the role of design features in influencing this success.

4.58.1 Member of an Alliance

QoG Code: atop_ally

Member of an Alliance

- 0. Not a member of an alliance
- 1. Member of an alliance

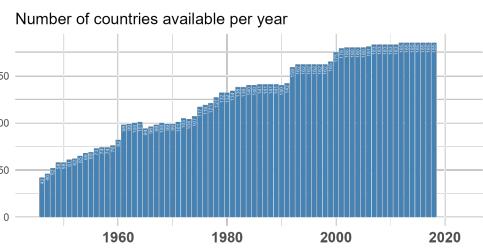
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 199

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.58.2 Number of Alliances

QoG Code: atop_number

Number of Alliances

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 185

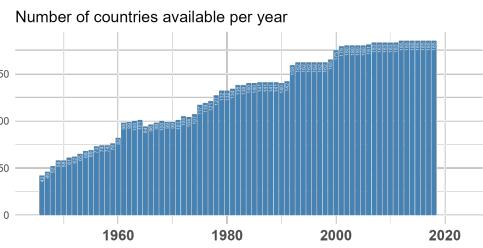
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 199

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.59 The Authoritarian Regime Dataset

Dataset by: Wahman, Teorell and Hadenius

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34

Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157

Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

Dataset found at: <https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/data>

Last update by original source: 2017-08-10

Date of download: 2022-09-05

The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset version 6.0 covers the time period 1972-2014 and includes all 192 nations recognized as members of the UN except the four micro states of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino) and two micro states in the Pacific that are not members of the World Bank (Nauru and Tuvalu).

The variables for "Colonial Origin" and "Region" were updated until 2014 by the original authors. QoG imputes this information until 2021.

4.59.1 Colonial Origin

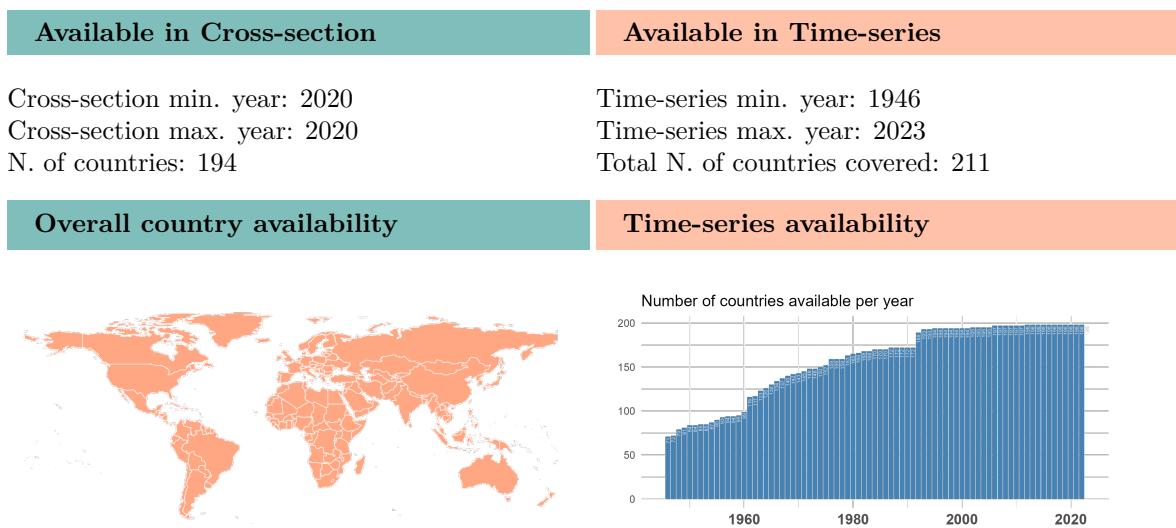
QoG Code: ht_colonial

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al. (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on 'Western overseas' colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere 'overseas' (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British

6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.59.2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)

QoG Code: ht_ipolity2

Imputed average Polity [original variable revpol2] & Freedom House [original variable fhadd] scores (scaled 010), where missing values have been imputed by regressing the fhpol index on the Freedom House scores [original variable fhadd], which have better country coverage than Polity2 Countries with an ifhpol score larger than 7.0 are coded as democracies.

This variable replaces the variable previously called fh_ipolity2.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972

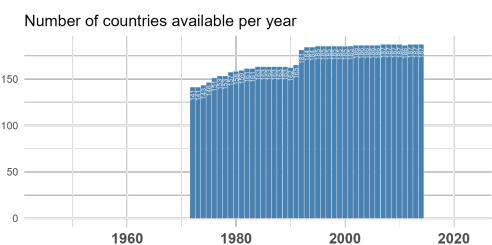
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 200

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

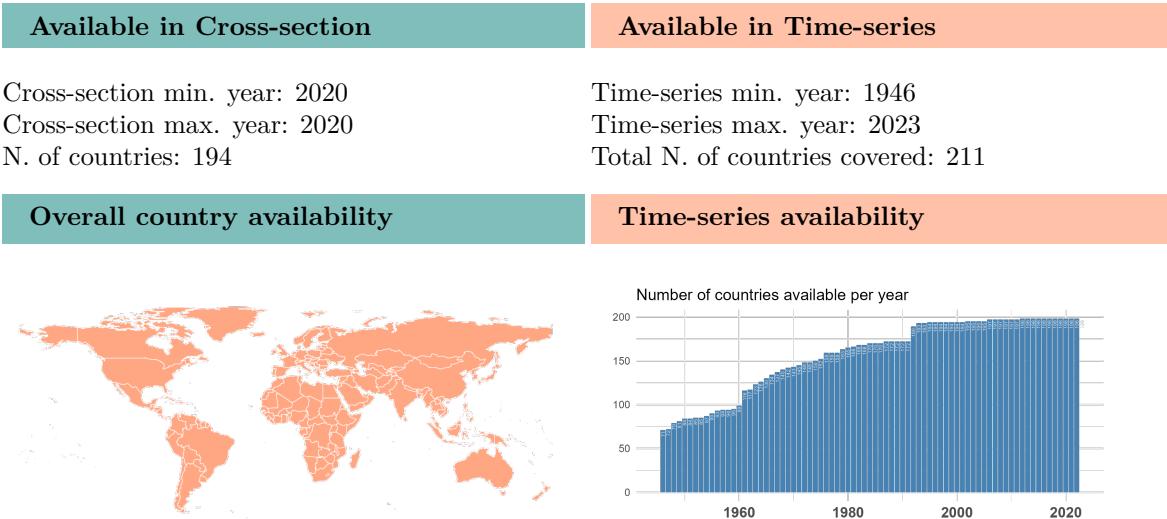
4.59.3 The Region of the Country

QoG Code: ht_region

This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:

1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)
3. North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia & New Zealand)
6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.59.4 Regime Type

QoG Code: ht_regtpe

This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

1. Limited Multiparty
2. Partyless
3. No-Party
4. Military
5. Military No-Party
6. Military Multiparty
7. Military One-party

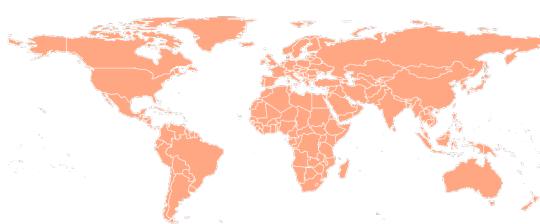
- 8. One-Party
- 9. Other
- 16. One-Party Monarchy
- 17. Monarchy
- 18. Rebel Regime
- 19. Civil War
- 20. Occupation
- 21. Theocracy
- 22. Transitional Regime
- 23. No-Party Monarchy
- 24. Multiparty Monarchy
- 25. Multiparty-Occupied
- 100. Democracy

Type of variable: Categorical

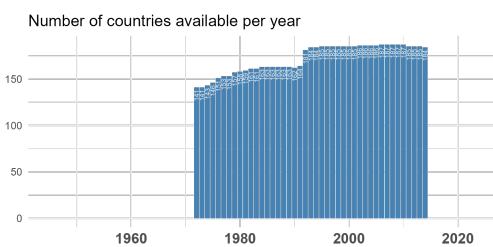
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
 Time-series max. year: 2014
 Total N. of countries covered: 199

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.59.5 Regime Type (simplified)

QoG Code: ht_regtype1

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_reg-

`type =16, 17, 23 or 24`] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [`ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18`] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [`ht_regtype=1 or 2`]. Only pure noparty [`ht_regtype=3`] and one-party [`ht_regtype=8`] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [`ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25`] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972

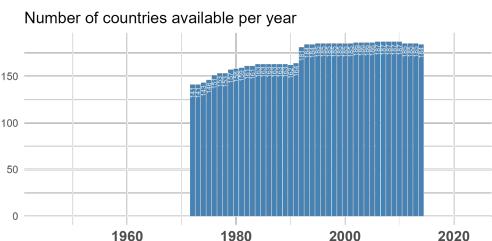
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 199

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.60 The Bayesian Corruption Index

Dataset by: Sherppa Ghent University

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007>

Dataset found at: <http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html>

Last update by original source: 2023-08-25

Date of download: 2023-08-29

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

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

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

The overall correlation between the 2023 and 2018 BCI index as well as the 2023 BCI and the WGI's control of corruption, is high (>94%). However, for a given country, the changes over time can be quite drastically different. The changes are due to alterations that were made to the underlying database of corruption indicators (partly corrections, partly due to restrictions in data access). The list of indicators per source will also be updated on the website; you can follow them at <http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html>

4.60.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

QoG Code: bci_bci

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

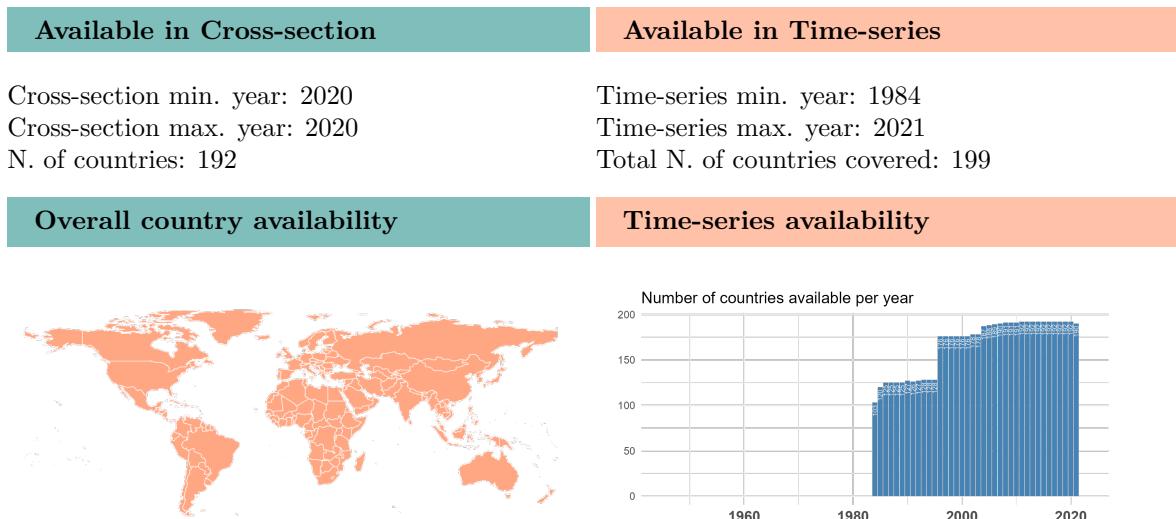
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero

corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.61 The CIRIGHTS Data project

Dataset by: Cingranelli, David L., David L. Richards, and K. Chad Clay

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Mark, S., Cingranelli, D., Filippov, M., & Richards, D. L. (2023). The cirights data project scoring manual v2.11.06.23 (november 6, 2023) [Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4625036> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4625036>]

Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

Dataset found at: <https://cirights.com/>

Last update by original source: 2023-08-27

Date of download: 2023-08-29

The CIRIGHTS Data project contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 195 countries, annually from 1981-2021.

The goal of the CIRIGHTS data project is to create numerical measures for every internationally recognized human right for all countries of the world. Human rights scores are necessary for understanding why national governments choose to violate human rights, why they choose to violate some rights more than others, and the consequences of human rights violations for other phenomena such as conflict and development. Numerical scores also are necessary for monitoring government performance, for evaluating the human rights consequences of policy interventions such as transitional justice programs, and for determining whether government protection of various rights is improving or declining.

4.61.1 Freedom of Assembly and Association

QoG Code: ciri_assn

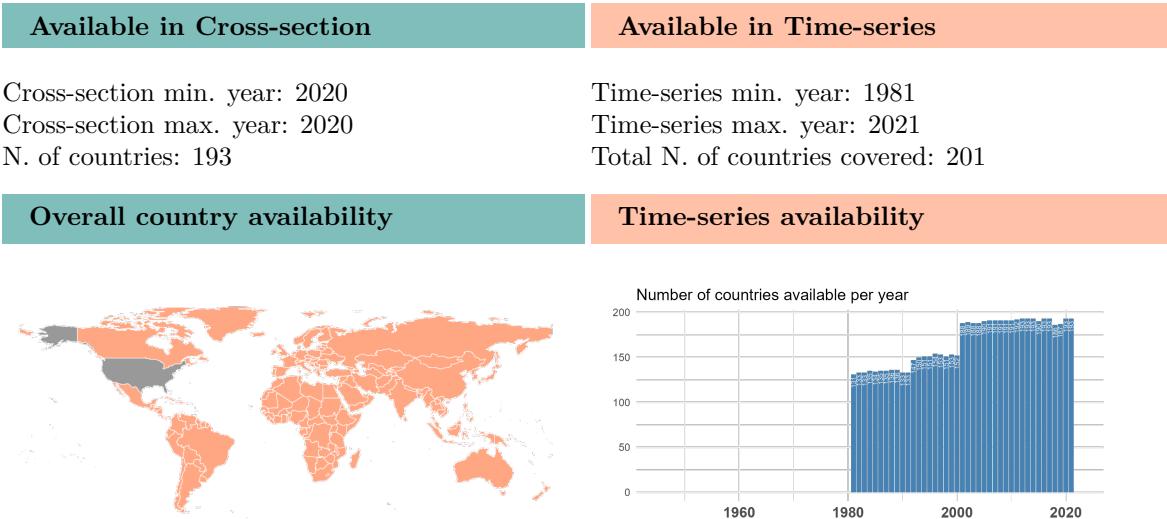
It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other groups. This variable evaluates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections).

Scoring Scheme:

Citizens rights to freedom of assembly and association are:

- (0) Severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens.
- (1) Limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups.
- (2) Virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.61.2 Freedom of Domestic Movement

QoG Code: ciri_dommov

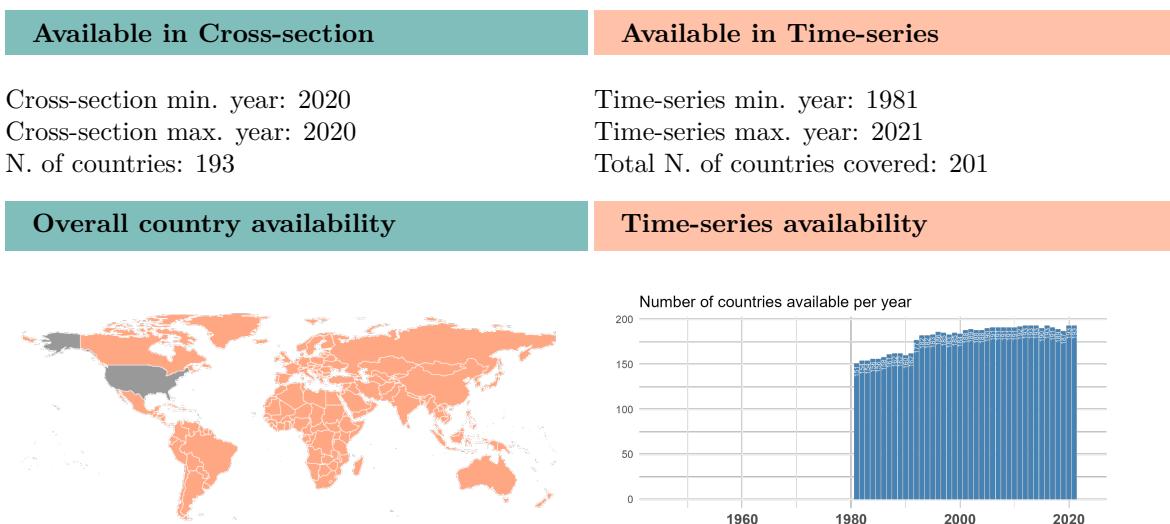
The freedom to travel within one's country is a right. There are governments that do not allow citizens to travel within their own country of birth or that restrict the movement of certain groups for reasons based on political views or activities, religious beliefs, ethnicity, marital status, and gender. For example, some countries strictly curtail the freedom of movement of oppositional political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. This may take many forms, including government-imposed internal exile and/or intentional bureaucratic/administrative delays to freedom of movement after a prison term has ended. Some countries strictly monitor all or nearly all citizens internal movements, and citizens are required to notify local officials of their whereabouts or must get their permission to move. In some countries, citizens must carry national identity cards, travel or work permits, or internal passports for any movement outside their immediate village, neighborhood, or province. Some countries use issuance of these cards to restrict movement within the country. Some governments use forced internal resettlement to relocate large numbers of citizens without their consent. Some governments also impose curfew laws and military checkpoints on domestic travel during times of military or civil conflict.

Scoring Scheme:

Domestic travel is:

- (0) Severely Restricted
- (1) Somewhat Restricted
- (2) Unrestricted

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.61.3 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel

QoG Code: ciri_formov

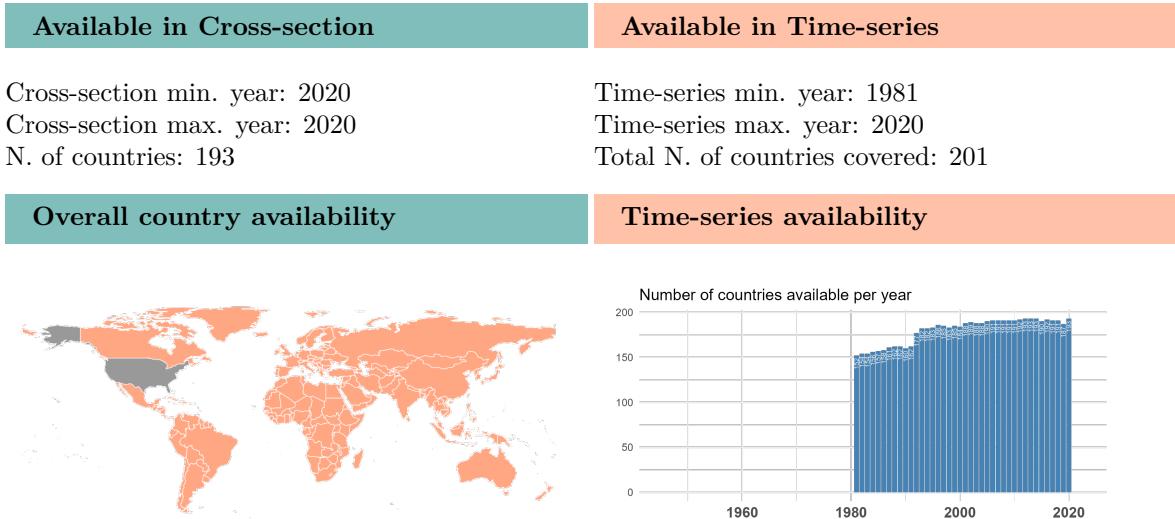
The freedom to leave and return to one's country is a right. There are countries that do not allow citizens to leave at all. Methods used by governments to restrict freedom of movement include: withholding and/or delaying the issuing of passports, exit control lists to prevent emigration, the requirement of an exit visa or special permits to leave the country, revocation of citizenship, and obstacles to the extension of passports validity. In addition, there are countries where even if one is allowed to leave, the duration of one's stay abroad is restricted, and citizens can lose their property and other assets if they leave for a very long time. Some citizens have to get permission to leave. Others, when they leave, are not allowed to return or the government makes return very difficult. Also, some governments place restrictions on certain groups of people such as opposition political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, women, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. Rights to emigration and repatriation without prejudice are also included in freedom of foreign movement and travel.

Scoring Scheme:

Foreign movement and travel is:

- (0) Severely Restricted
- (1) Somewhat Restricted
- (2) Unrestricted

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.61.4 Independence of the Judiciary

QoG Code: ciri_injud

Independence of the judiciary indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. Important questions to consider include:

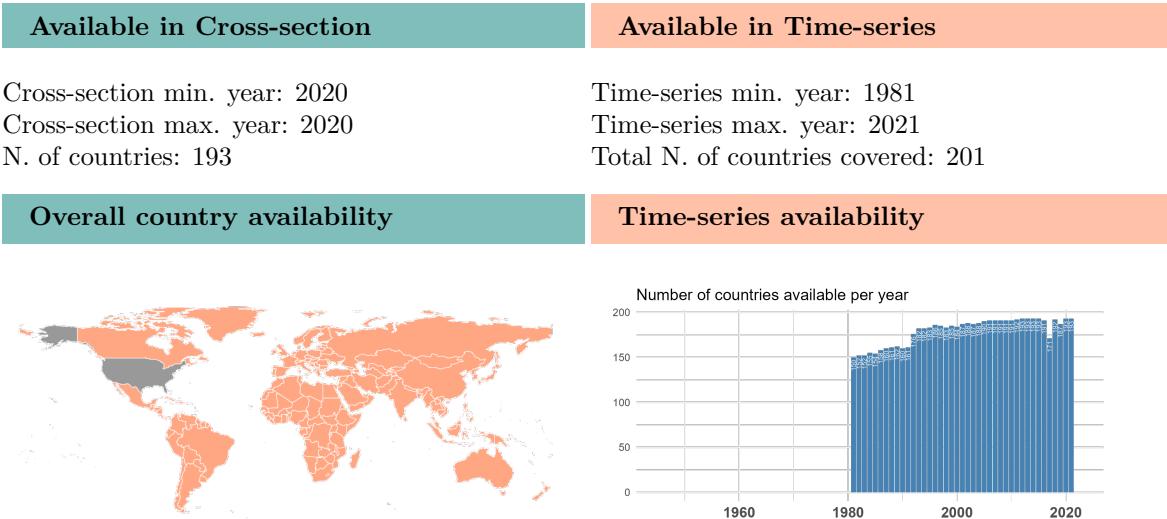
- Are judges safe from removal by other government officials?
- Can actions of other government branches be challenged in the courts?
- Are court hearings public?
- Are judicial officials generally free from corruption and intimidation?
- Are case outcomes protected from governmental interference?

