CODEBOOK: POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND COVID-19 MORTALITY

[*data v.2.1.a*]

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I. IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES

country
Country Name
  Short English name of coded country based on ISO 3166 and convention.

ccode
Country Code
  Latest ISO 3166 alpha-3 code designated for each country. Following the World Bank, Kosovo is coded
    as XKX.

rcode
Region Code
  Regions of coded country defined by the International IDEA.
        1: Africa
        2: Latin America/Caribbean
        3: North America
        4: Asia/Pacific
        5: Middle East
        6: Europe

srcode
Subregion Code
  Subregions of coded country defined by the International IDEA. The country groupings primarily follow a
    geographical logic, but also take account of cultural and historical links.
        1: East Africa
        2: Central Africa
        3: Southern Africa
        4: West Africa
        5: North Africa
        6: Caribbean
        7: Central America
        8: South America
        9: North America
        10: Central Asia
        11: East Asia
        12: South Asia
        13: South-East Asia
        14: Oceania
        15: Middle East
        16: East-Central Europe
        17: Eastern Europe
        18: North/Western Europe
        19: Southern Europe

cow
COW Country Code
  Correlates of War numeric country code based on COW *State System Membership* v.2016 data.

II. COVID-19

xdth
  Excess deaths per 100,000 population, 2020-2022.
  Source(s): Economist

vax
  Total doses of Covid vaccines administered per 100 population.
  Source(s): WHO/OWID

III. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

libdem
Liberal Democracy Index
  To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
        v2x_libdem*100
        Interval, from low to high (0~100)
        NA: Not available
  Source(s): V-Dem (v2x_libdem).

cpi
Corruption Perceptions Index
  Aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions by business people and
        country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector.
  Scale: 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level
        of perceived corruption.
  Source(s): Transparency International.

stfail
State Failure
        1: State failure
        0: No state failure
        NA: Not available
  Constructed by author. *Source(s):* Polity* (sf, polity, fragment); BTI (Stateness, Failed state); IDEA
        (v_42_06); CSP's State Fragility Index and Matrix 2018; CSP's PITF *Consolidated Problem Set*
        version 2018; Global Conflict Tracker from Council on Foreign Relations; Global Peace Index
        2021; miscellaneous[1].

polity5
Combined Polity Score
  Ordinal variable ranging from -10 (strongly autocratic) to 10 (strongly democratic).
        -66: Interruption periods: termination of the polity due to foreign occupation/intervention or short-
        lived attempts at the creation of ethnic, religious, or regional federations.
        -77: Interregnum periods: collapse, or failure, of central state authority, resulting in anarchy.
        -88: Transition periods: periods during which new institutions are planned, legally constituted, and
        put into effect.
        NA: Not available
  Source(s): CSP Polity5 (polity)

regime

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[1] For instance: https://www.longwarjournal.org/mapping-taliban-control-in-afghanistan.

Regime Type

> 3: Liberal democracy (v2x_libdem >= 0.6)
> 2: Defective democracy (0.35 <= v2x_libdem < 0.6; OR v2x_libdem < 0.35 & v2x_polyarchy >= 0.5)
> 1: Autocracy (v2x_libdem < 0.35 and v2x_polyarchy < 0.5)
> 0: Anarchy (stfail = 1)
> NA: Not available

> Constructed by author. *Source(s):* V-Dem* (v2x_polyarchy, v2x_libdem); Polity (polity); BTI (Democracy Status Category); BR (DD Regime; Electoral).

polsys
Political System

> 2: parliamentary
> 1: semi-presidential
> 0: presidential
> NA: not available or not applicable

> Constructed by author. *Source(s):* DPI (system); Gerring & Thacker 2008 (Parl); IPU* (Political System); BR (DD Regime); DD* (regime); DES (regime); Derbyshire & Derbyshire 1996[2]; Britannica website; EIU country profiles; CIA World Factbook.

fed
Territorial Sovereignty: Federalism

> 2: federal
> 1: semifederal
> 0: unitary
> NA: not available or not applicable

> Constructed by author. *Source(s):* DPI ("Federalism" variables); RAI (n_selfrule, n_sharedrule, n_RAI); Gerring & Thacker 2008 (Unit2); IAEP (govstruct, regstruct); Derbyshire & Derbyshire 1996; Dardanelli 2018[3] (see supplemental file); Watts 2008[4]; CIA World Factbook; Constitute Project.

elesys
Electoral System

> 2: closed-list PR (including mixed-member proportional)
> 1: mixed-member majority (parallel) or party block vote
> 0: majoritarian or "strong" preferential vote (STV, AV, SNTV, "open-list" PR, block vote, etc.)
> NA: not available or not applicable

> Constructed by author. *Source(s):* DPI ("Electoral Rules" variables); IPU (Electoral System, Electoral System Sub-Categories); IDEA* (Electoral system family, Electoral system for national legislature); Gerring & Thacker 2008 (PR); BR (Proportional Voting, Election System); DES (legislative_type, elecrule); IAEP (Ielecsystem); Political Data of the Americas; Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean; PARLINE database on national parliaments[5]; The Electoral Knowledge Network; IFES Election Guide; Election Passport; Miljan & Alchin 2018[6].

parorg
Party Organization: Internal Centralization

> Continuous variable ranges from 0 (decentralized, weakly disciplined) to 2 (centralized, strongly disciplined). 1 approximates the mean of all samples.

