

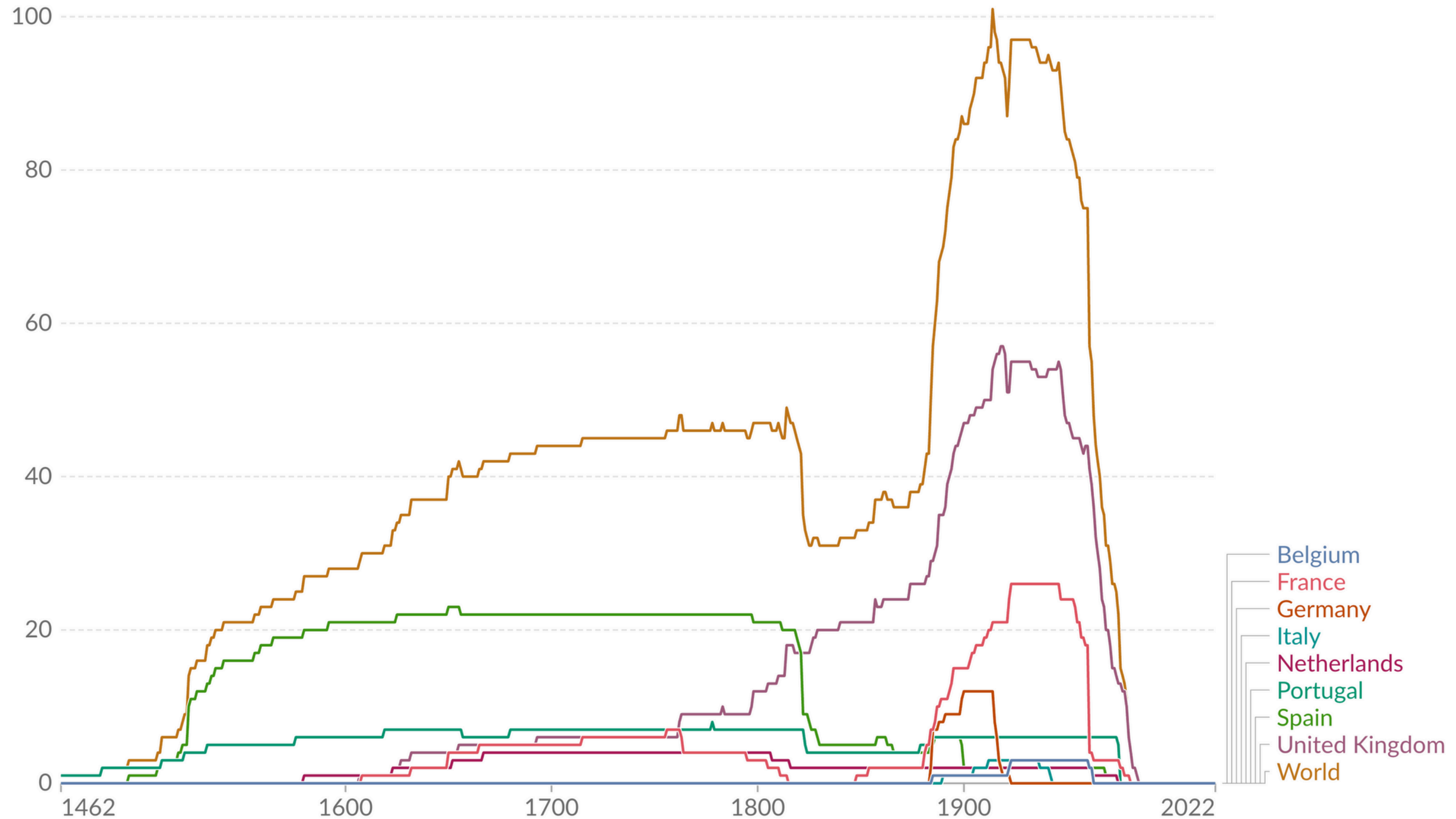
# **Final Visualisations**

# Colonialism

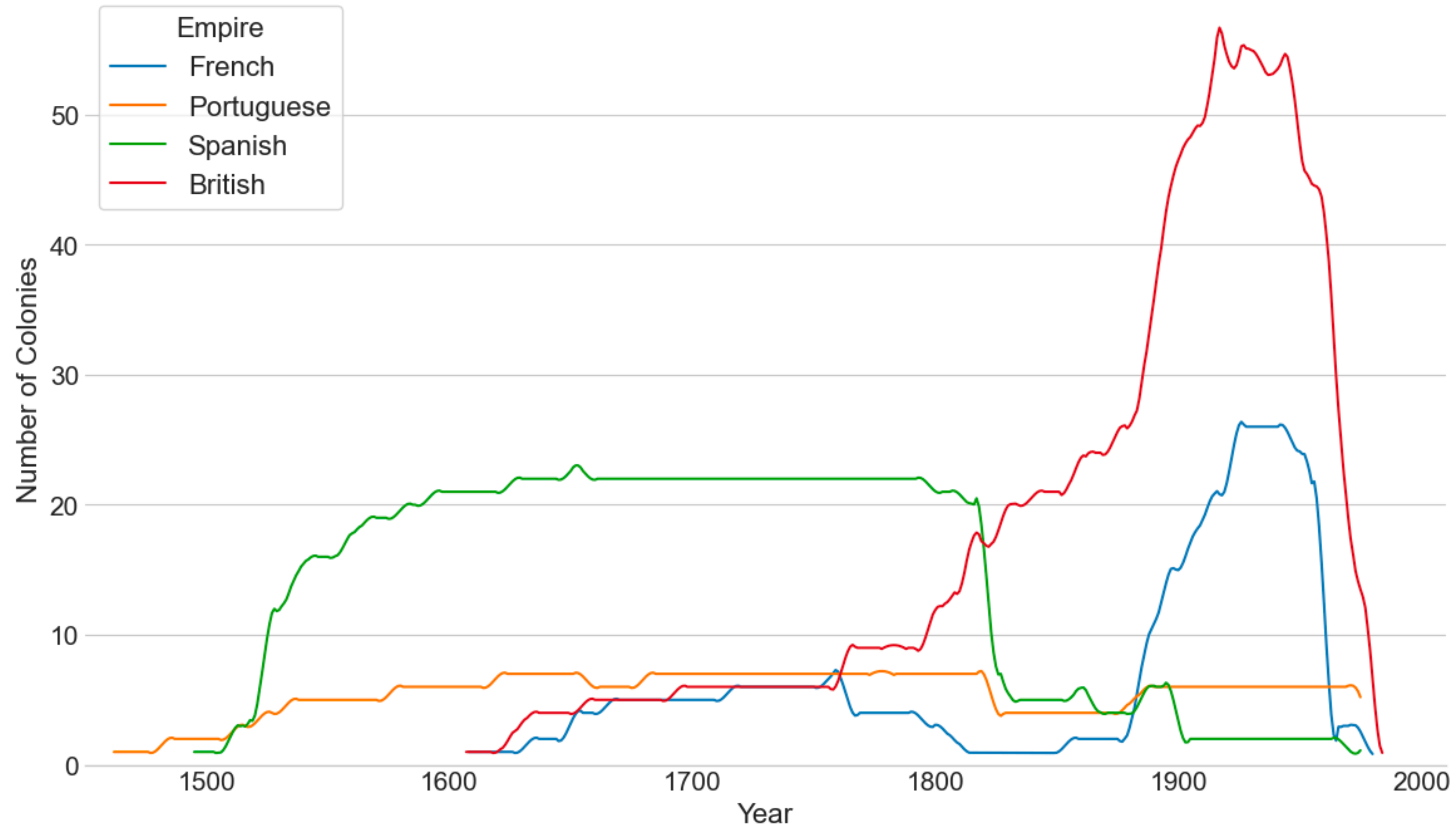
- .(1). Original Visualisation from Our World in Data
- .(2). Conventional Visualisation [Adapted from (1)]
- .(3). Data Storytelling Enhanced Version of (2)

# Number of European overseas colonies

Only countries that are independent today are considered.