Scoring Scheme:

As an institution, the judiciary is:

- (0) Not Independent
- (1) Partially Independent
- (2) Generally Independent

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

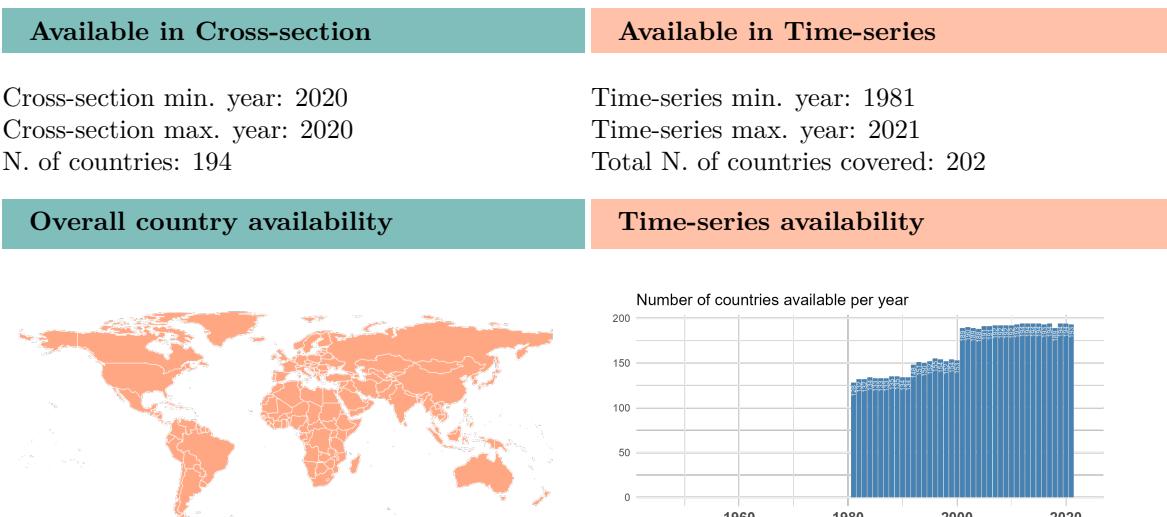
4.61.5 Physical Integrity Rights

QoG Code: ciri_physint

Physical Integrity Rights is an additive index of the following variables: Disappearance + Extra-judicial Killing + Political Imprisonment + Torture.

The index ranges from 0-8. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.61.6 Political Imprisonment

QoG Code: `ciri_polpris`

Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group. Sometimes reports refer to prisoners of conscience; someone who was imprisoned because of his or her beliefs. Prisoners of conscience include those who are imprisoned due to their political and/or religious beliefs or practices. Reports sometimes make distinctions between political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, but for our purposes they are the same. Be aware that in many instances political prisoners are classified as terrorists and threats to national security by governments, which routinely apply the label "terrorist" to all opposition movements.

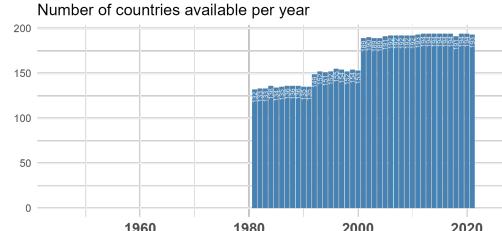
Scoring Scheme:

Are people imprisoned because of their political, religious, or other beliefs?

- (0) Yes, and many
- (1) Yes, but few
- (2) None / None Reported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 194	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 202
Overall country availability	Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.61.7 Freedom of Speech and Press

QoG Code: ciri_speech

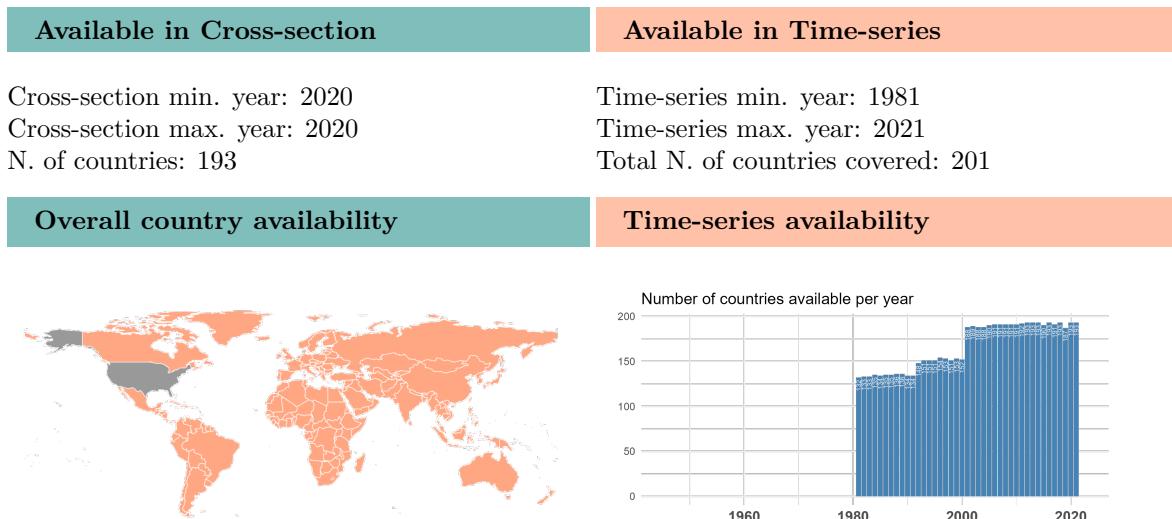
This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may also be in the form of the arts or music. Censorship denies citizens freedom of speech and limits or prevents the media (print, online, or broadcast) from expressing views challenging the policies of the existing government. In many instances where this right is being violated, the government owns and operates all forms of press and media.

Scoring Scheme:

Government censorship and/or ownership of the media (including radio, TV, Internet, and/or domestic news agencies) is:

- (0) Complete
- (1) Some
- (2) None

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.61.8 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities

QoG Code: ciri_tort

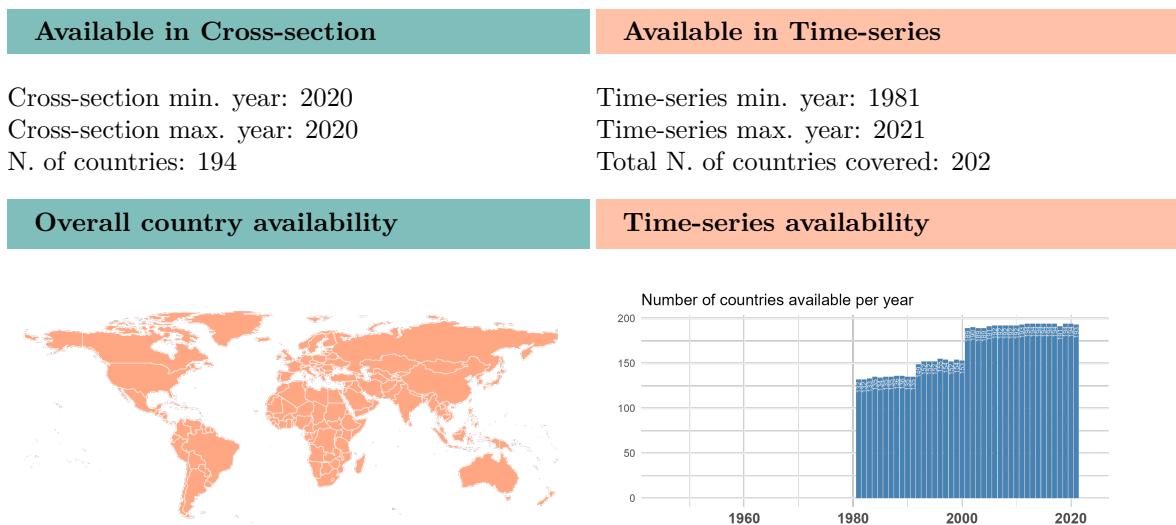
Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain whether mental or physical by government officials, or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. This includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards including rape and beatings as well as deaths in custody due to tangible negligence by government officials. Torture can be anything from simple beatings to other practices such as waterboarding, rape, or administering shock or electrocution as a means of getting information or a forced confession. Torture also takes into account intentional mental abuse of those in custody. Military hazing also counts as torture.

Scoring Scheme:

Torture is:

- (0) Practiced frequently
- (1) Practiced occasionally
- (2) Not practiced / Unreported

Type of variable: Categorical



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62 The Comparative Abortion Index Project

Dataset by: Forman-Rabinovici and Sommer

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Forman-Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

Dataset found at: <https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/udis/the-comparative-abortion-index-project/>

Last update by original source: 2019-11-05

Date of download: 2023-09-22

The comparative abortion index quantifies the permissiveness of abortion policies worldwide, accounting for a variety of considerations. It aims to provide researchers with a tool to assess trends in worldwide reproductive rights, and to study how these changes over time and space occur. It is unique in its breadth and its method. Not only does it include a scale that reflects the number of criteria accepted as grounds for abortion, but it includes a second scale which gives weighted scores to each criterion, based on how common it is. These data are relevant for anyone interested in tracking trends in women's rights, public health policy, and reproductive rights policy over time.

The dataset covers 192 countries from 1992-2015. The UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs has published a global review of abortion policy since 1992. For this database, all reviews published between 1992 and 2015 were collected. The report offers seven criteria under which state law may allow access to abortion services; saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons and on request.

Each country-year is given a score based on the number of legal criteria accepted as grounds for abortion. In the first version of the index (CAI1), each criterion is given equal weight and the score is a direct reflection of the number of conditions the country accepts. Thus, a country that has no conditions under which a woman can receive an abortion gets a score of 0. A country, in which a woman may access an abortion under all conditions including on request, receives a score of 7.

For the purposes of robustness, and to fix a potential measurement flaw in the first index, the researchers also offer a weighted index (CAI2). The first scale does not account for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents. It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Accordingly, the weight of each criterion (W_i) will be determined based on the percentage (P_i) of countries that allow that condition. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request.

4.62.1 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)

QoG Code: cai_cai2

Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (W_i) will be determined based

on the percentage (P_i) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992

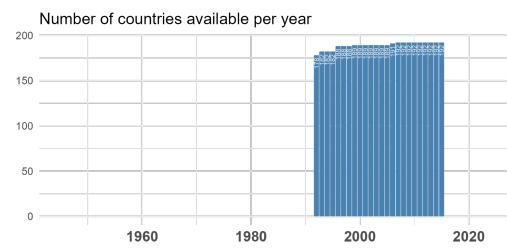
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.63 The GenDip database on Gender and Diplomatic Representation

Dataset by: GenDip: Gender in Diplomacy

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Niklasson, B., & Towns, A. E. (2023). The gendip dataset on gender and diplomatic representation, version june23. <https://www.gu.se/en/gendip/gendip-data>

Dataset found at: <https://www.gu.se/en/gendip>

Last update by original source: 2023-06-15

Date of download: 2023-10-25

The purpose of this dataset is to provide information on the gender of diplomats around the world, data that has so far been missing from existing datasets on diplomatic exchanges (Bayer 2006; Rhamey et al. 2013; Moyer et al. 2020).

For this dataset, only countries with at least 75% information on the gender of the diplomats is used.

The hope of the researchers is thus that the GenDip dataset will supply the fields of international politics and gender and politics including the exciting and fast-growing research field on gender in diplomacy with a foundation to be explored and developed in the quest to improve theories of diplomatic exchanges as well as of gender representation.

4.63.1 Women ambassadors received as share of all postings

QoG Code: gendip_afrp

Women diplomats received to all postings as a share of all the postings received.

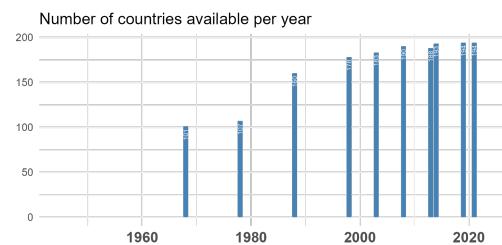
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 194	Total N. of countries covered: 207

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.63.2 Women ambassadors sent as share of all postings

QoG Code: gendip_afsp

Women diplomats sent to all postings as a share of all the postings sent.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 193

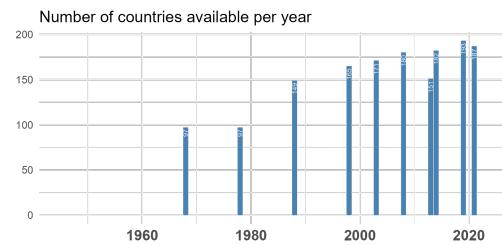
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 207

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.64 The Gender Inequality Index

Dataset by: United Nations Development Program

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

United Nations Development Program. (2022a). Gender inequality index. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

United Nations Development Program. (2022b). Human development report 2021/2022. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

Dataset found at:

<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

Last update by original source: 2022-07-15

Date of download: 2024-01-22

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions - reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market - for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

4.64.1 Gender Inequality Index

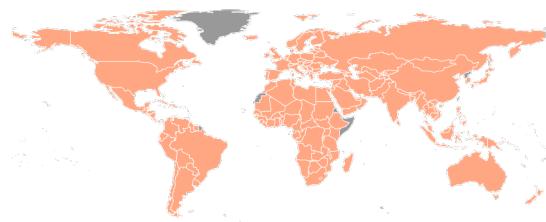
QoG Code: gii_gii

The GII is an inequality index (0 to 1 higher disparity). It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development-reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI-to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

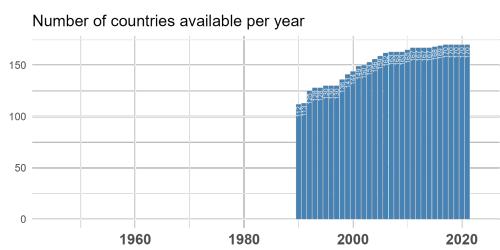
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.65 The International Country Risk Guide (ICRG)

Dataset by: International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The PRS Group et al. (2024). International country risk guide [Political Risk Services]

Dataset found at: <https://www.prsgroup.com/explore-our-products/icrg/>

Last update by original source: 2023-01-27

Date of download: 2024-01-29

Now covering 141 developed, emerging, frontier countries and offshore financial centers, ICRG presents monthly political, economic, financial and composite risk ratings and forecasts.

From risks presented by government instability, the threat of asset expropriation, transfer and payment delays, to forms of internal conflict, terrorism, and corruption, ICRG has been labelled 'a vital source for managing and advising investment funds that focus on volatile countries, both emerging and developed.'

4.65.1 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

QoG Code: icrg_qog

The mean value of the ICRG variables 'Corruption', 'Law and Order' and 'Bureaucracy Quality', scaled from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption:

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, 'favor-for-favors', secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order:

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points.

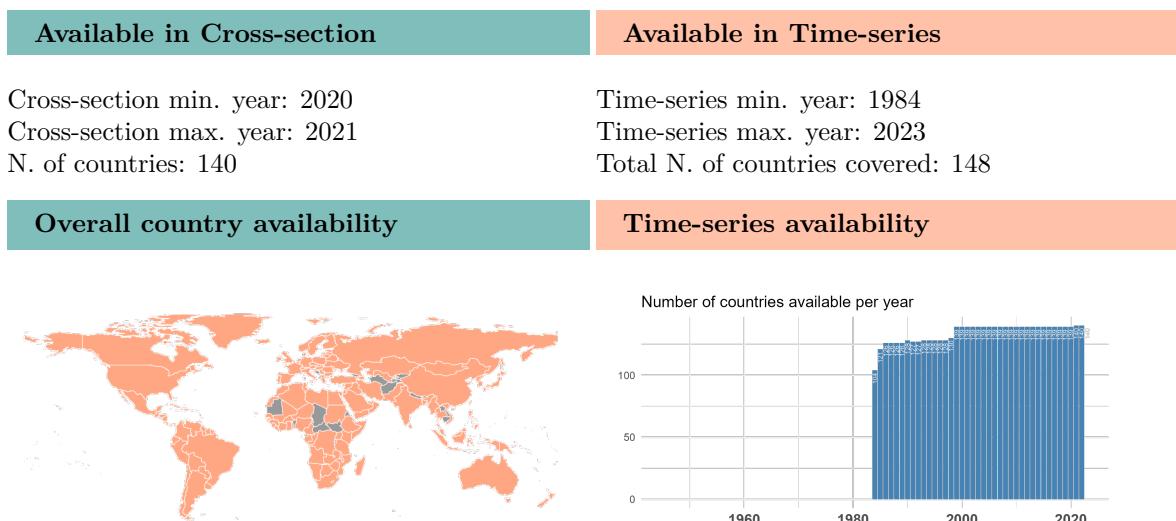
The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality:

The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at <https://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg>

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.66 The Ocean Health Index Data

Dataset by: The Ocean Health Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, 488, 615–620. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397>

Ocean Health Index. (2023). Ohi-global version: Global scenarios data for ocean health index [ohi-global version 2023. Date accessed: 5 December 2023]. <https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases>

Dataset found at: <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org>

Last update by original source: 2023-12-03

Date of download: 2023-12-05

The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems.

The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium.

The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Please note that every year the OHI team improve the Ocean Health Index by incorporating new data, knowledge, and feedback. In order to make scores comparable among years, they recalculate previous years results using the most recent methods and data.

4.66.1 The Ocean Health Index

QoG Code: ohi_ohi

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity. The index varies from 0 to 100.

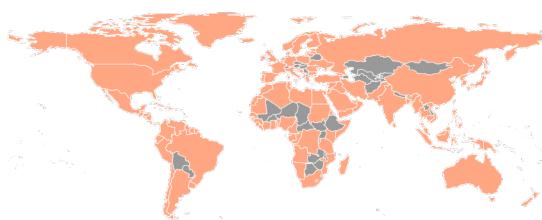
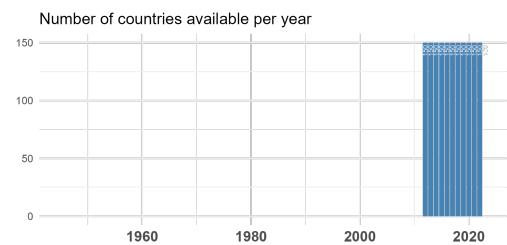
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 150

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 150

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.67 The Political Terror Scale

Dataset by: Gibney, Cornett and Wood

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2022). The political terror scale 1976-2021 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. <http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/>

Dataset found at: <http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Download.html>

Last update by original source: 2022-08-24

Date of download: 2023-09-01

The PTS seeks to measure political terror. The authors define political terror as violations of basic human rights to the physical integrity of the person by agents of the state within the territorial boundaries of the state in question. It is important to note that political terror as defined by the PTS is not synonymous with terrorism or the use of violence and intimidation in pursuit of political aims. The concept is also distinguishable from terrorism as a tactic or from criminal acts.

The PTS measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year based on a 5-level "terror scale" originally developed by Freedom House. The data used in compiling this index comes from three different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International, the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and Human Rights Watch's World Reports.

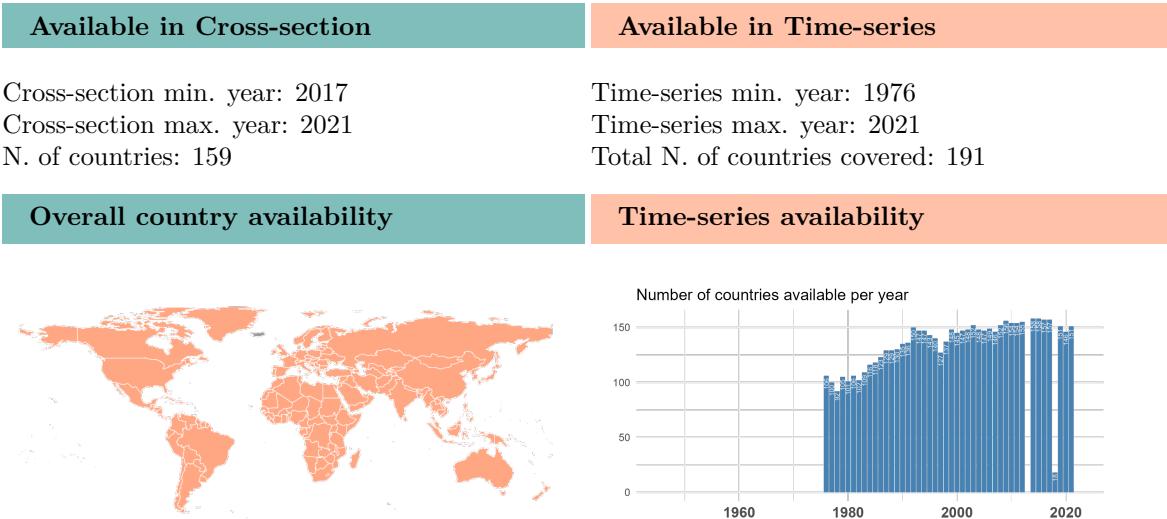
4.67.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

QoG Code: gd_ptsa

Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.67.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch

QoG Code: gd_ptsh

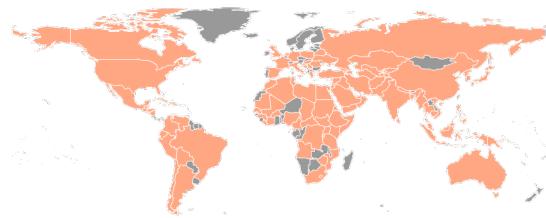
Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

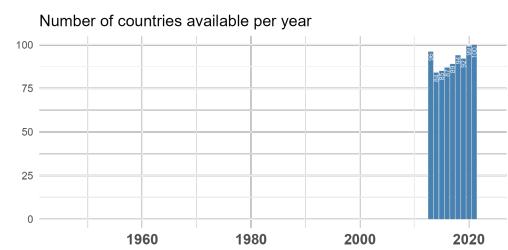
Type of variable: Categorical



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.68 The Property Rights Protection Index

Dataset by: Ouattara and Standaert

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpol eco.2020.101895>

Dataset found at: <https://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/Data.html>

Last update by original source: 2020-07-01

Date of download: 2023-11-01

Over the last two decades, numerous studies have tried to quantify the effect of property rights on a wide range of societal outcomes, including growth, trade, and, to a lesser extent, inequality. However, a major limitation of these studies has been the data measuring property rights. These suffer from a number of shortcomings, including a lack of availability, focus, and objectivity.