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[2] Derbyshire, J. Denis, and Ian Derbyshire. *Political Systems of the World*. Helicon, 1996.

[3] Dardanelli, Paolo. "Conceptualizing, measuring, and mapping state structures—With an application to Western Europe, 1950–2015." *Publius: The Journal of Federalism* 49, no. 2 (2019): 271-298.

[4] Watts, Ronald Lampman. *Comparing federal systems*. Institute of Intergovernmental, 2008.

[5] http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp

[6] Miljan, Lydia, and Geoffrey Alchin. *Proportional Representation in Practice: An International Comparison of Ballots and Voting Rules*. Fraser Institute, 2018.

Source(s): V-Dem (v2pscnslnl, v2pscohesv).

ctp
Centripetal Score
       If regime = 2 or 3, then ctp = polsys + (2 – fed) + elesys + parorg – 4
       If regime = 0 or 1, then NA
  Scale: ordinal from -4 (maximal democratic decentralism) to 4 (maximal democratic centripetalism).

ctp1
Adjusted Centripetal Score
       If ctp is not NA, then ctp1 = ctp*cpi
       If ctp is NA, then NA
  Scale: interval from -400 (maximal democratic decentralism) to 400 (maximal democratic centripetalism).

ctp2
Expanded Adjusted Centripetal Score
  ctp2 = ctp*(polsys + (2 – fed) + elesys + parorg – 4), with expanded criteria of inclusion (adding regime=1 & polity>0).
  Scale: interval from -400 (maximal democratic decentralism) to 400 (maximal democratic centripetalism).

mog
Model of Governance
       Centripetal (ctp2 >= 0)
       Decentralized (ctp2 < 0)
       Centralized (regime = 1)
       Anarchic (regime = 0)

mog6
Model of Governance With Six Categories
       Centripetal (ctp2 >= 50)
       Somewhat centripetal (0 <= ctp2 < 50)
       Somewhat decentralized (-50 <= ctp2 < 0)
       Decentralized (ctp2 < -50)
       Centralized (regime = 1)
       Anarchic (regime = 0)

goveff
Government Effectiveness
  Reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
  Scale: -2.5 (weak performance) to 2.5 (strong performance).
  Source(s): The World Governance Indicators.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH

sarsmers
Prior Experience of SARS or MERS Outbreak
  An outbreak is defined by at least 1 confirmed death or 20 confirmed cases.
       2: Yes: over 20 deaths
       1: Yes: less than 20 deaths
       0: No

Source(s): WHO (1 November 2002–7 August 2003); ECDC (April 2012–24 August 2018).

airpm
SEV for ambient PM pollution
  Summary exposure value (SEV) is a measure of a population's exposure to a risk factor that takes into
      account the extent of exposure by risk level and the severity of that risk's contribution to disease
      burden. SEV takes the value 0 when no excess risk for a population exists and the value 1 when
      the population is at the highest level of risk; IHME reports SEV on a scale from 0% to 100% to
      emphasize that it is risk-weighted prevalence. SEV is age standardized and is timed by 100. PM
      refers to particular matter.
  Source(s): IHME.

smoke
Prevalence of smoking
  Prevalence is a measure of the proportion of people in a population who are a case of a disease, injury
      or sequela at a designated time. Prevalence is age-standardized.
  Source(s): IHME.

sbpsev
SEV for high SBP
  Age-standardized SEV for high systolic blood pressure (SBP) timed by 100.
  Source(s): IHME.

prev509
Prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
  Age-standardized prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
  Source(s): IHME.

hspbed
Hospital beds per 1000 people
  Hospital beds per 1000 people.
  Source(s): IHME.

age65
Percentage of population over 65
  Percentage of the population over age 65.
  Source(s): IHME.

hlthsys
Robustness of health system
  Sufficient and robust health system to treat the sick and protect health workers: Indicators in this
      category assess health capacity in clinics, hospitals, and community care centers; supply chain
      for health system and healthcare workers; medical countermeasures and personnel deployment;
      healthcare access; communications with healthcare workers during a public health emergency;
      infection control practices, and capacity to test and approve new countermeasures.
  Note: Taiwan data is missing from the GHSI data set; a value is assigned by author based on Taiwan's
      relative capacity in terms of hospital beds per 1000, universal health coverage, Healthcare
      Access and Quality Index, etc.
  Source(s): GHSI (Category 4).

V. OTHER COVARIATES

gdppc
GDP per capita by PPP (constant 2017 international $)

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 country 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.

Source(s): World Bank (NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD, International Comparison Program, World Bank | World Development Indicators database, World Bank | Eurostat-OECD).

agr
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added as % of GDP

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-3 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 4. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Note: The latest available data on Canada and Vanuatu is from 2018; Venezuela, 2014.

Source(s): World Bank (NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS, World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files); CIA World Factbook (pre-2019 estimates for Eritrea and Somalia).

temp
Mean temperature

Population-weighted mean temperature.
Source(s): IHME.

ppl
Populist Leadership

Socioeconomic or cultural populist leadership
> 1: Yes
> 0: No

Source(s): Tony Blair Institute for Global Change.