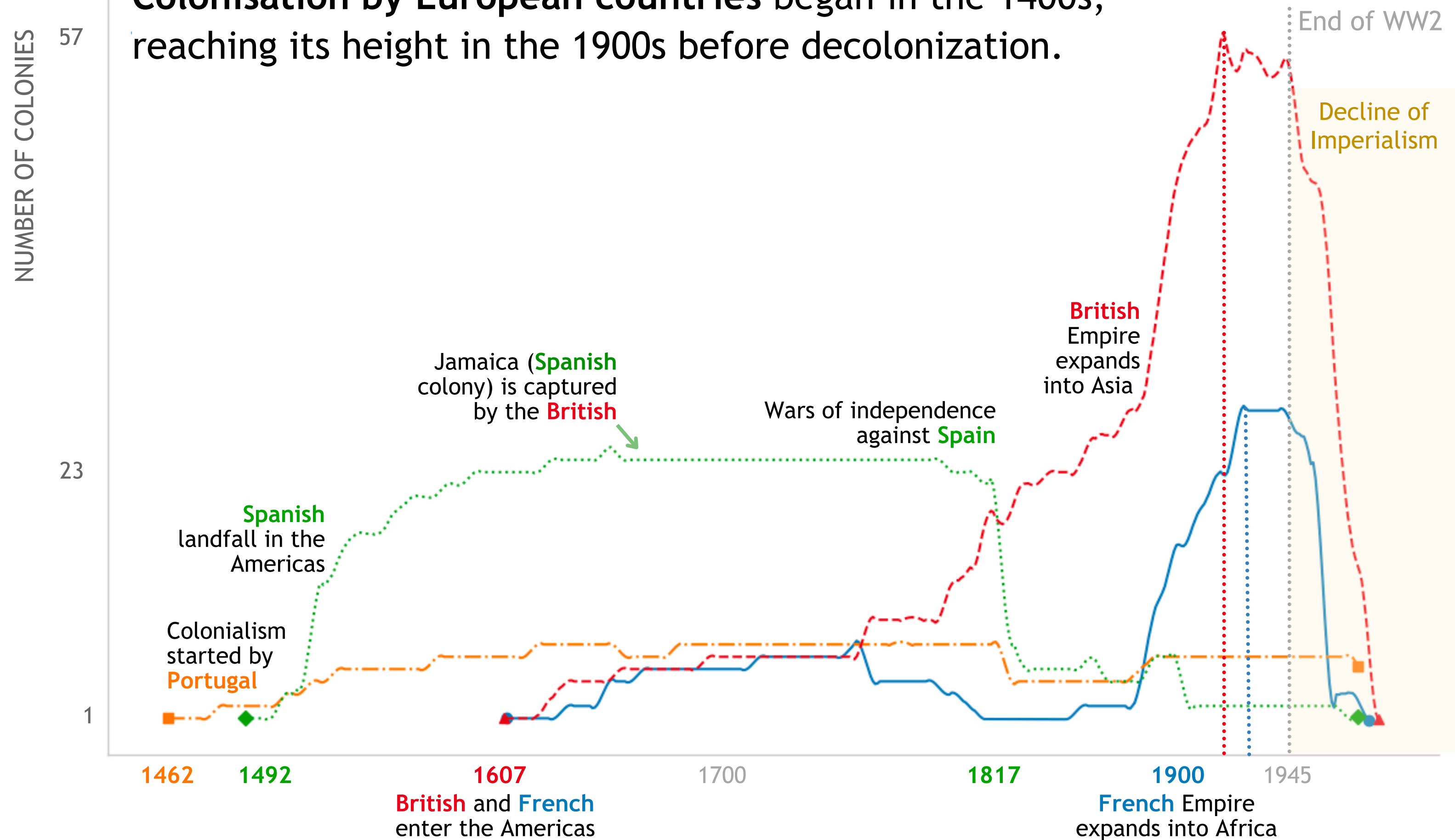


# Number of European Overseas Colonies



**Sequence of historical events:** 1462 - Colonialism started by Portugal. 1492 - Spanish landfall in the Americas. 1607 - British and French enter the Americas. Jamaica (Spanish colony) is captured by the British. 1817 - Wars of independence against Spain. British Empire expands into Asia. 1900 - French empire expands into Africa. 1945 - End of WW2. Decline of Imperialism.