Ouattara and Standaert address this gap by composing a new index of property rights that strictly focuses on the protection of these rights. As is common with indicators of governance, there is little to no objective data available that can be used to directly compare the security of property rights across countries. Instead, perception-based indicators such as survey-data or expert assessments are used to capture the opinion of a range of actors. The researchers' approach is to combine a data set of 18 such indicators from 7 different sources. The selection of an indicator depends on whether it directly measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws, including the probability that private property is expropriated. By focusing on property rights alone, this allows the researchers to disentangle its effect from that of the overall quality of the judicial system and other aspects of the institutional framework. This ensures a better match between theoretical models and empirical tests on the effects of property rights.

This is done for as wide a group of countries and as long a time span as possible, increasing the index coverage by as much as 45% compared to other indexes - this index covers 191 countries cross twenty-year period between 1994 - 2014.

4.68.1 The Property Right Protection Index

QoG Code: prp_prp

The Property Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of laws. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1994

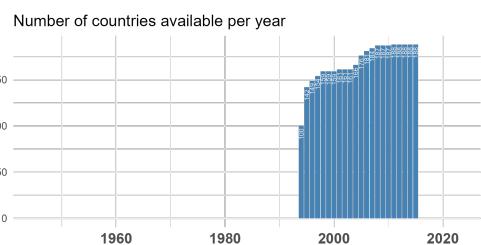
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.69 The Worldwide Governance Indicators

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Kaufmann, D., & Kraay, A. (2023). Worldwide governance indicators, 2023 update [Accessed on 2023-10-10]. www.govindicators.org

Dataset found at: <https://www.govindicators.org/>

Last update by original source: 2023-09-29

Date of download: 2023-10-10

Good governance is essential for development. It helps countries improve economic growth, build human capital, and strengthen social cohesion. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are designed to help researchers and analysts assess broad patterns in perceptions of governance across countries and over time.

The WGI aggregate data from more than 30 think tanks, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private firms across the world selected on the basis of three key criteria:

- 1) they are produced by credible organizations;
- 2) they provide comparable cross-country data; and
- 3) they are regularly updated.

The data reflect the diverse views on governance of many stakeholders worldwide, including tens of thousands of survey respondents and experts.

The WGI feature six aggregate governance indicators for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996 - 2022:

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

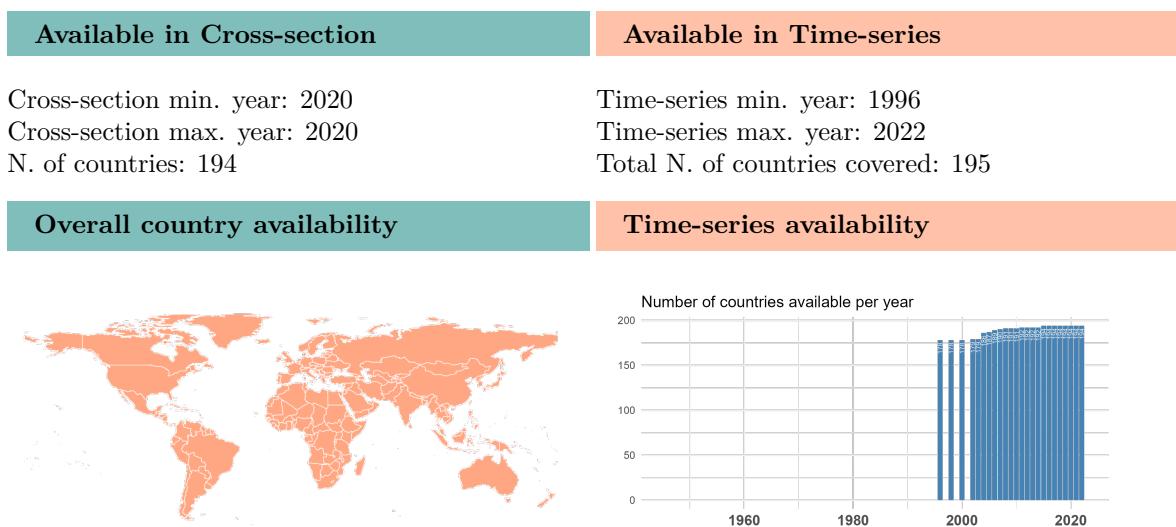
The WGI were developed in 1999 by two World Bank researchers, Daniel Kaufmann and Aart Kraay. The data are updated annually each September. For questions about the WGI data please contact Aart Kraay.

4.69.1 Control of Corruption, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_cce

Control of Corruption - Estimate: 'Control of Corruption' measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of 'additional payments to get things done', to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring 'grand corruption' in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in 'state capture'.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.69.2 Government Effectiveness, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_gee

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: 'Government Effectiveness' combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on 'inputs' required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

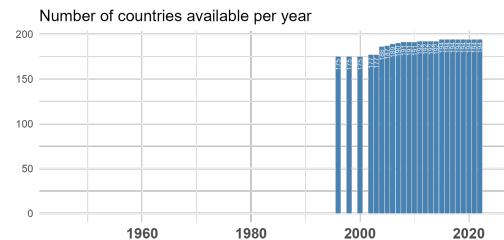
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
----------------------------	--------------------------

Cross-section min. year: 2020
 Cross-section max. year: 2020
 N. of countries: 194

Time-series min. year: 1996
 Time-series max. year: 2022
 Total N. of countries covered: 195

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
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[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.69.3 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_pve

Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: 'Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism' measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

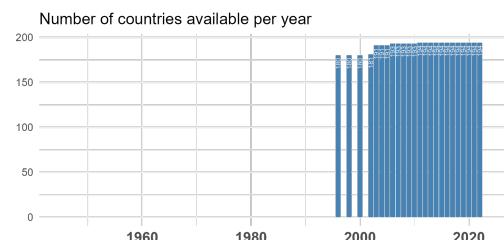
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
----------------------------	--------------------------

Cross-section min. year: 2020
 Cross-section max. year: 2020
 N. of countries: 194

Time-series min. year: 1996
 Time-series max. year: 2022
 Total N. of countries covered: 195

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
------------------------------	--------------------------



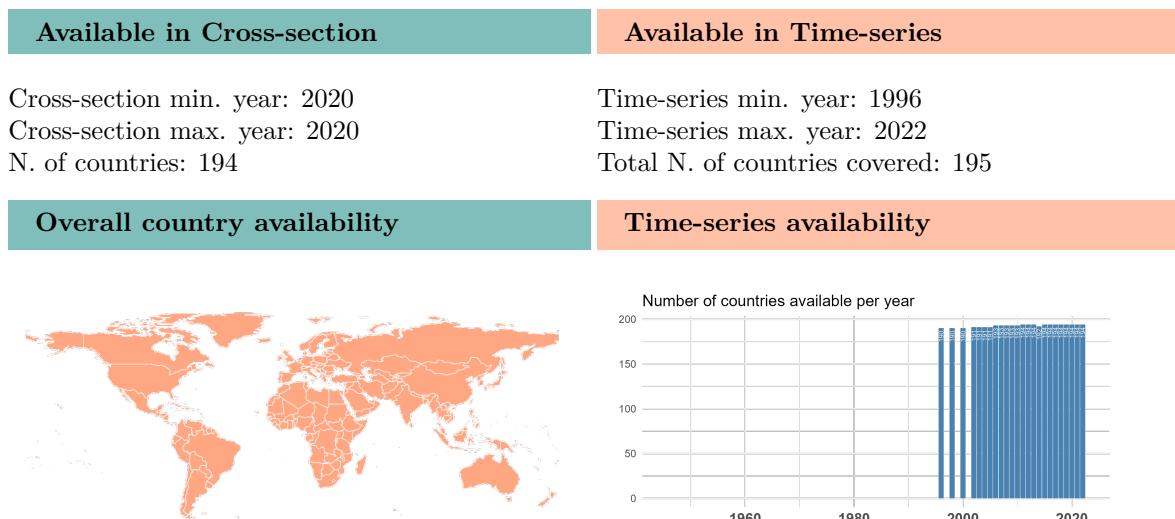
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.69.4 Rule of Law, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_rle

Rule of Law - Estimate: 'Rule of Law' includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70 UN E-Government Knowledgebase

Dataset by: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2022). United nations e-government survey. <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2022>

Dataset found at: <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Overview>

Last update by original source: 2022-09-28

Date of download: 2023-09-27

The E-Government Development Index presents the state of E-Government Development of the United Nations Member States. Along with an assessment of the website development patterns in a country, the E-Government Development index incorporates the access characteristics, such as the infrastructure and educational levels, to reflect how a country is using information technologies to promote access and inclusion of its people. The EGDI is a composite measure of three important dimensions of e-government, namely: provision of online services, telecommunication connectivity and human capacity.

The EGDI is based on a comprehensive Survey of the online presence of all 193 United Nations Member States, which assesses national websites and how e-government policies and strategies are applied in general and in specific sectors for delivery of essential services. The assessment rates the e-government performance of countries relative to one another as opposed to being an absolute measurement. The results are tabulated and combined with a set of indicators embodying a countrys capacity to participate in the information society, without which e-government development efforts are of limited immediate use.

Although the basic model has remained consistent, the precise meaning of these values varies from one edition of the Survey to the next as understanding of the potential of e-government changes and the underlying technology evolves. This is an important distinction because it also implies that it is a comparative framework that seeks to encompass various approaches that may evolve over time instead of advocating a linear path with an absolute goal.

Mathematically, the EGDI is a weighted average of three normalized scores on three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: (1) scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), (2) development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII), and (3) inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI).

The EGDI is not designed to capture e-government development in an absolute sense; rather, it aims to give a performance rating of national governments relative to one another.

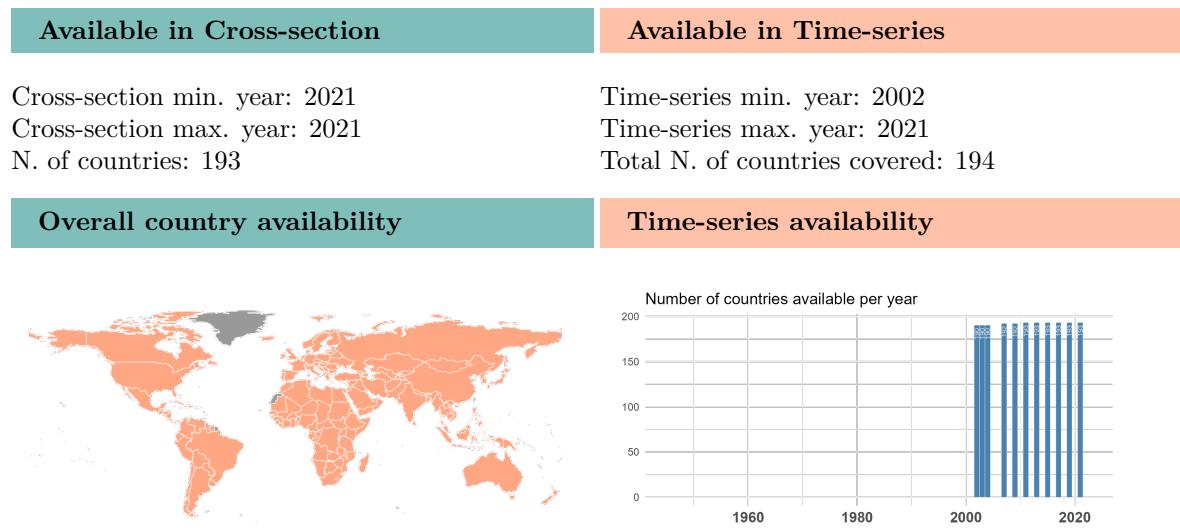
4.70.1 E-Government Index

QoG Code: egov_egov

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommu-

nication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71 Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 13

Dataset by: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., God, A. G., Grahn, S., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Krusell, J., Marquardt, K. L., McMann, K., ... Ziblatt, D. (2023). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v13. <https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds23>

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2023). The v-dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for cross-national and cross-temporal expert-coded data. *Varieties of Democracy Institute Working Paper*, 21(8th Ed). <https://v-dem.net/wp.html>

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Grahn, S., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Marquardt, K. L., McMann, K., Mechko, V., Neundorf, A., ... Ziblatt, D. (2023). V-dem codebook v13

Dataset found at: <https://v-dem.net/data/the-v-dem-dataset/>

Last update by original source: 2023-02-22

Date of download: 2023-09-05

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a novel approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

Please note there have been some changes introduced to the methodology; please refer to the website of the original source to read said modifications in more detail.

4.71.1 Political corruption index

QoG Code: vdem_corr

Political corruption index

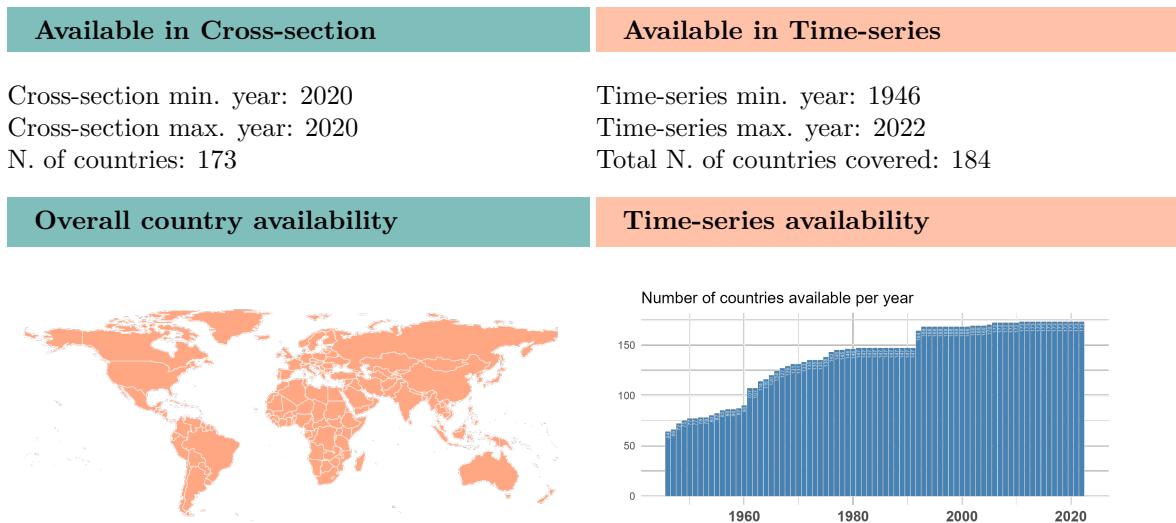
Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt (0) to more corrupt (1) (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several

distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation.

Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71.2 Deliberative democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_delibdem

Deliberative democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

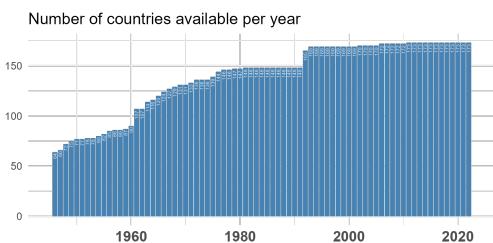
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 173

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71.3 Egalitarian democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_egaldem

Egalitarian democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1 rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2 resources are distributed equally across all social groups; 3 groups and individuals enjoy equal access to power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 173

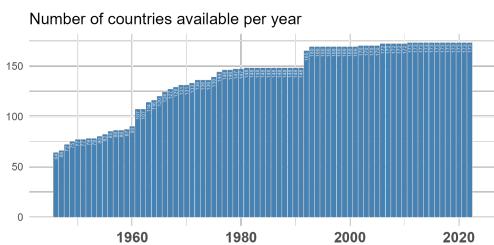
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71.4 Women political empowerment index

QoG Code: vdem_gender

Women political empowerment index

Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Womens political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, womens open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 173

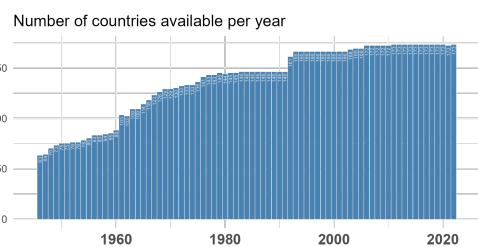
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71.5 Liberal democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_libdem

Liberal democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 173

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

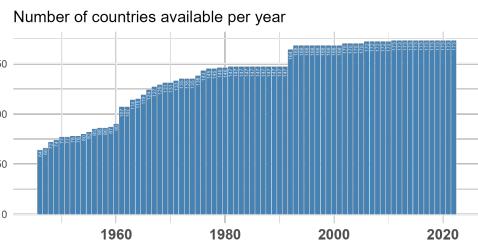
Time-series max. year: 2022

Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71.6 Media corrupt

QoG Code: vdem_mecorrpt

Media corrupt

Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

Responses:

0: The media are so closely directed by the government that any such payments would be either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing anti-government coverage.

1: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

2: It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

3: It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.

4: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

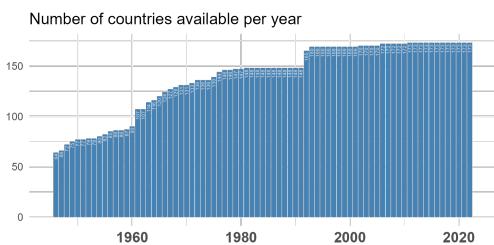
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 173	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71.7 Participatory democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_partipdem

Participatory democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 173

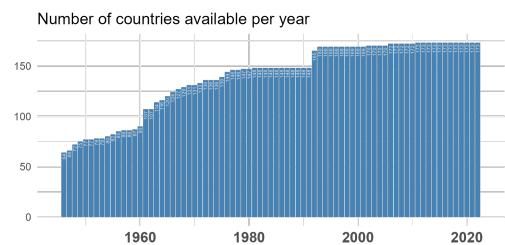
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.71.8 Electoral democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_polyarchy

Electoral democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorates approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy

is understood as an essential element of any other conception of representative democracy liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the weighted average of the indices measuring freedom of association thick, clean elections, freedom of expression, elected officials, and suffrage and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing partial "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahls subcomponents with the one exception of the non-electoral component.

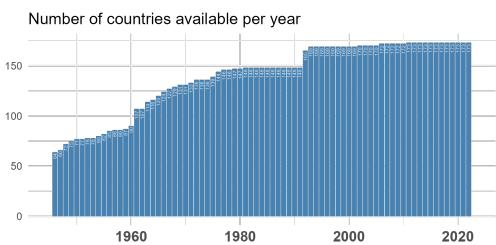
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 173

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.72 Voter Turnout Database

Dataset by: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2023). Voter turnout database. <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout>

Dataset found at: <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout>

Date of download: 2022-12-14

The Voter Turnout Database is the best resource for a wide array of statistics on voter turnout from around the world. It contains the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics from presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945. Always growing, the database also includes European Parliament elections, as presented by country using both the number of registered voters and voting age population as indicators, and in some cases the data includes statistics on spoilt ballot rate.

4.72.1 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

QoG Code: ideavt_legvt

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Type of variable: Continuous

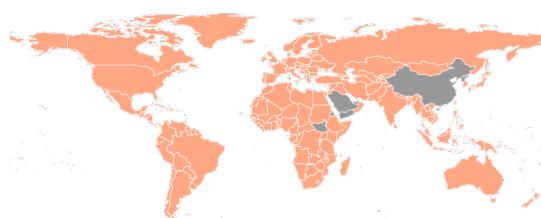
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 175

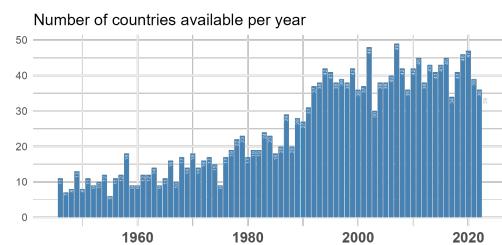
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



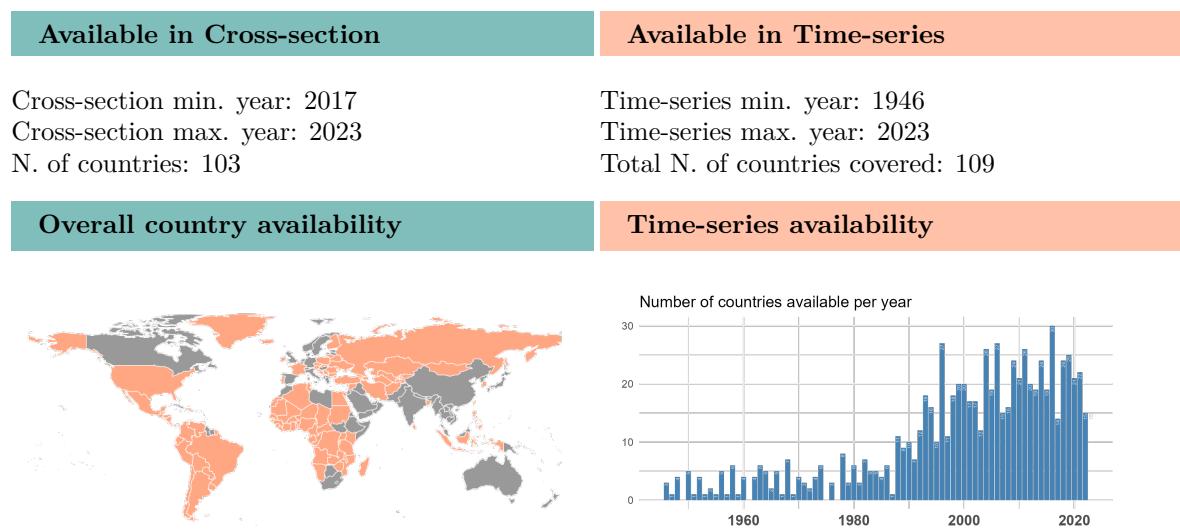
Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.2 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

QoG Code: ideavt_presvt

Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73 World Development Indicators

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Bank. (2023). World development indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

Dataset found at: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

Last update by original source: 2023-01-22

Date of download: 2023-01-23

The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. It presents the most current and accurate global development data available, and includes national, regional and global estimates

This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.

4.73.1 Access to electricity (% of population)

QoG Code: wdi_acel

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

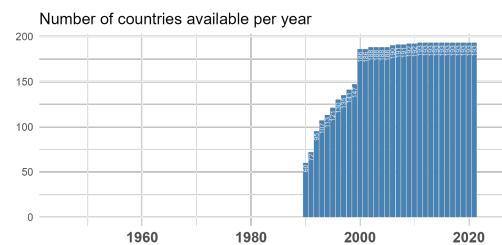
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 195

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.2 Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

QoG Code: `wdi_acelr`

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 188

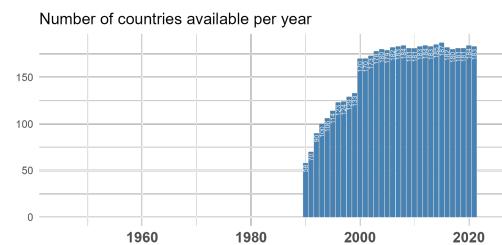
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



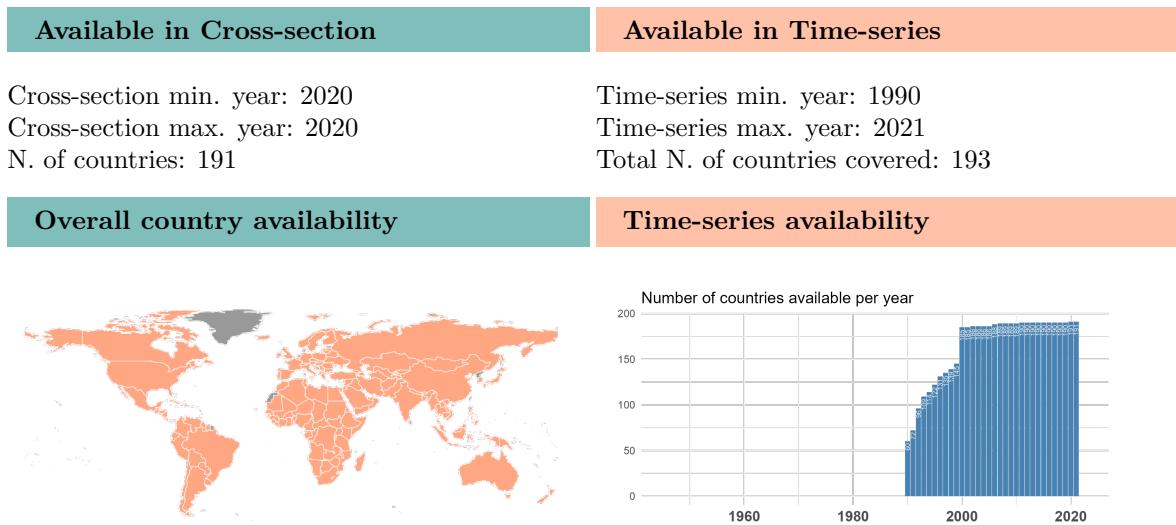
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.3 Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

QoG Code: `wdi_acelu`

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Type of variable: Continuous



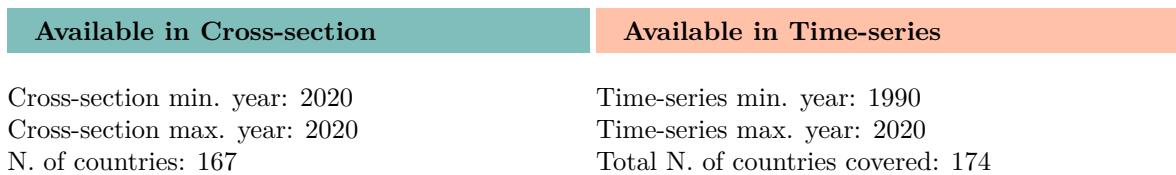
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.4 Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

QoG Code: wdi_afp

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

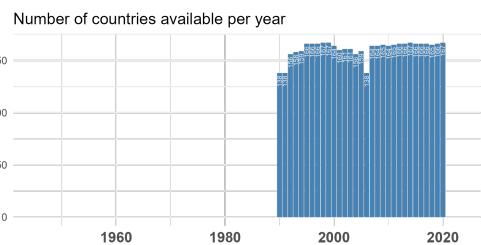
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.5 Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.)

QoG Code: wdi_agedr

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193

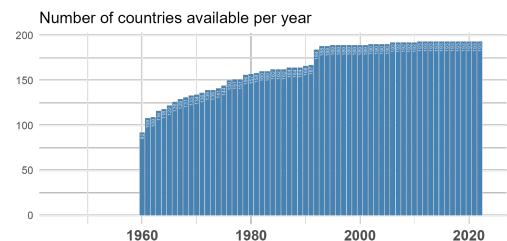
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.6 Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

QoG Code: wdi_ane

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

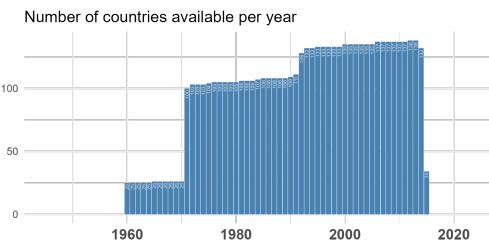
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.7 Arable land (% of land area)

QoG Code: wdi_araland

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 190

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961

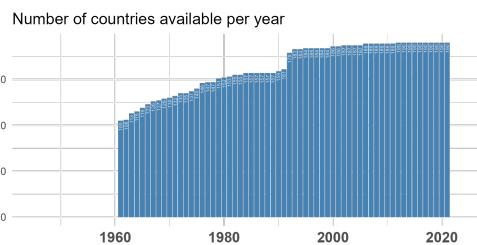
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.8 Land area (sq. km)

QoG Code: wdi_area

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193

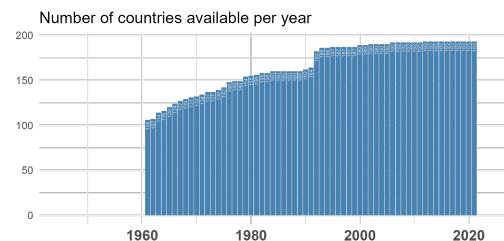
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



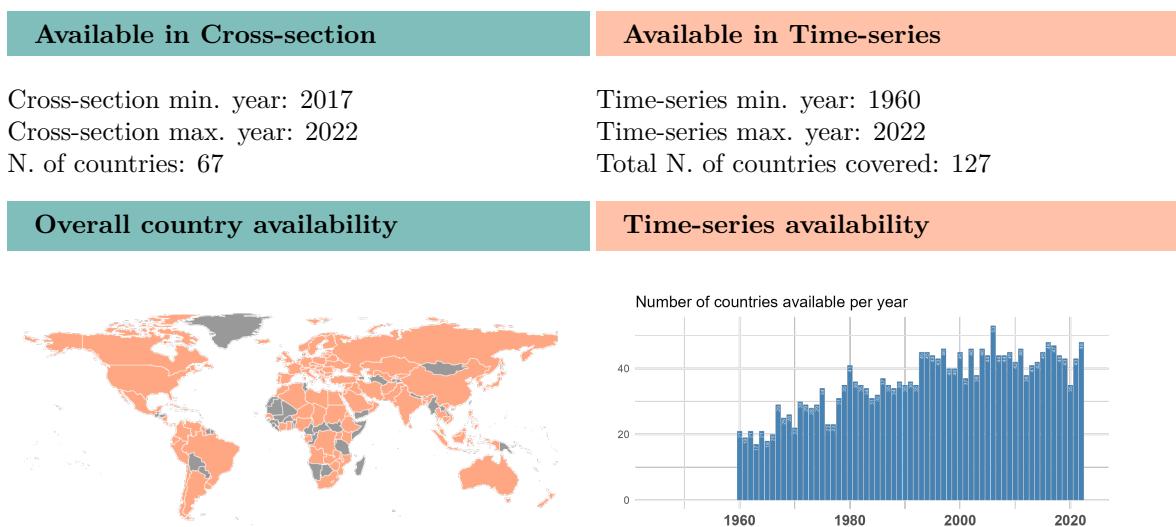
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.9 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

QoG Code: wdi_armexp

Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.10 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

QoG Code: wdi_armimp

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

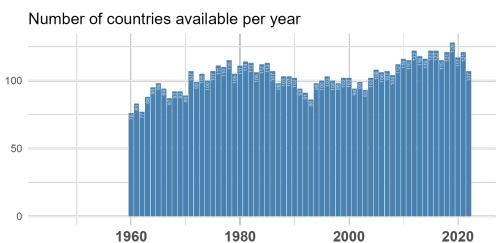
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 165

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.11 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

QoG Code: wdi_birth

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

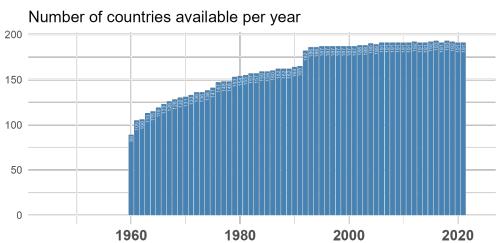
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.12 Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe request)

QoG Code: wdi_bribfirm

Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across six public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

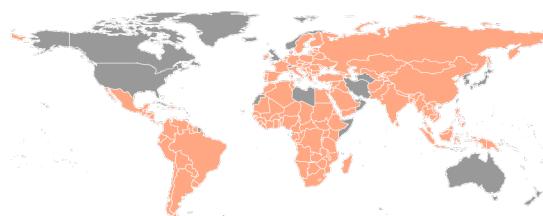
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 78

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.13 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)

QoG Code: wdi_broadb

Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

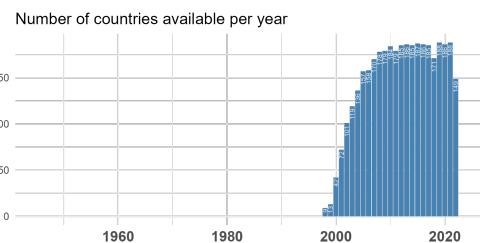
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
 Cross-section max. year: 2021
 N. of countries: 190

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1998
 Time-series max. year: 2022
 Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.14 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

QoG Code: wdi_busden

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

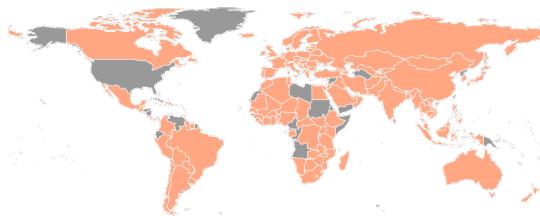
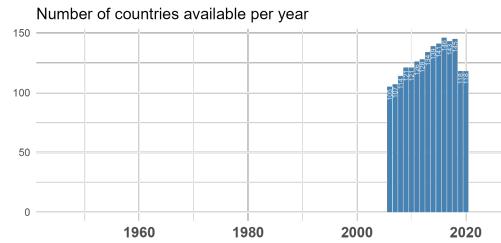
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
 Cross-section max. year: 2020
 N. of countries: 151

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
 Time-series max. year: 2020
 Total N. of countries covered: 160

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

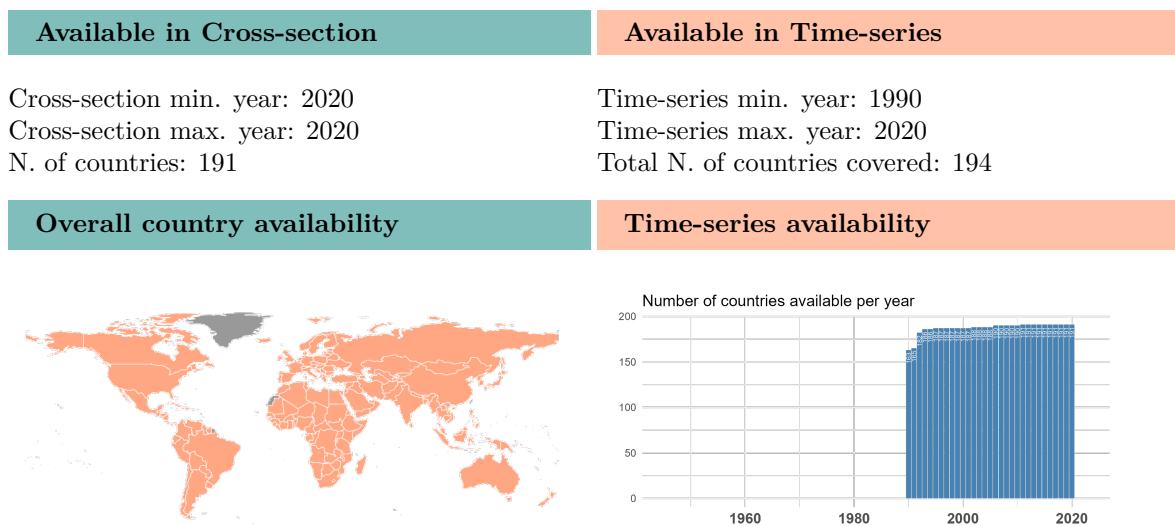
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.15 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_co2

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions stem from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.16 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

QoG Code: wdi_death

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

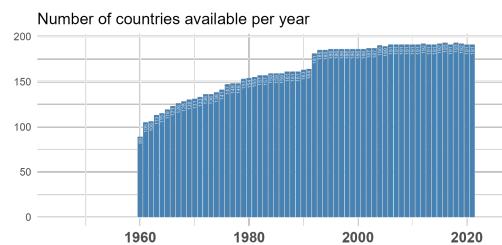
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.17 Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_debt

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

Type of variable: Continuous

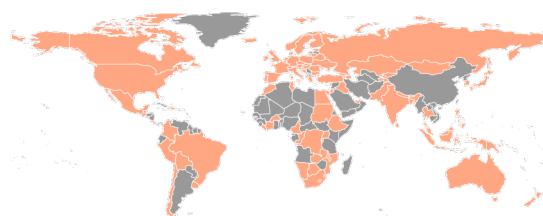
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 70

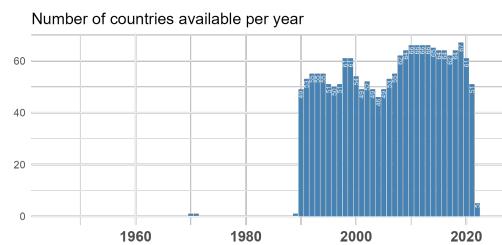
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 119

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



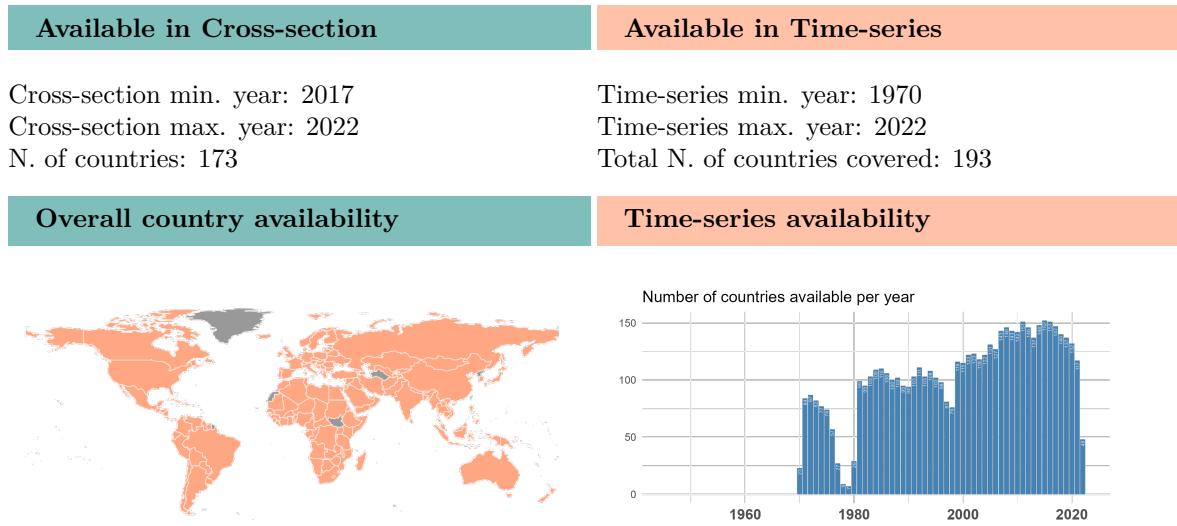
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.18 School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

QoG Code: wdi_eduprp

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%).

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.19 School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

QoG Code: wdi_eduprs

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%).

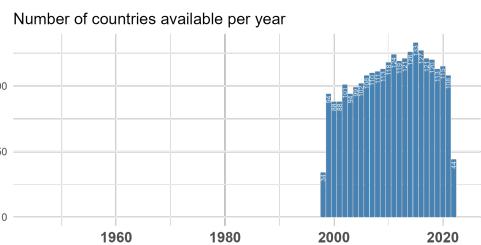
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.20 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

QoG Code: wdi_elerenew

Renewable electricity is the share of electricity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990

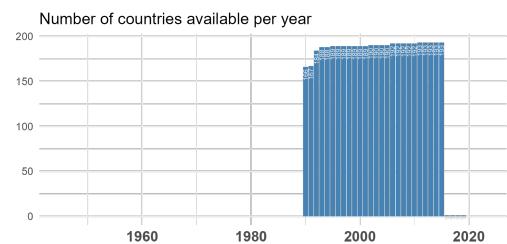
Time-series max. year: 2019

Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.21 Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodcoal

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Type of variable: Continuous

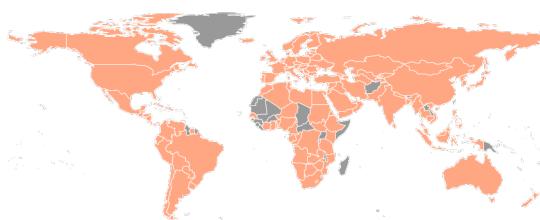
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

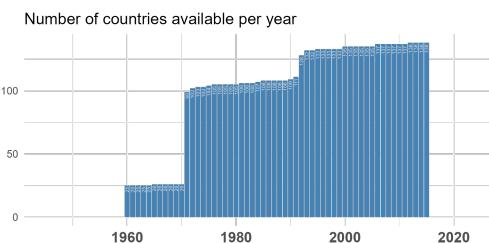
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.22 Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodgas

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Type of variable: Continuous

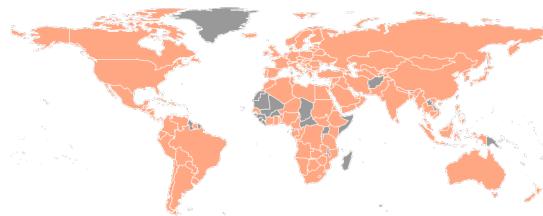
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

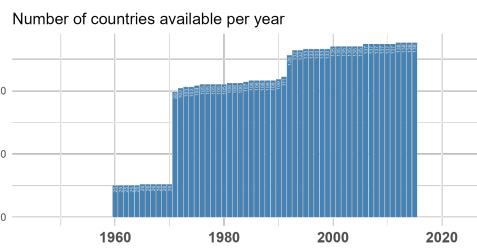
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.23 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodhyd

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

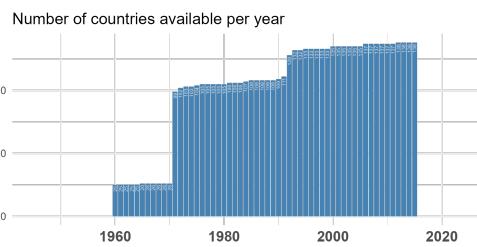
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.24 Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodnuc

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

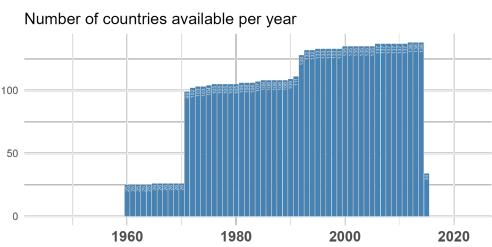
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.25 Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodoil

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Type of variable: Continuous

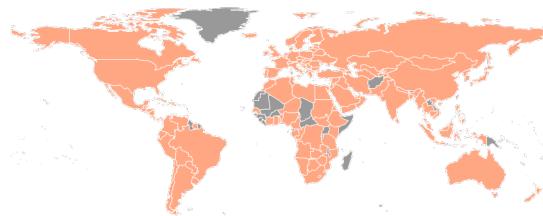
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

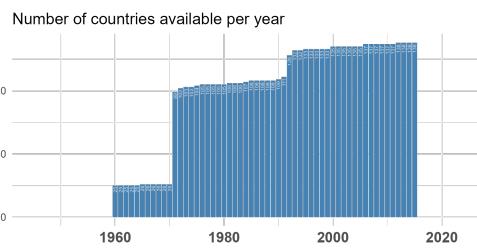
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.26 Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_emp

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 178

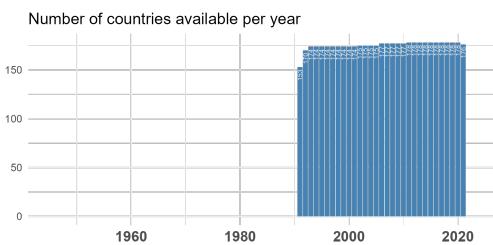
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



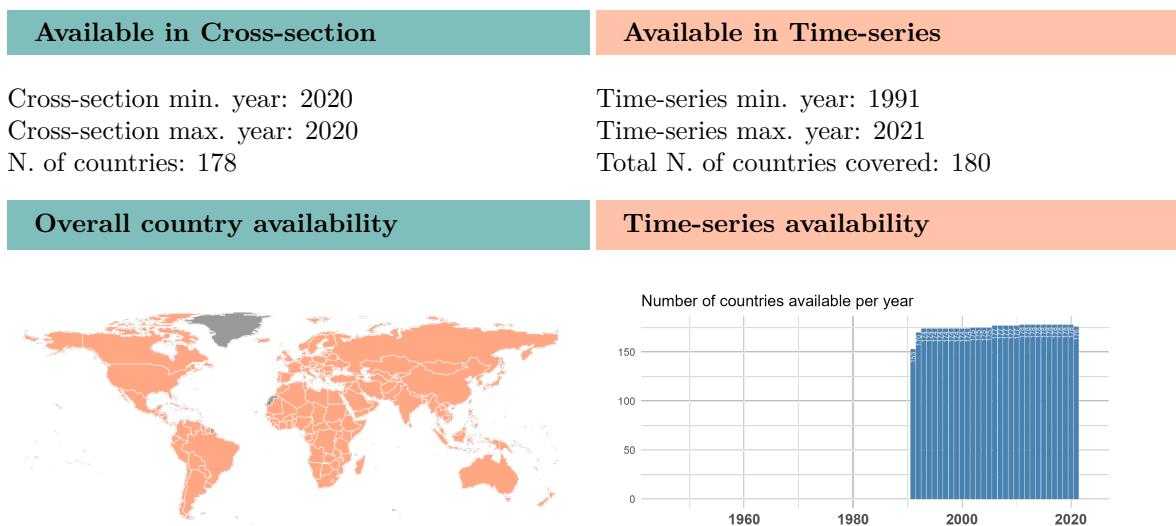
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.27 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empagr