Colonisation by European countries began in the 1400s, reaching its height in the 1900s before decolonization.



# State Capacity

- .1. Original Visualisation from Our World in Data
- .2. Conventional Visualisation [Adapted from (1)]
- .3. Data Storytelling Enhanced Version of (2)

# State capacity index

The index captures the extent to which the state controls its territory, sustainably raises sufficient resources, and has skilled and impartial security forces and public servants. Higher scores mean more capacity.

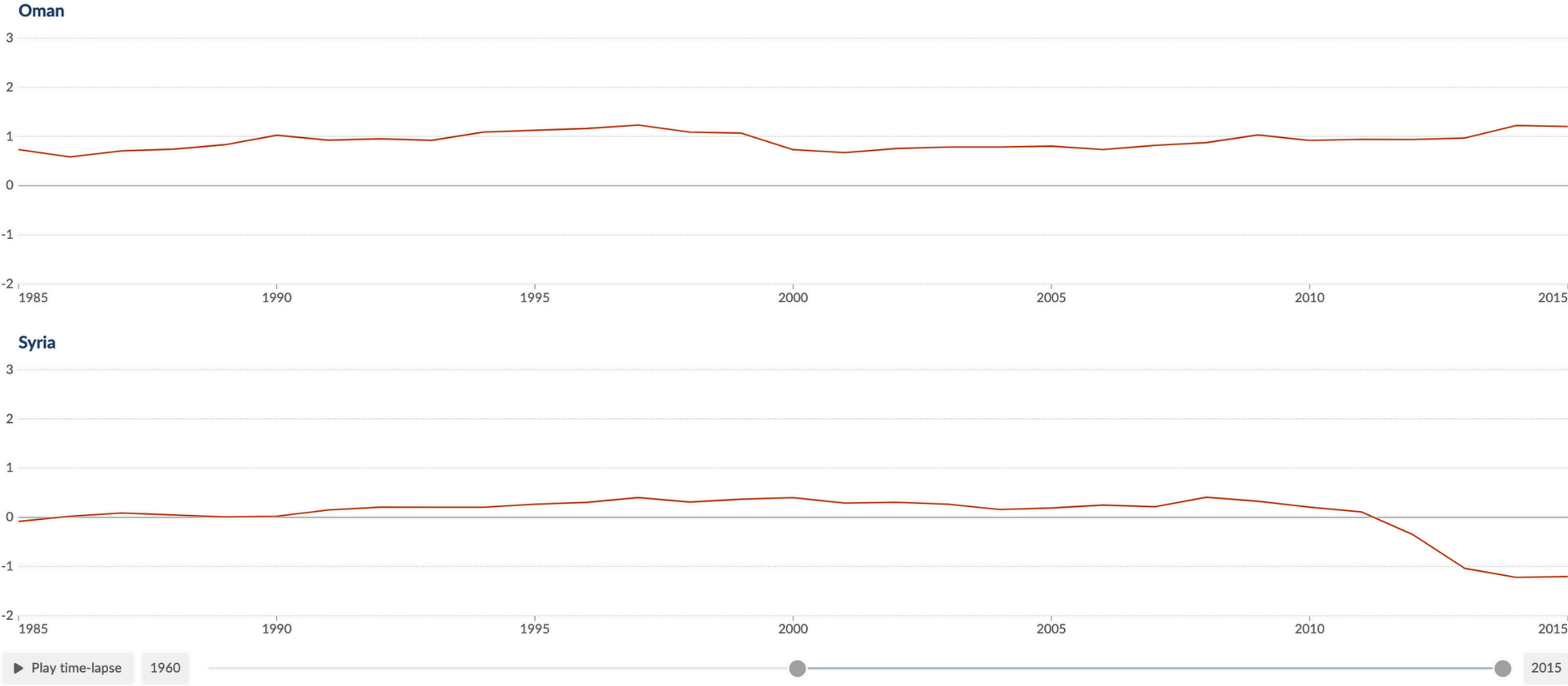
Table

Map

Chart

Edit countries and regions

Settings



Data source: Jonathan Hanson and Rachel Sigman (2021); Population based on various sources (2023) – [Learn more about this data](#)  
OurWorldInData.org/state-capacity | CC BY