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous



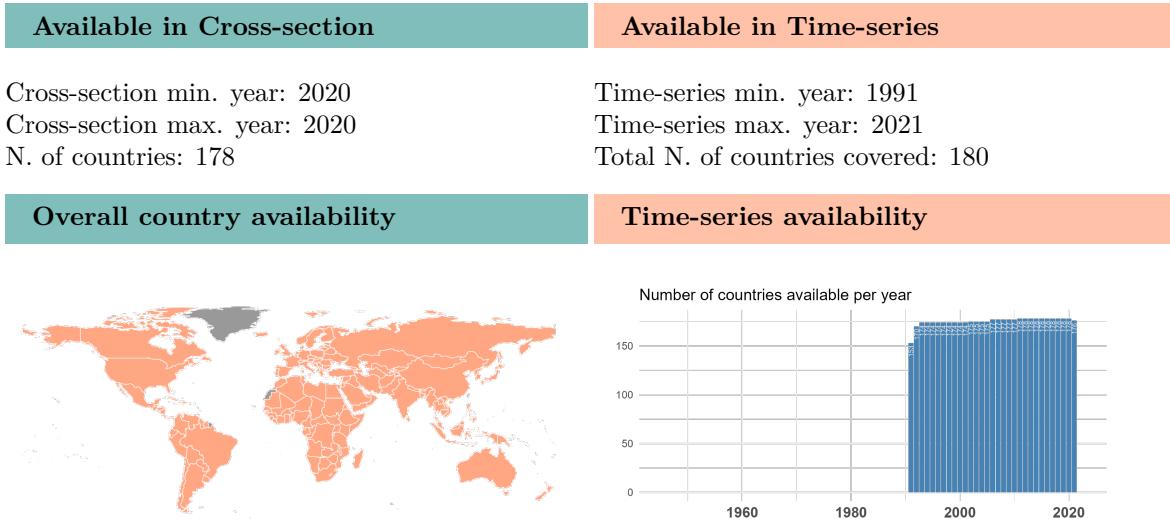
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.28 Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empagrf

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous



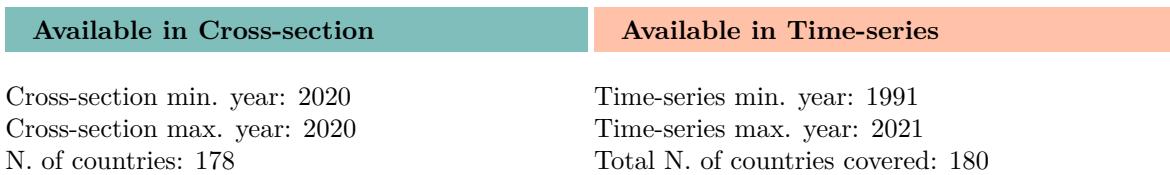
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.29 Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empagrm

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

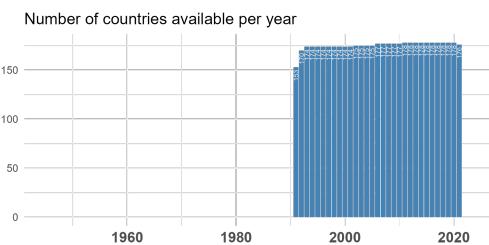
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.30 Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empind

Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 178

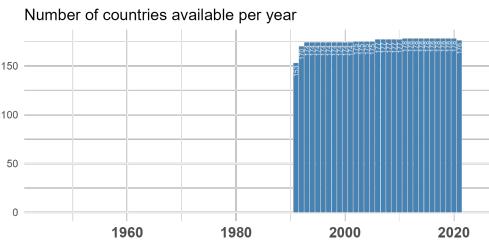
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



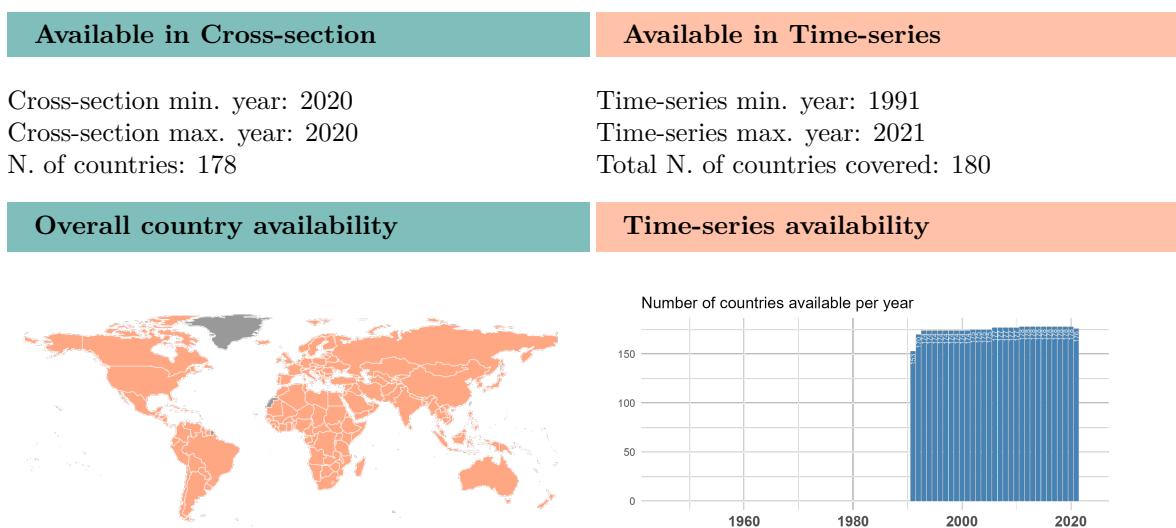
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.31 Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empindf

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous



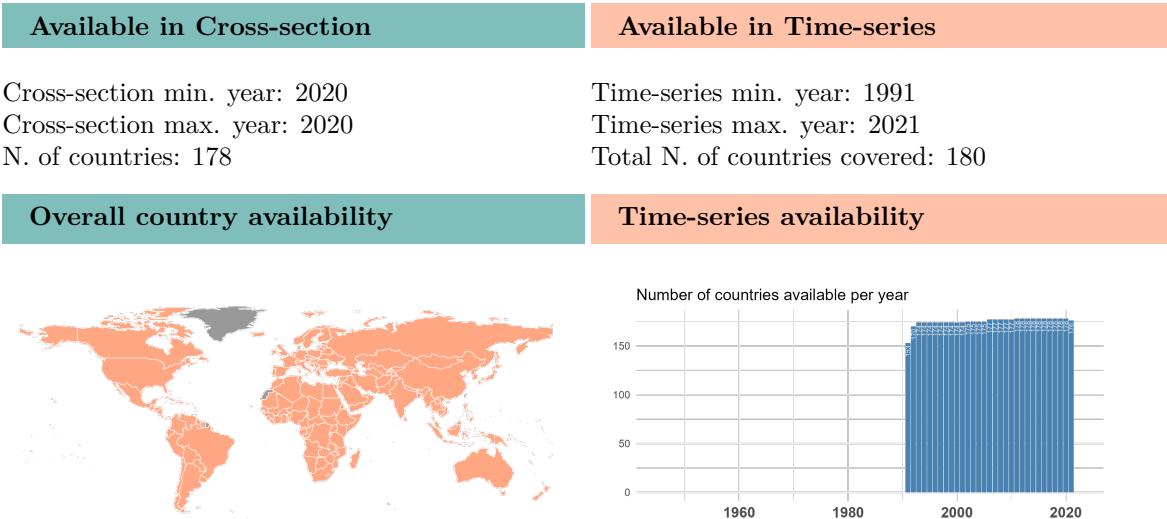
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.32 Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empindm

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous



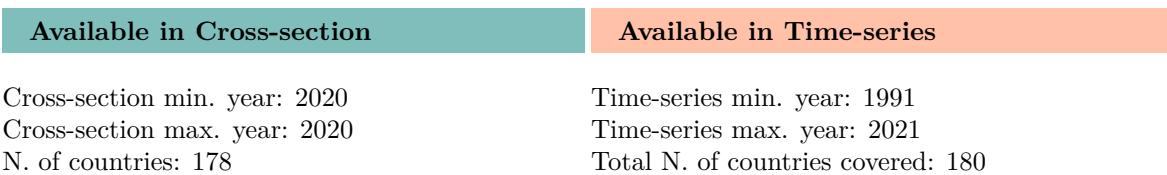
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.33 Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empser

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

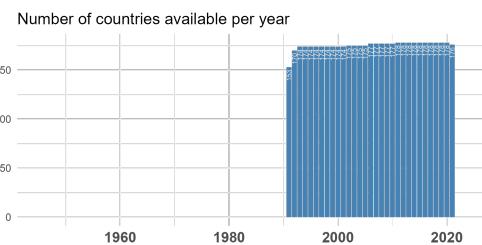
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.34 Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: `wdi_empserf`

Female employment in services (% of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

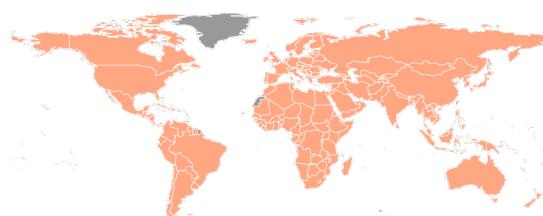
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 178

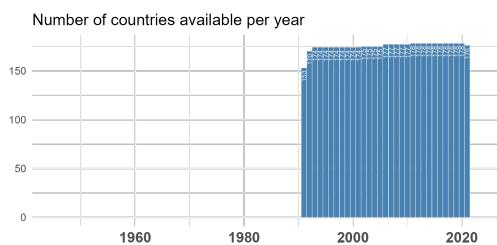
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



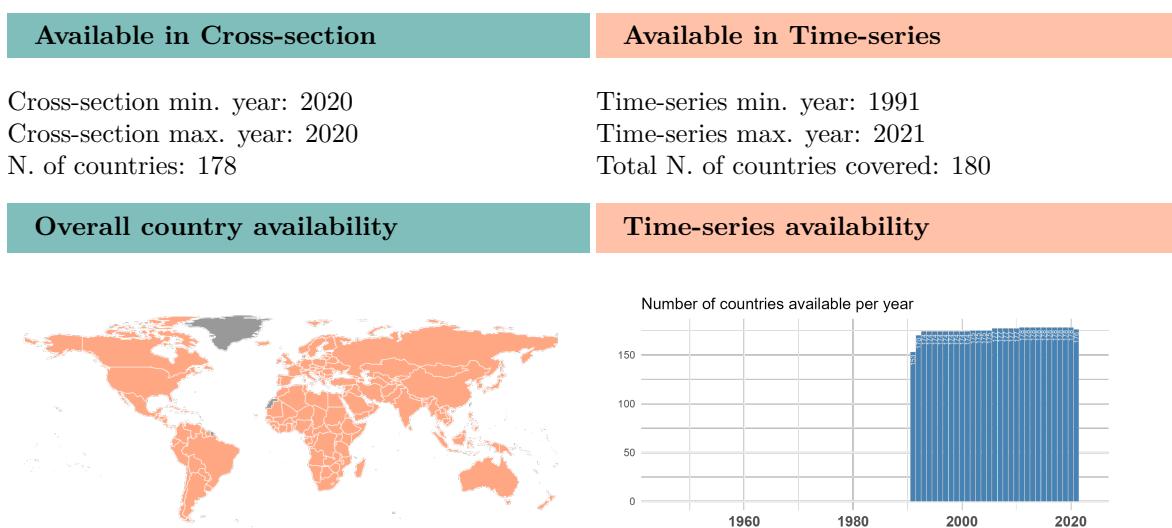
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.35 Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empserm

Male employment in services (% of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.36 Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

QoG Code: wdi_eneimp

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Type of variable: Continuous

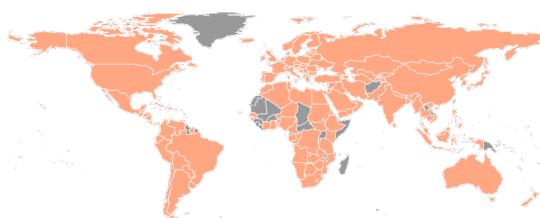
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

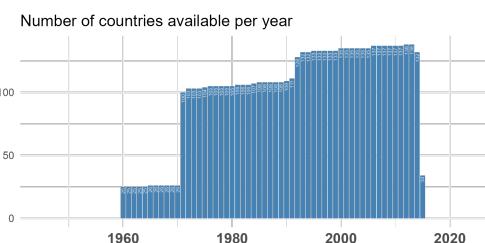
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.37 Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_expedu

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2021

N. of countries: 168

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970

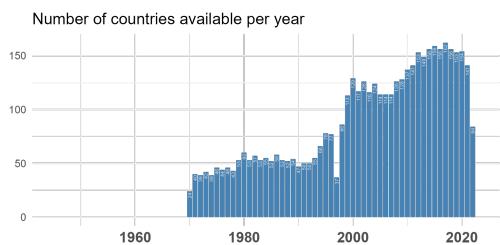
Time-series max. year: 2022

Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.38 Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)

QoG Code: wdi_expeduge

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 169

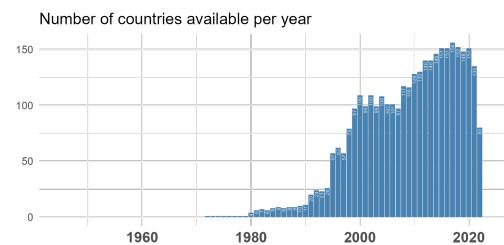
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.39 Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

QoG Code: wdi_expedup

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>

Type of variable: Continuous

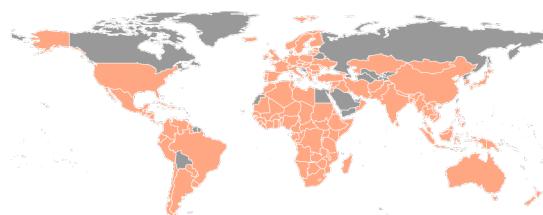
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 42

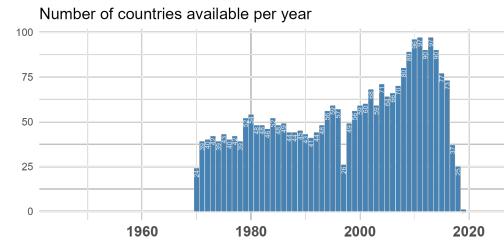
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



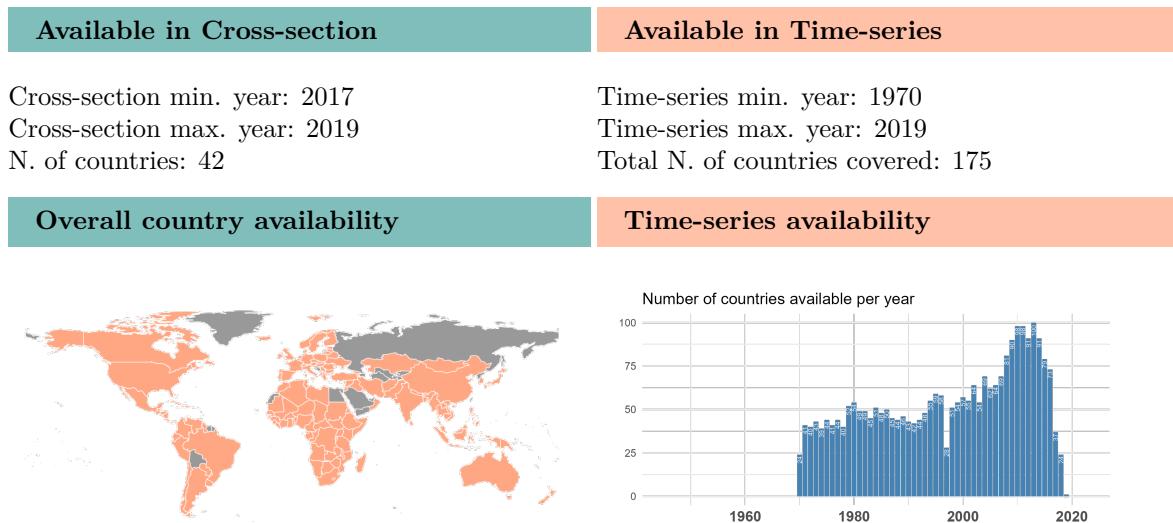
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.40 Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

QoG Code: wdi_expedus

Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>

Type of variable: Continuous



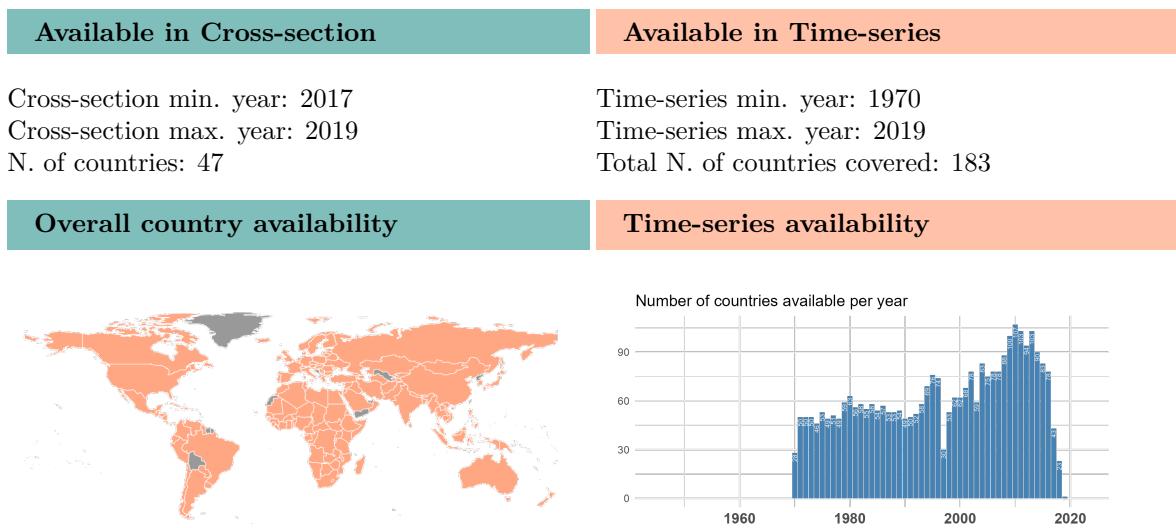
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.41 Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

QoG Code: wdi_expedut

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.42 Military expenditure (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_expmil

Military expenditure (% of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

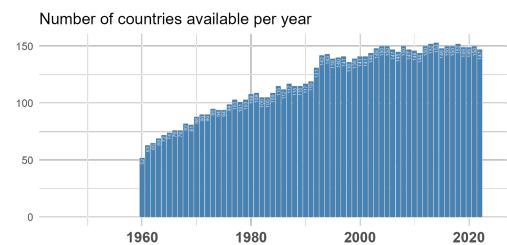
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.43 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

QoG Code: `wdi_fdiin`

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 182

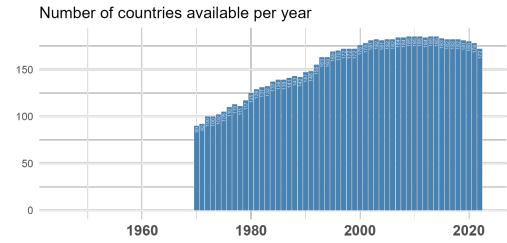
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



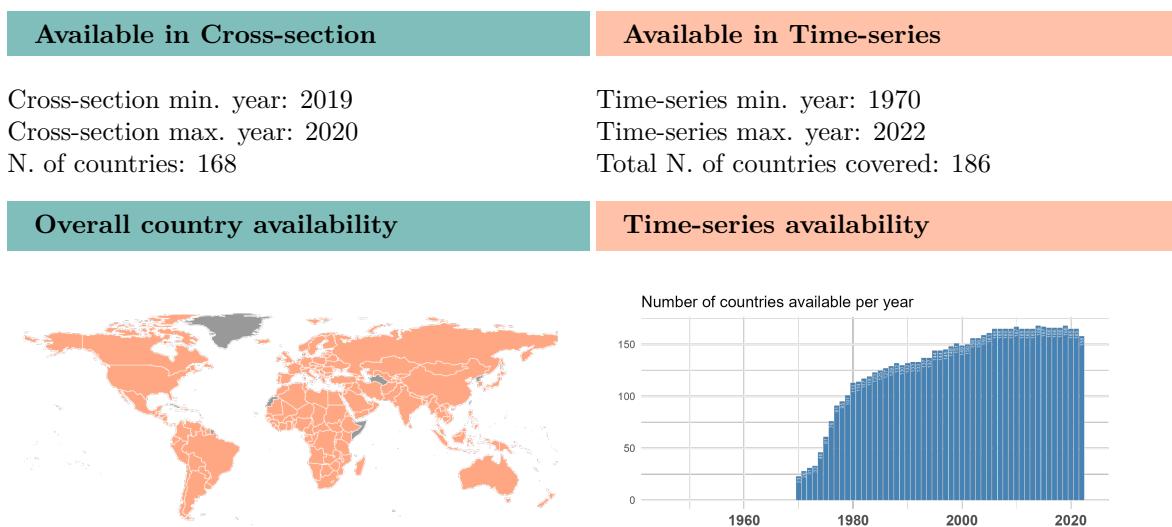
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.44 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_fdiout

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.45 Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

QoG Code: wdi_fertility

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

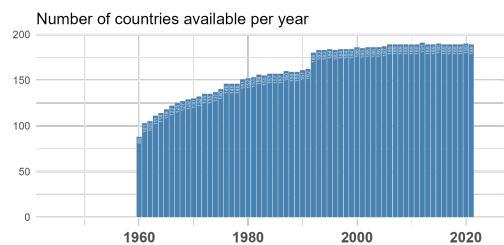
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.46 Firms with female top manager (% of firms)

QoG Code: wdi_firftopm

Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 78

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.47 Firms expected to give gifts in meetings w. tax officials (% of firms)

QoG Code: wdi_firgifftax

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question 'Was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?'.

Type of variable: Continuous

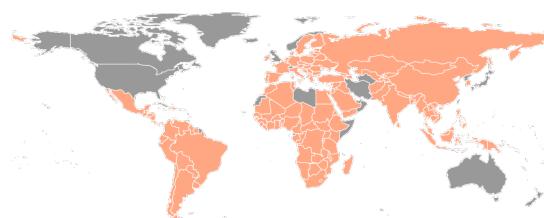
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 78

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.48 Forest area (% of land area)

QoG Code: wdi_forest

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 193

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990

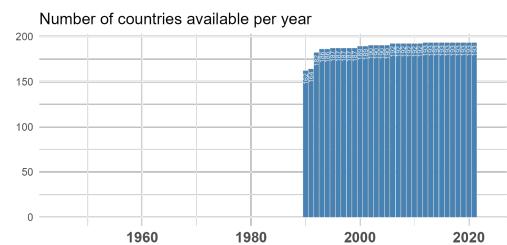
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.49 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_fossil

Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Type of variable: Continuous

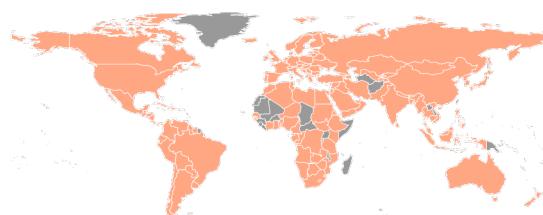
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

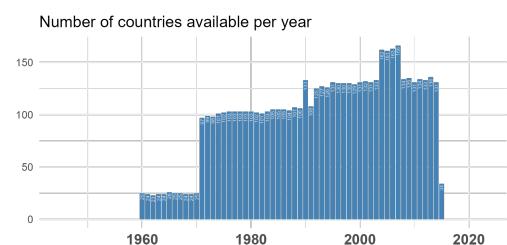
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



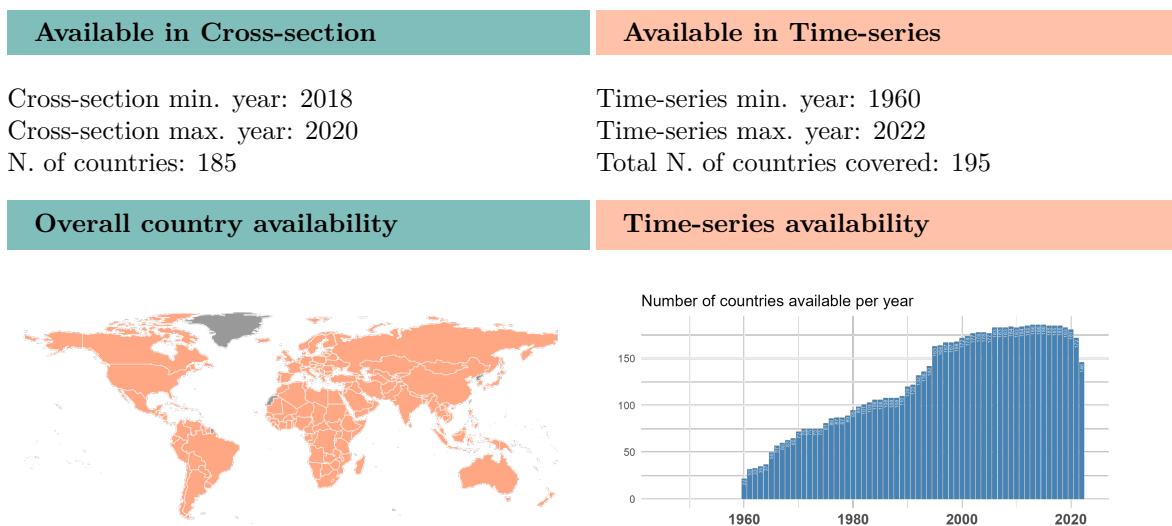
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.50 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpagr

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Type of variable: Continuous



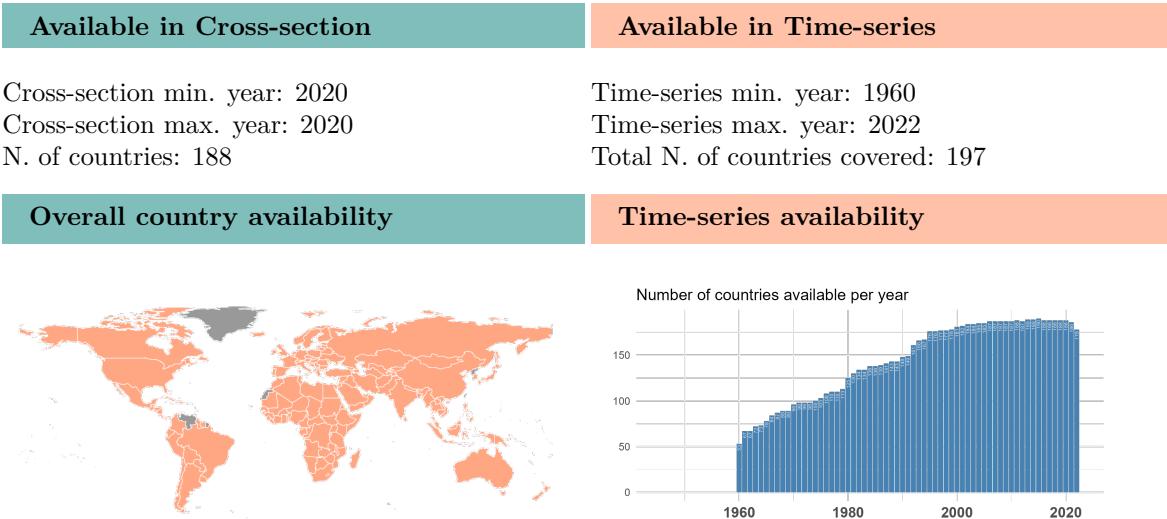
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.51 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpcapcon2015

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2015 U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.52 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

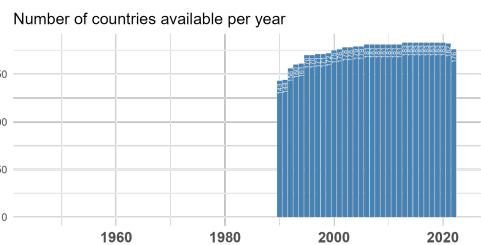
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 183	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.53 Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpind

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 186

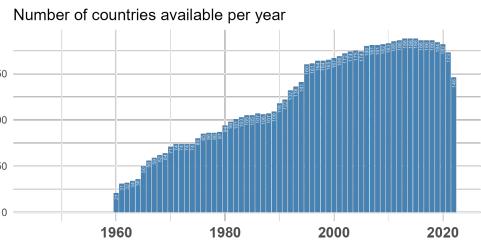
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.54 School enrollment, primary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerp

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.55 School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerpp

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

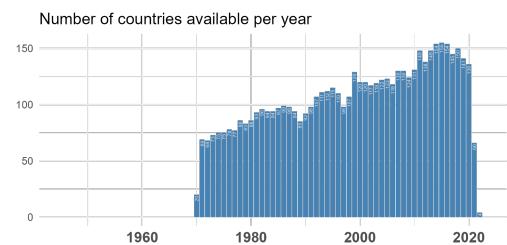
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.56 School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gers

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 160

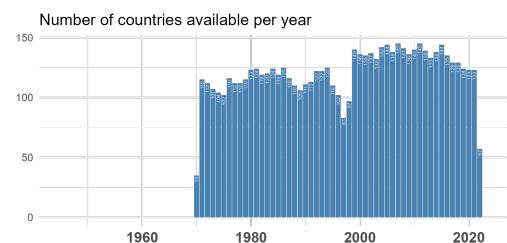
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



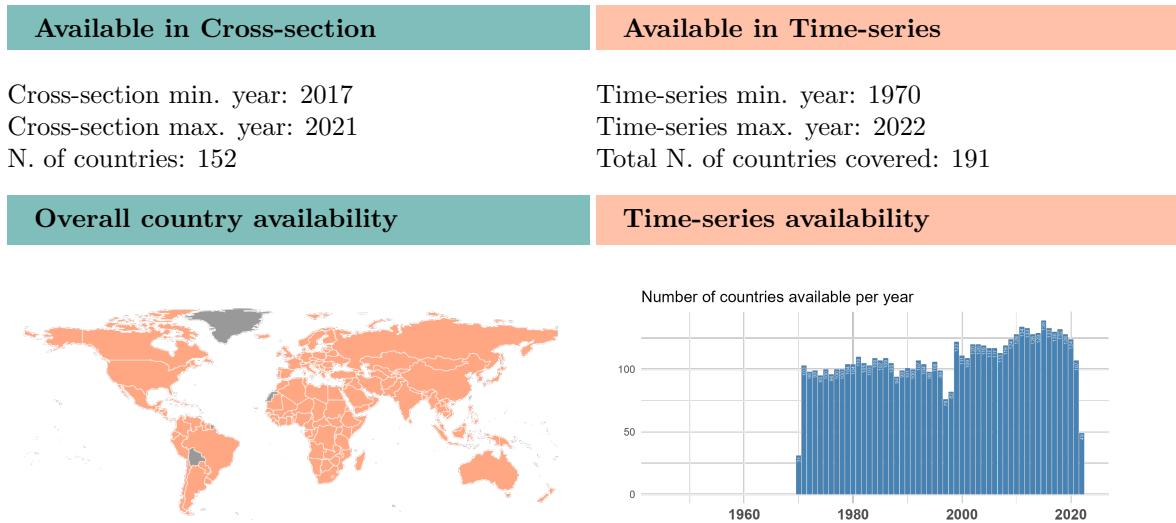
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.57 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gert

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.58 Gini index

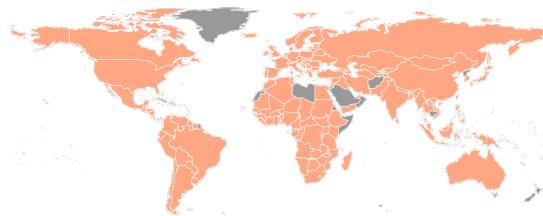
QoG Code: wdi_gini

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

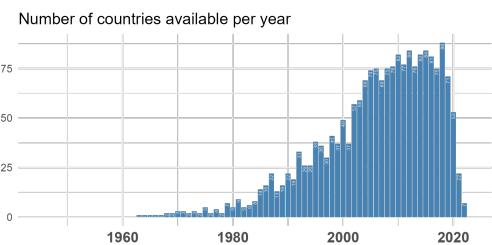
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.59 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

QoG Code: wdi_homicides

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Type of variable: Continuous

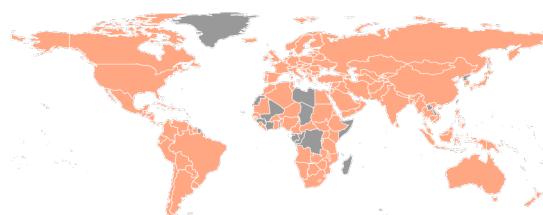
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 143

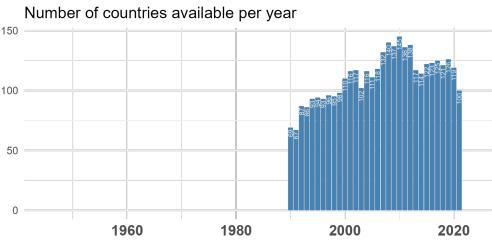
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



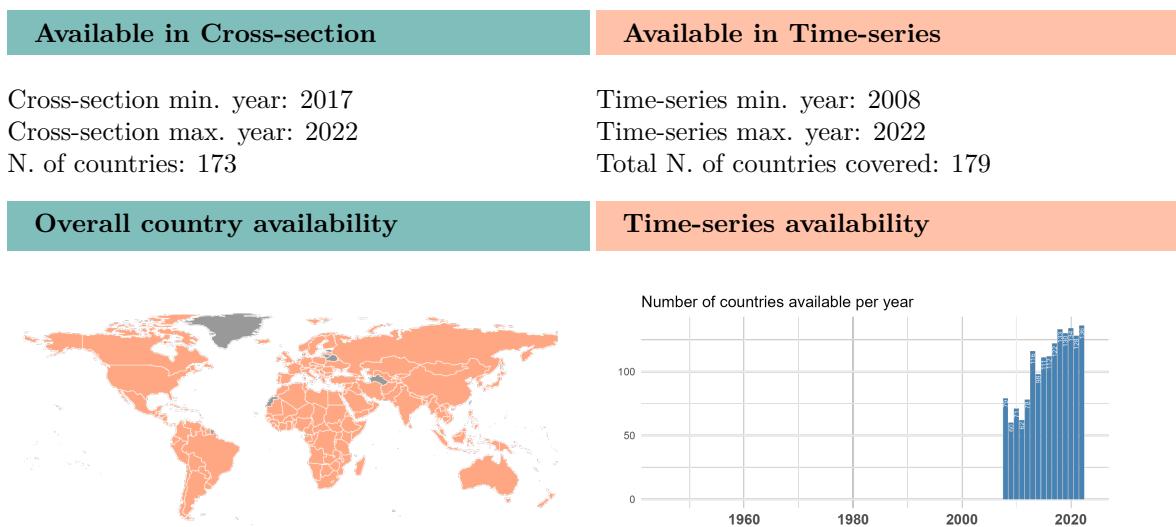
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.60 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)

QoG Code: wdi_idpdis

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement>) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. 'New Displacement' refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Type of variable: Discrete



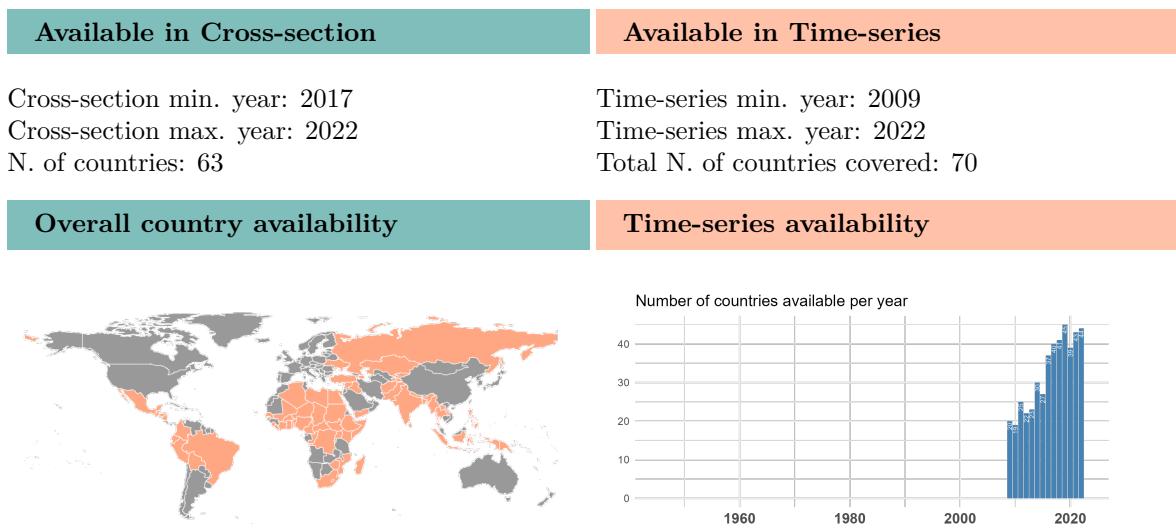
Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.73.61 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict & violence (number)

QoG Code: wdi_idpvc

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement>) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. 'New Displacement' refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.62 Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number)

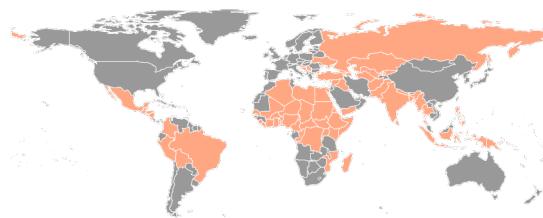
QoG Code: wdi_idpvp

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement>) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. 'People displaced' refers to the number of people living in displacement as of the end of each year.

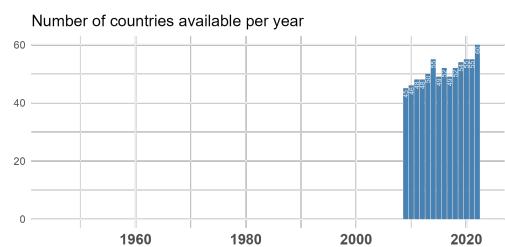
Type of variable: Discrete



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.63 Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

QoG Code: wdi_infpay

Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to 'get things done' with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.

Type of variable: Continuous

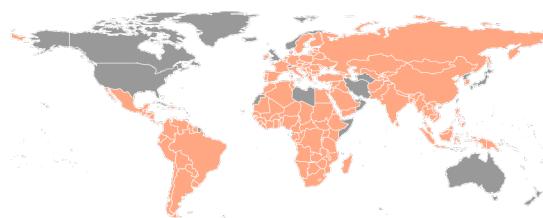
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 78

Overall country availability



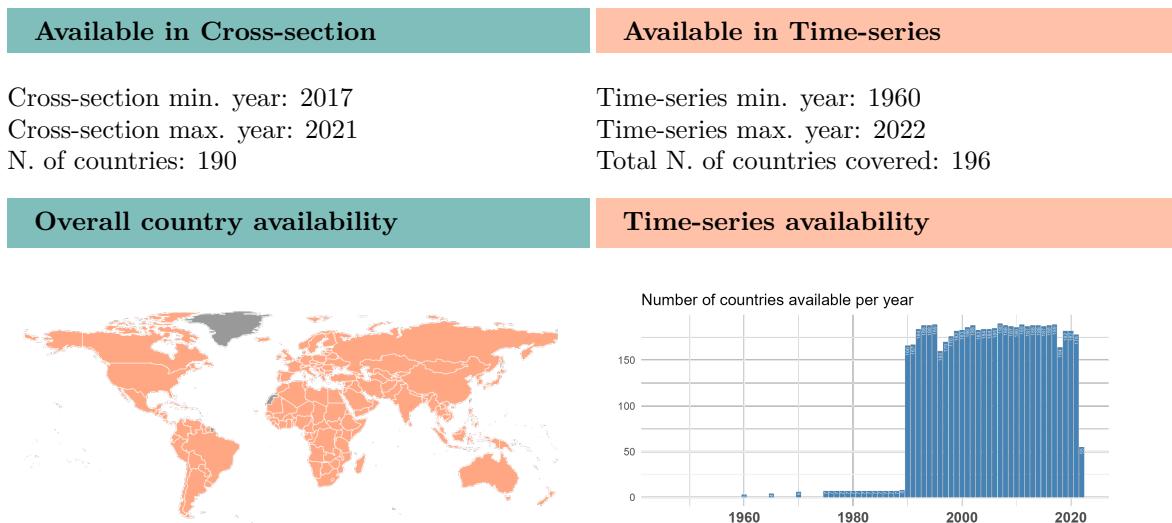
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.64 Individuals using the Internet (% of population)

QoG Code: wdi_internet

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.65 Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpf

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

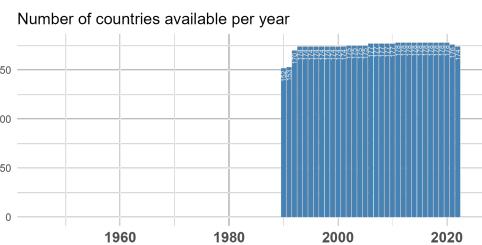
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.66 Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

QoG Code: wdi_lifexp

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 189

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

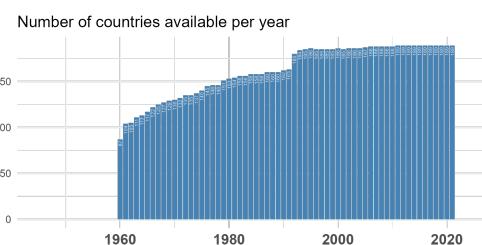
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.67 Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

QoG Code: wdi_lifexpf

Life expectancy at birth for females indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.68 Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

QoG Code: wdi_lifexpm

Life expectancy at birth for males indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

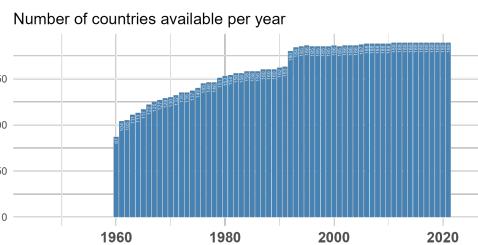
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.69 Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)

QoG Code: wdi_litrad

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 130

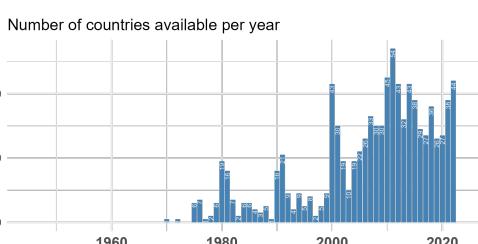
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



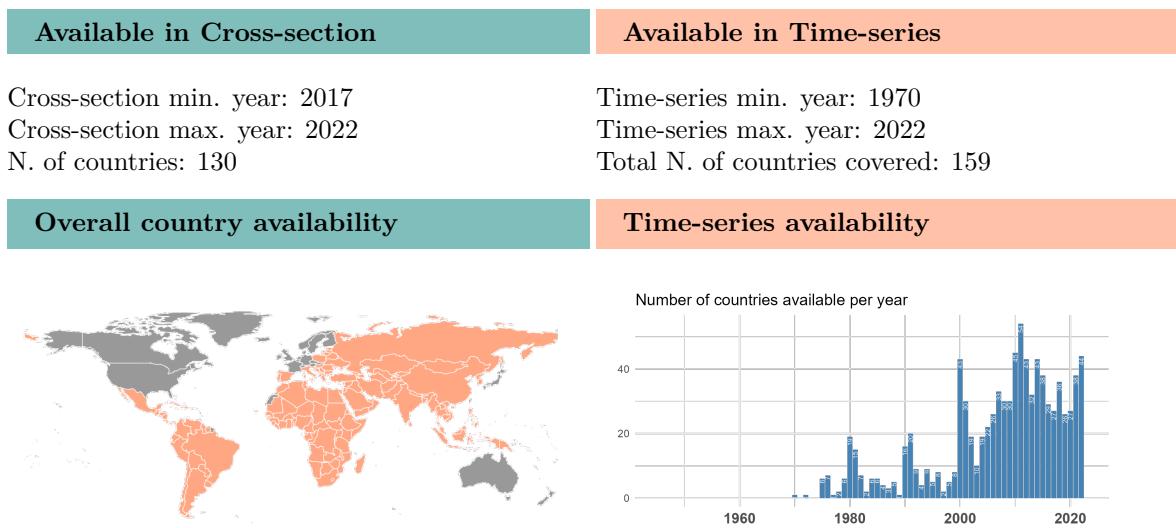
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.70 Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)