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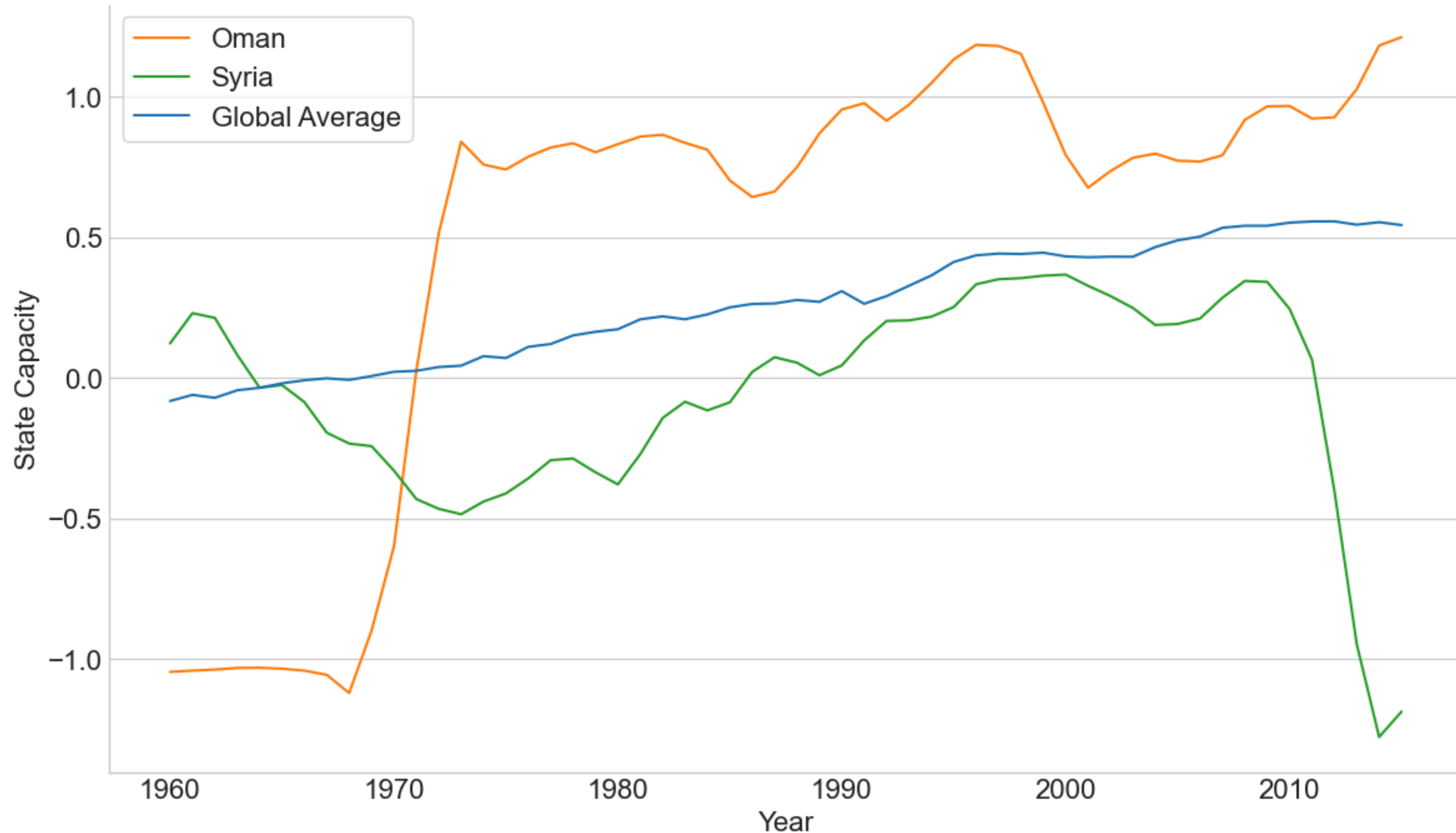
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Note: Filtered for Oman & Syria

# State Capacity

State captures the extent to which the state sustainably raises sufficient resources, and has skilled and impartial security forces and public servants.