QoG Code: wdi_litradf

Percentage of the female population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.71 Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)

QoG Code: wdi_litradm

Percentage of the male population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 130

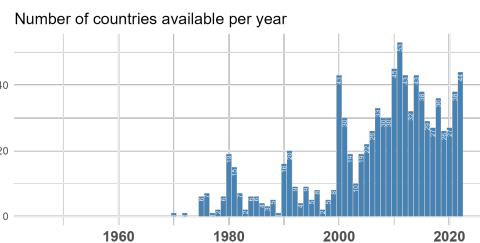
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.72 Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)

QoG Code: wdi_litry

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 132

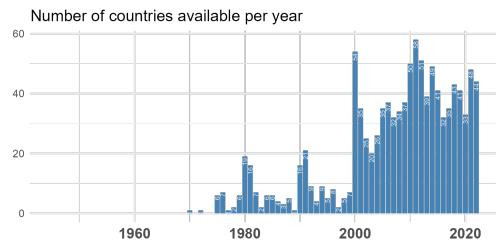
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



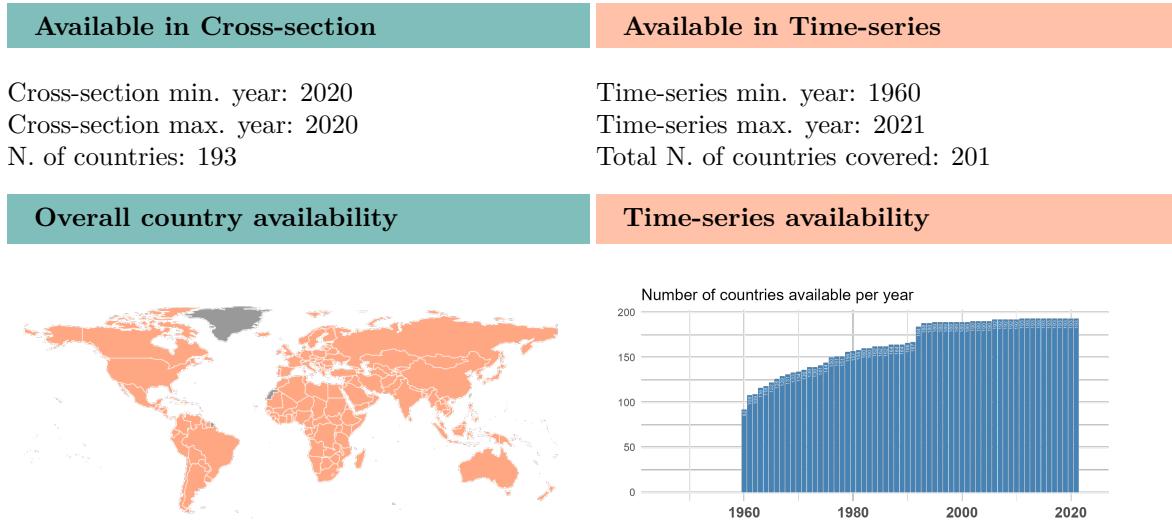
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.73 Net migration

QoG Code: wdi_migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.74 School enrollment, primary (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nerp

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

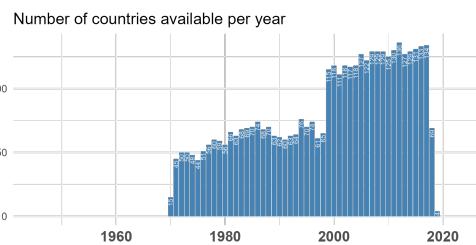
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
 Cross-section max. year: 2019
 N. of countries: 137

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
 Time-series max. year: 2019
 Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.75 School enrollment, secondary (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_ners

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

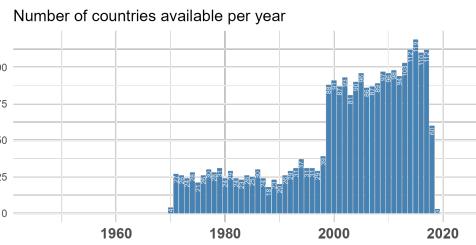
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
 Cross-section max. year: 2019
 N. of countries: 118

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
 Time-series max. year: 2019
 Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

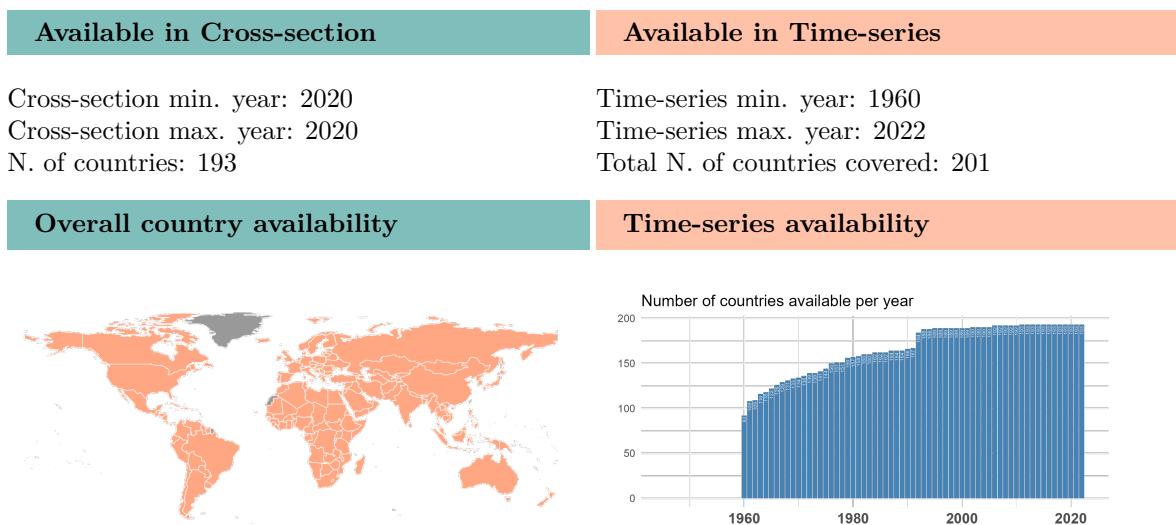
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.76 Population, total

QoG Code: wdi_pop

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.

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.77 Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_pop14

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

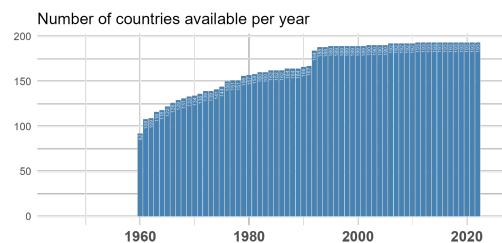
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.78 Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_pop1564

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

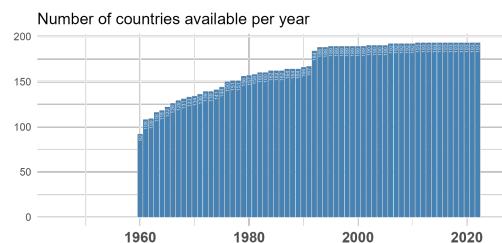
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

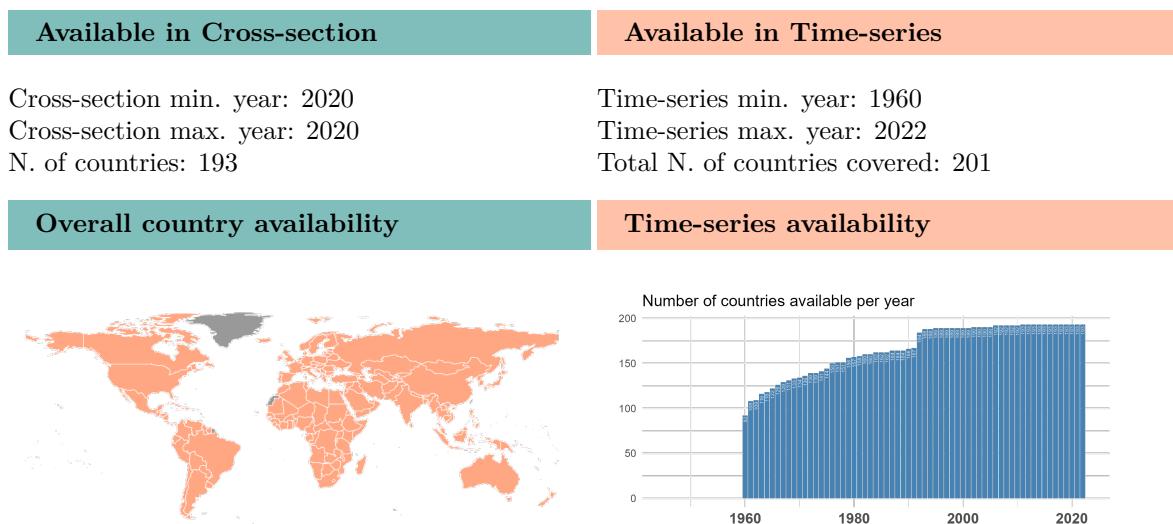
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.79 Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_pop65

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.80 Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

QoG Code: wdi_popden

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

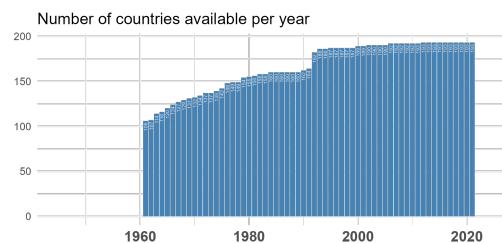
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.81 Rural population (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_poprul

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

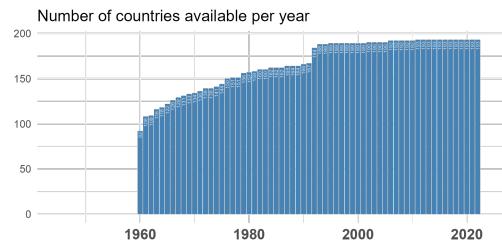
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability**Time-series availability**

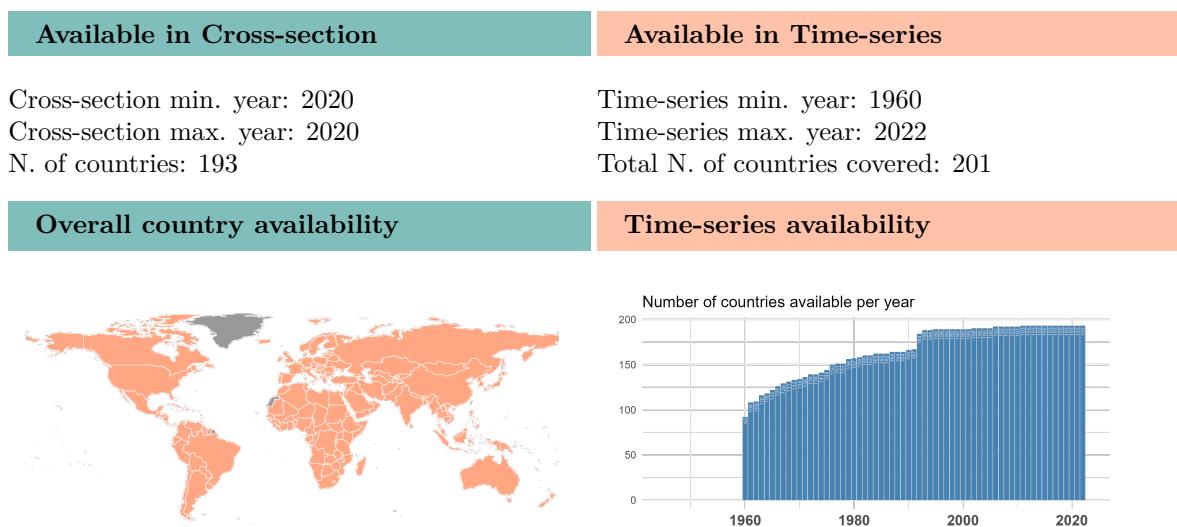
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.82 Urban population (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_popurb

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Type of variable: Continuous



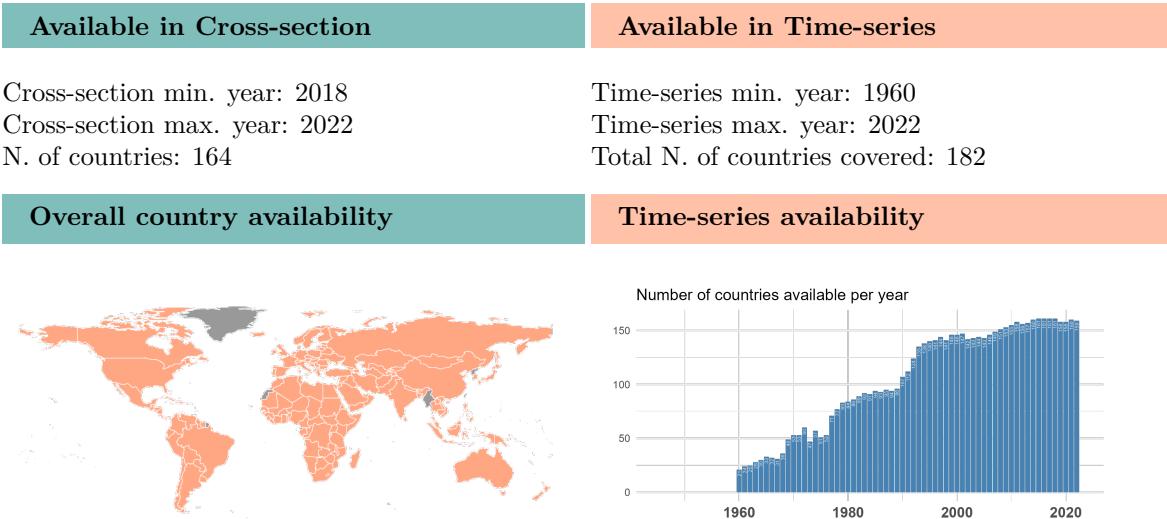
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.83 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

QoG Code: wdi_refasy

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers—are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.84 Refugee population by country or territory of origin

QoG Code: wdi_refori

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers—are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

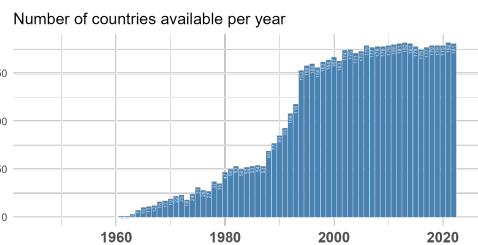
Type of variable: Discrete



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.85 Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_semp

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs'. i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 178

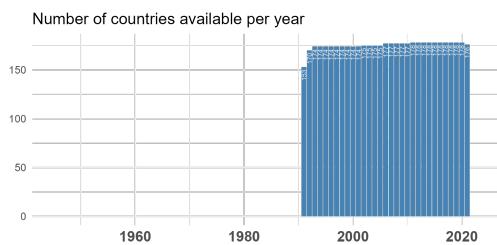
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



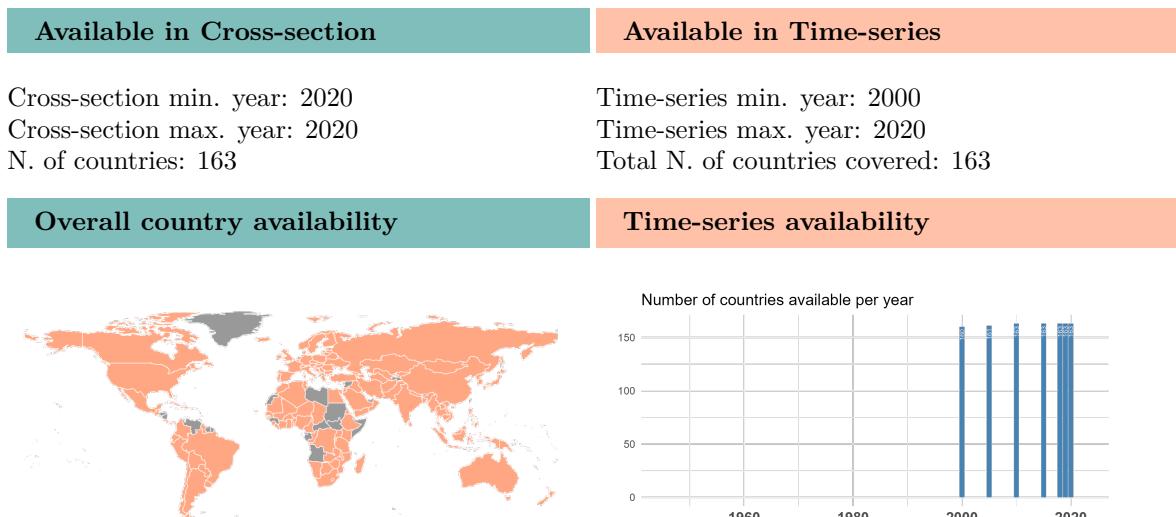
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.86 Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)

QoG Code: wdi_smokf

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.87 Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)

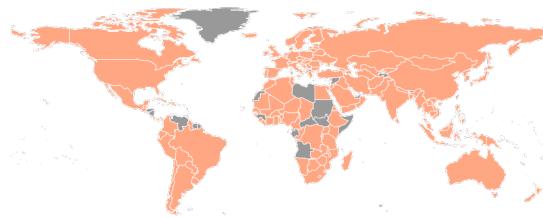
QoG Code: wdi_smokm

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

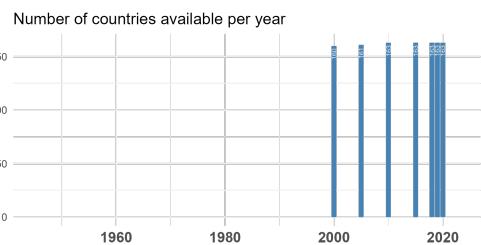
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.88 CPIA social protection rating

QoG Code: wdi_spr

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people (1=low to 6=high).

Type of variable: Continuous

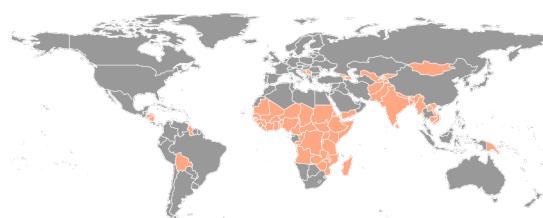
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 75

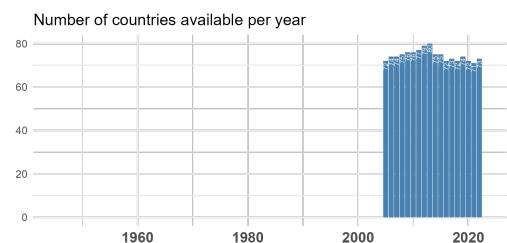
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 85

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



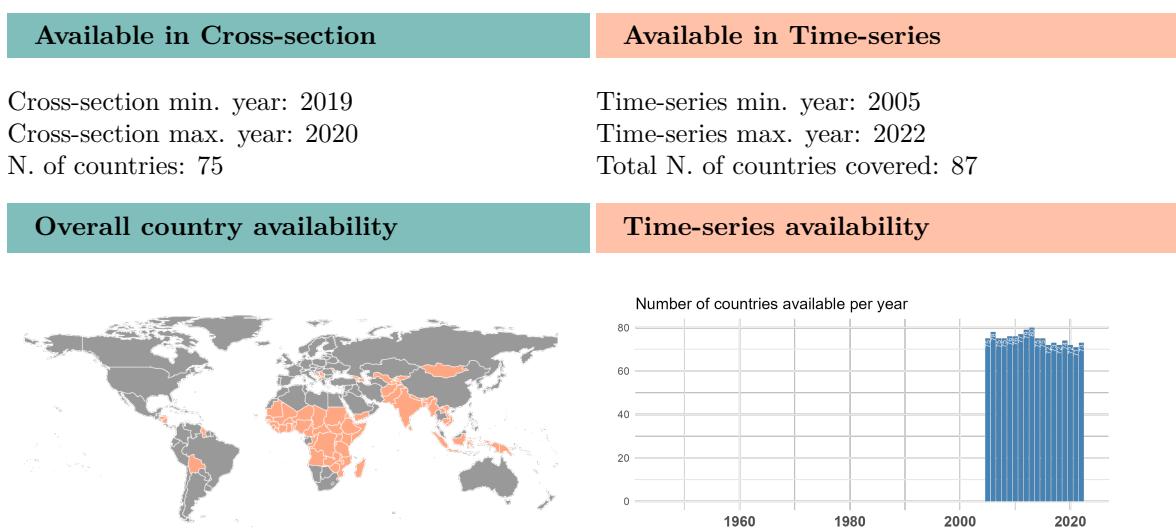
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.89 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6)

QoG Code: wdi_tacpsr

Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.90 Tax revenue (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_taxrev

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Type of variable: Continuous

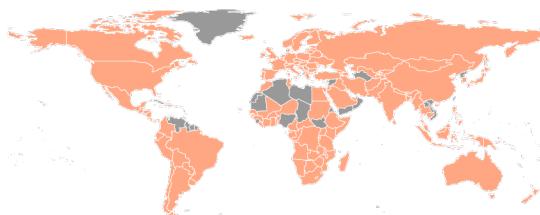
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 140

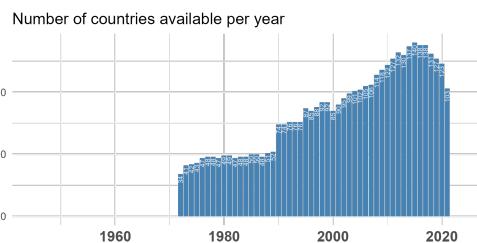
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.91 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)

QoG Code: wdi_tele

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 191

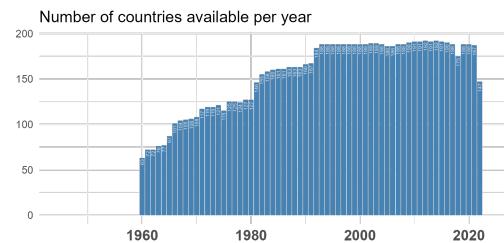
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 201