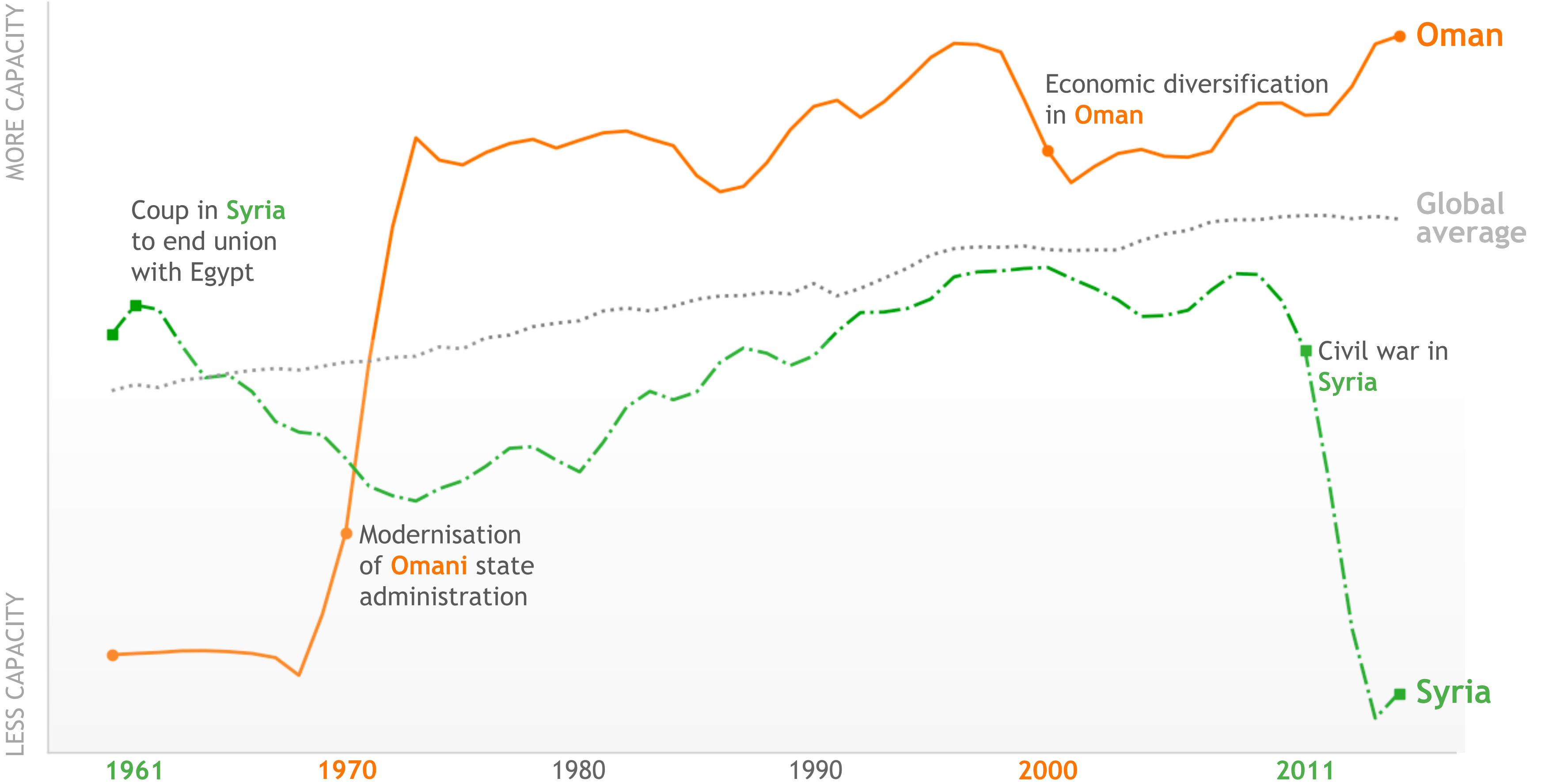


**Sequence of historical events:** 1961 - Coup in Syria to end union with Egypt. 1970 - Modernisation of Omani state administration. 2000 - Economic diversification in Oman. 2011 - Civil war in Syria.