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



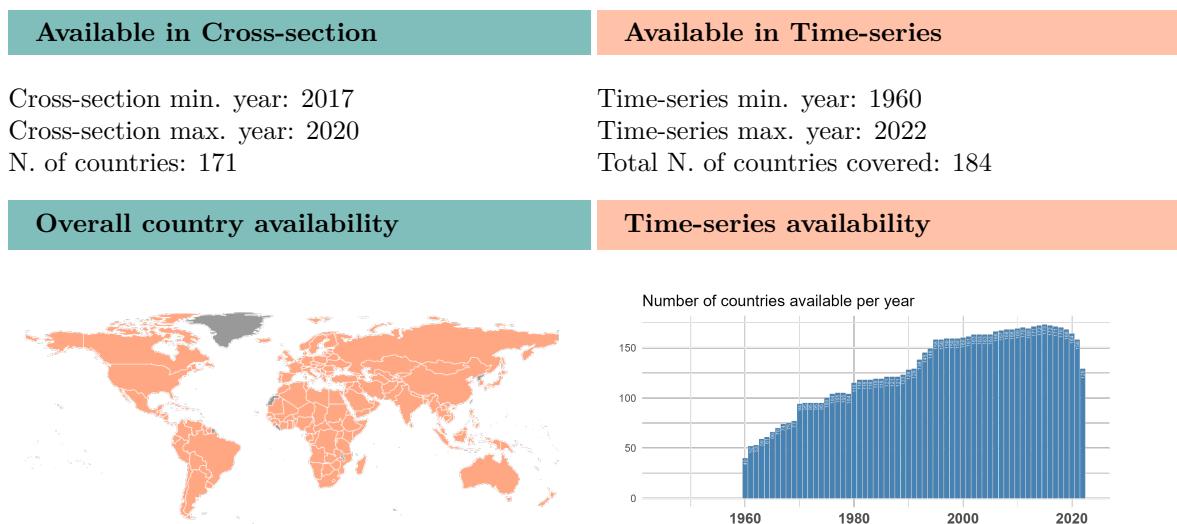
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.92 Trade (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_trade

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.93 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempfilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

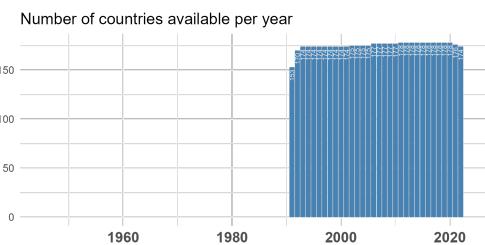
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.94 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 178

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991

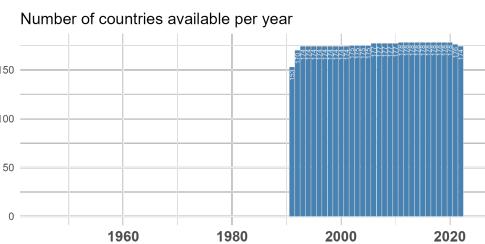
Time-series max. year: 2022

Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



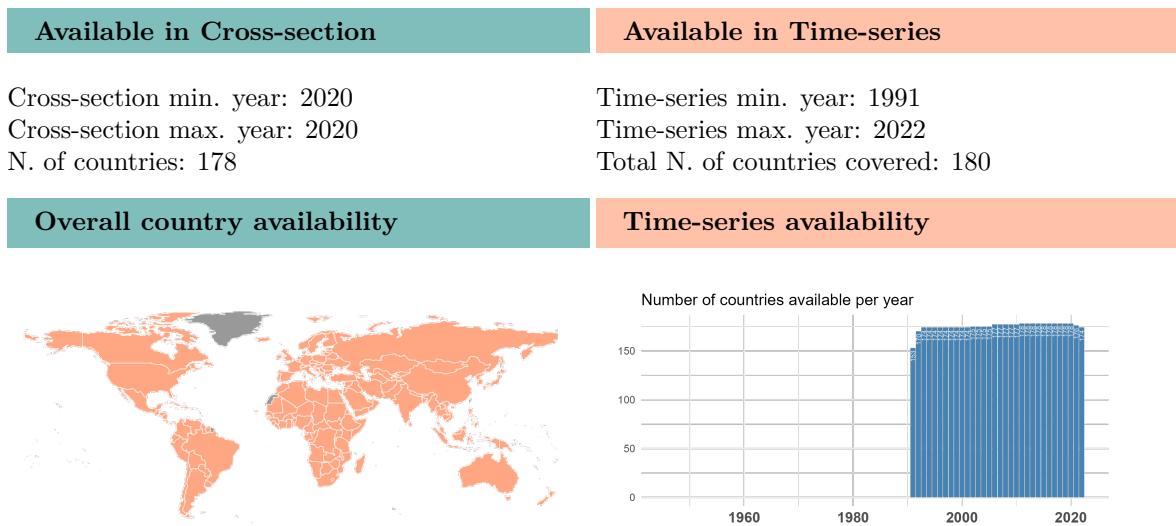
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.95 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unemppmilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Male.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.96 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempyfilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

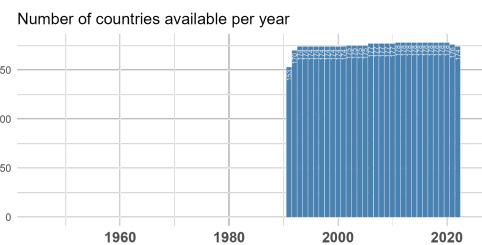
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.97 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020

Cross-section max. year: 2020

N. of countries: 178

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991

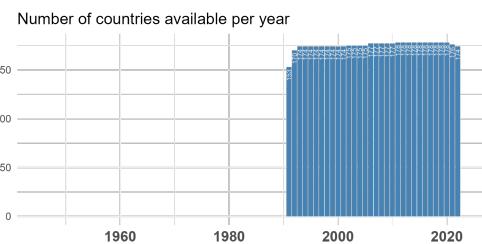
Time-series max. year: 2022

Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



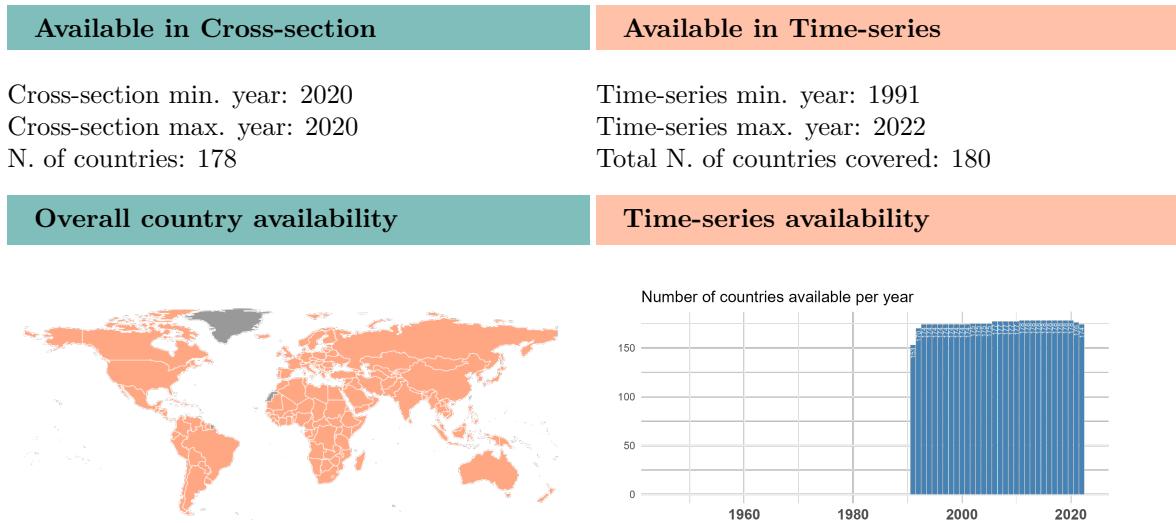
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.98 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempymilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.73.99 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

QoG Code: wdi_wip

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

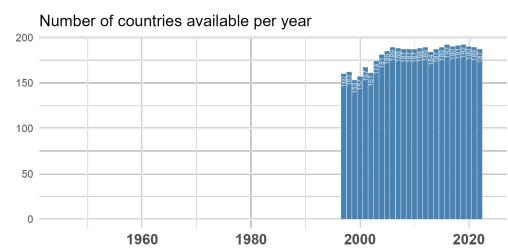
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.74 World Happiness Index

Dataset by: World Happiness Report

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Helliwell, J. F., Richard Layard, J. D. S., Neve, J.-E. D., & Wang, S. (2023). World happiness report 2023 (11th ed.)

Dataset found at: <https://worldhappiness.report/>

Last update by original source: 2023-03-14

Date of download: 2023-09-26

The World Happiness Report is a publication of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, powered by the Gallup World Poll data. The World Happiness Report reflects a worldwide demand for more attention to happiness and well-being as criteria for government policy. It reviews the state of happiness in the world today and shows how the science of happiness explains personal and national variations in happiness.

4.74.1 National-level average scores for subjective well-being

QoG Code: whr_hap

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 149

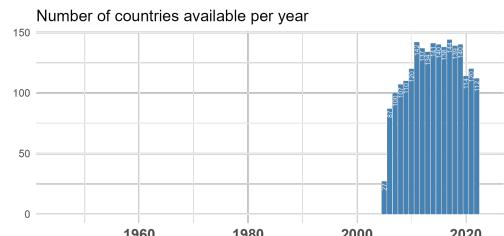
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 162

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.75 World Inequality Database

Dataset by: World Inequality Lab

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Chancel, L., Piketty, T., Saez, E., & Zucman, G. (2022). World inequality report 2022. <http://wid.world/>

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2022). World inequality database. <http://wid.world/data>

Dataset found at: <http://wid.world/data/>

Last update by original source: 2021-12-07

Date of download: 2023-11-24

The World Inequality Database (WID.world) aims to provide open and convenient access to the most extensive available database on the historical evolution of the world distribution of income and wealth, both within countries and between countries.

The WID was initially created as the The World Top Incomes Database (WTID) in January 2011 with the aim of providing convenient and free access to all the existing series. The WTID expanded to include series on income inequality for more than thirty countries, spanning over most of the 20th and early 21st centuries, with over forty additional countries now under study.

Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes: a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) and Top Incomes over the XX Century (2007, Oxford University Press). The WID offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on wealth inequality available so far.

4.75.1 Top 10% income share

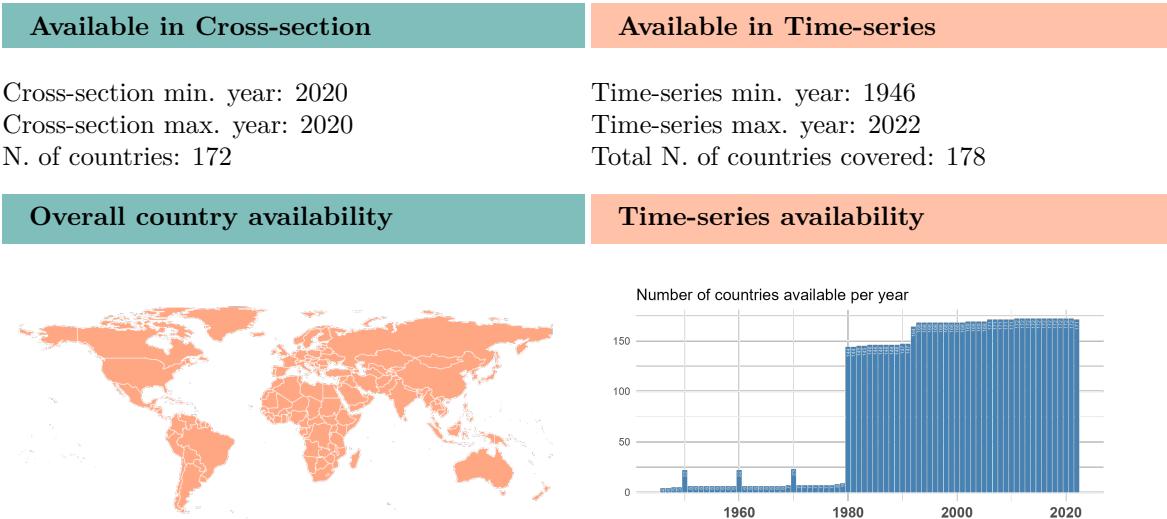
QoG Code: `top_top10_income_share`

Income share of the top 10% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.75.2 Top 1% income share

QoG Code: top_top1_income_share

Income share of the top 1% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

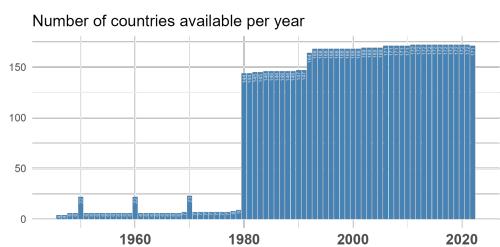
Type of variable: Continuous



Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.76 World Press Freedom Index

Dataset by: Reporters Sans Frontières

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Reporters sans frontières. (2023). World press freedom index. <https://rsf.org/en/index>

Dataset found at: <https://rsf.org/en/index>

Date of download: 2022-09-23

The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.76.1 Press Freedom Index

QoG Code: rsf_pfi

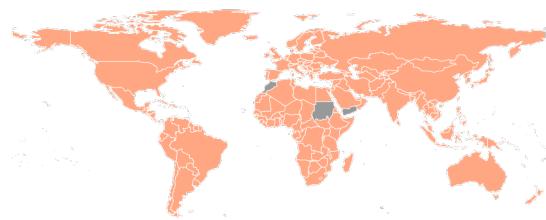
Press Freedom Index, using the methodology of the 2022 report. The Press Freedom Index measures the amount of freedom journalists, and the media have in each country, and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

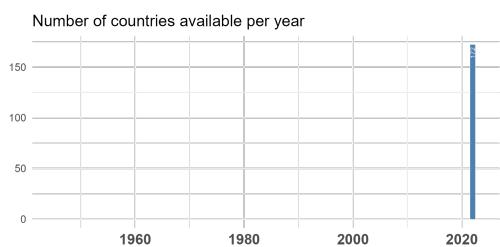
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

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6 Appendix

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	cocodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	4	AFG	1946	2023		Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	8	ALB	1946	2023		Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	12	DZA	1963	2023		Independence from France 1962
Andorra	20	AND	1946	2023		Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	24	AGO	1976	2023		Independence from Portugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	28	ATG	1982	2023		Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	32	ARG	1946	2023		Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	51	ARM	1992	2023		Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2023		Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2023		The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	31	AZE	1992	2023		Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	44	BHS	1974	2023		Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	48	BHR	1972	2023		End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	50	BGD	1971	2023		Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	52	BRB	1967	2023		Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	112	BLR	1992	2023		Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2023		Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Belize	84	BLZ	1982	2023		Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	204	BEN	1961	2023		Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	64	BTN	1946	2023		Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	68	BOL	1946	2023		Independence from Spain recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	BIH	1992	2023		Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	72	BWA	1967	2023		Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	76	BRA	1946	2023		Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazil & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2023		Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria	100	BGR	1946	2023		Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	854	BFA	1961	2023		Independence from France 1960
Burundi	108	BDI	1963	2023		UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	116	KHM	1954	2023		Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	120	CMR	1960	2023		Independence from France 1960
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2023		Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	132	CPV	1976	2023		Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	140	CAF	1961	2023		Independence from France 1960
Chad	148	TCD	1961	2023		Independence from France 1960
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2023		Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	156	CHN	1946	2023		Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2023		Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	174	COM	1976	2023		Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD	1960	2023		Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of	178	COG	1961	2023		Independence from France 1960

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Costa Rica		188	CRI	1946	2023	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Cote d'Ivoire		384	CIV	1961	2023	Independence from France 1960
Croatia		191	HRV	1992	2023	Independence 1991
Cuba		192	CUB	1946	2023	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)		993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)		196	CYP	1975	2023	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic		203	CZE	1993	2023	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia		200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark		208	DNK	1946	2023	Consolidation 8th century
Djibouti		262	DJI	1977	2023	Independence from France 1977
Dominica		212	DMA	1979	2023	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic		214	DOM	1946	2023	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador		218	ECU	1946	2023	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt		818	EGY	1946	2023	Independence from the UK 1922
El Salvador		222	SLV	1946	2023	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea		226	GNQ	1969	2023	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea		232	ERI	1993	2023	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia		233	EST	1992	2023	Independence restored 1991
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)		748	SWZ	1969	2023	Independence from British mandate 1968
Ethiopia (-1992)		230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)		231	ETH	1993	2023	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji		242	FJI	1971	2023	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland		246	FIN	1946	2023	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)		991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)		250	FRA	1963	2023	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon		266	GAB	1961	2023	Independence from France 1960
Gambia		270	GMB	1965	2023	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia		268	GEO	1992	2023	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Germany		276	DEU	1991	2023	Reunification 1990
Germany, East		278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West		280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana		288	GHA	1957	2023	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece		300	GRC	1946	2023	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada		308	GRD	1974	2023	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala		320	GTM	1946	2023	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea		324	GIN	1959	2023	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau		624	GNB	1975	2023	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana		328	GUY	1966	2023	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti		332	HTI	1946	2023	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras		340	HND	1946	2023	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary		348	HUN	1946	2023	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland		352	ISL	1946	2023	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India		356	IND	1948	2023	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia		360	IDN	1950	2023	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1949

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Iran		364	IRN	1946	2023	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq		368	IRQ	1946	2023	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland		372	IRL	1946	2023	The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921
Israel		376	ISR	1948	2023	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy		380	ITA	1946	2023	Unification 1861
Jamaica		388	JAM	1963	2023	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan		392	JPN	1946	2023	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan		400	JOR	1946	2023	League of Nation mandate ended 1946
Kazakhstan		398	KAZ	1992	2023	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya		404	KEN	1964	2023	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati		296	KIR	1980	2023	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North		408	PRK	1949	2023	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South		410	KOR	1948	2023	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait		414	KWT	1961	2023	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan		417	KGZ	1992	2023	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos		418	LAO	1954	2023	Independence from France 1953
Latvia		428	LVA	1992	2023	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon		422	LBN	1946	2023	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho		426	LSO	1967	2023	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia		430	LBL	1946	2023	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya		434	LIB	1952	2023	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein		438	LIE	1946	2023	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania		440	LTU	1992	2023	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg		442	LUX	1946	2023	End of Personal Union 1890
Madagascar		450	MDG	1960	2023	Independence from France 1960
Malawi		454	MWI	1965	2023	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)		992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)		458	MYS	1966	2023	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives		462	MDV	1966	2023	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali		466	MLI	1961	2023	Independence from France 1960
Malta		470	MLT	1965	2023	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands		584	MHL	1987	2023	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Mauritania		478	MRT	1961	2023	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius		480	MUS	1968	2023	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico		484	MEX	1946	2023	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia		583	FSM	1987	2023	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Moldova		498	MDA	1992	2023	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco		492	MCO	1946	2023	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia		496	MNG	1946	2023	Independence from the Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro		499	MNE	2006	2023	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco		504	MAR	1956	2023	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique		508	MOZ	1975	2023	Independence from the Portuguese Republic 1975
Myanmar		104	MMR	1948	2023	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia		516	NAM	1990	2023	Independence from South Africa 1990
Nauru		520	NRU	1968	2023	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal		524	NPL	1946	2023	Kingdom declared 1768

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2023		Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2023		Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Nicaragua	558	NIC	1946	2023		Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	562	NER	1961	2023		Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	566	NGA	1961	2023		Independence from the UK 1960
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2023		Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
North Macedonia	807	MKD	1993	2023		Independence from Yugolsavia recognized 1993
Oman	512	OMN	1946	2023		Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	997	PAK	1948	1970		Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	586	PAK	1971	2023		Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau	585	PLW	1995	2023		Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama	591	PAN	1946	2023		Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG	1976	2023		Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	600	PRY	1946	2023		Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	604	PER	1946	2023		Independence from Span recognized 1824
Philippines	608	PHL	1947	2023		Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	616	POL	1946	2023		Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2023		Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Qatar	634	QAT	1972	2023		Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	642	ROU	1946	2023		Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	643	RUS	1992	2023		Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	646	RWA	1963	2023		Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa	882	WSM	1962	2023		Independence from New Zealand 1962
San Marino	674	SMR	1946	2023		Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe	678	STP	1976	2023		Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	682	SAU	1946	2023		Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	686	SEN	1961	2023		Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	688	SRB	2006	2023		Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	891	SCG	1992	2005		Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	690	SYC	1976	2023		Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	694	SLE	1961	2023		Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	702	SGP	1966	2023		Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2023		Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2023		Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	90	SLB	1979	2023		Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	706	SOM	1961	2023		Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	710	ZAF	1946	2023		The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Sudan	728	SSD	2011	2023		Separation from Sudan in 2011
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2023		Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	144	LKA	1948	2023		Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis	659	KNA	1984	2023		Independence from the UK 1983
St Lucia	662	LCA	1979	2023		Independence from the UK 1979

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	670	VCT	1980	2023		Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)	736	SDN	1956	2011		Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	729	SDN	2012	2023		South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	740	SUR	1976	2023		Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2023		Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2023		Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	760	SYR	1946	2023		Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	158	TWN	1950	2023		Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan 1949
Tajikistan	762	TJK	1992	2023		Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	834	TZA	1964	2023		Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand	764	THA	1946	2023		Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	994	XTI	1946	1950		Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	626	TLS	2002	2023		Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	768	TGO	1960	2023		Independence from France 1960
Tonga	776	TON	1970	2023		Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TT0	1963	2023		Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	788	TUN	1956	2023		Independence from France 1956
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2023		Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	795	TKM	1992	2023		Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	798	TUV	1979	2023		Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda	800	UGA	1963	2023		Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	804	UKR	1992	2023		Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	784	ARE	1972	2023		UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2023		Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2023		Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	858	URY	1946	2023		Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR	810	SUN	1946	1991		Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	860	UZB	1992	2023		Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	548	VUT	1981	2023		Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	862	VEN	1946	2023		Independence from Gran Colombia recognized 1845
Vietnam	704	VNM	1977	2023		Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	998	VNM	1955	1976		Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Vietnam, South	999	VDR	1955	1976		Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Yemen	887	YEM	1990	2023		Unification 1990
Yemen, North	886	YEM	1946	1989		Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	720	YMD	1968	1989		Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	890	YUG	1946	1991		The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats, Serbs & Serbia est 1918
Zambia	894	ZMB	1965	2023		Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE	1966	2023		The Unilateral Declarator of Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965