State capacity **improvements** span worldwide, though conflicts have led to **decreases** in some

*State capacity is the extent to which the state sustainably raises sufficient resources, and has skilled and impartial security forces and public servants.*



# Effective Control of Territory by Government

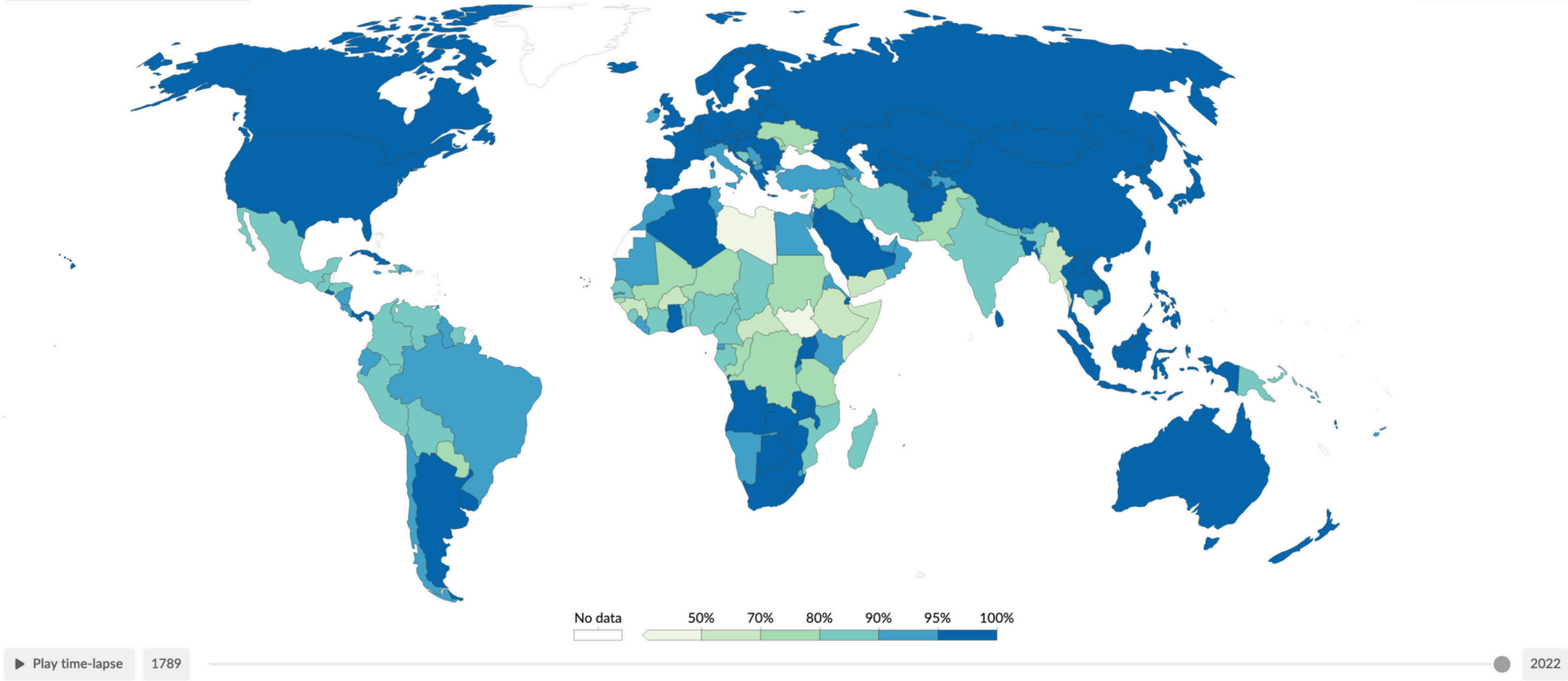
- .(1). Original Visualisation from Our World in Data
- .(2). Conventional Visualisation [Adapted from (1)]
- .(3). Data Storytelling Enhanced Version of (2)

# Percentage of territory effectively controlled by government, 2022

Based on the expert estimates by V-Dem. They consider the extent to which the government is recognized as the main authority, or rejected by others, such as insurgent groups, criminal organizations, or other countries.

Table Map Chart

World



Data source: V-Dem (2023) – [Learn more about this data](#)

Note: Values are missing if the country is not independent.

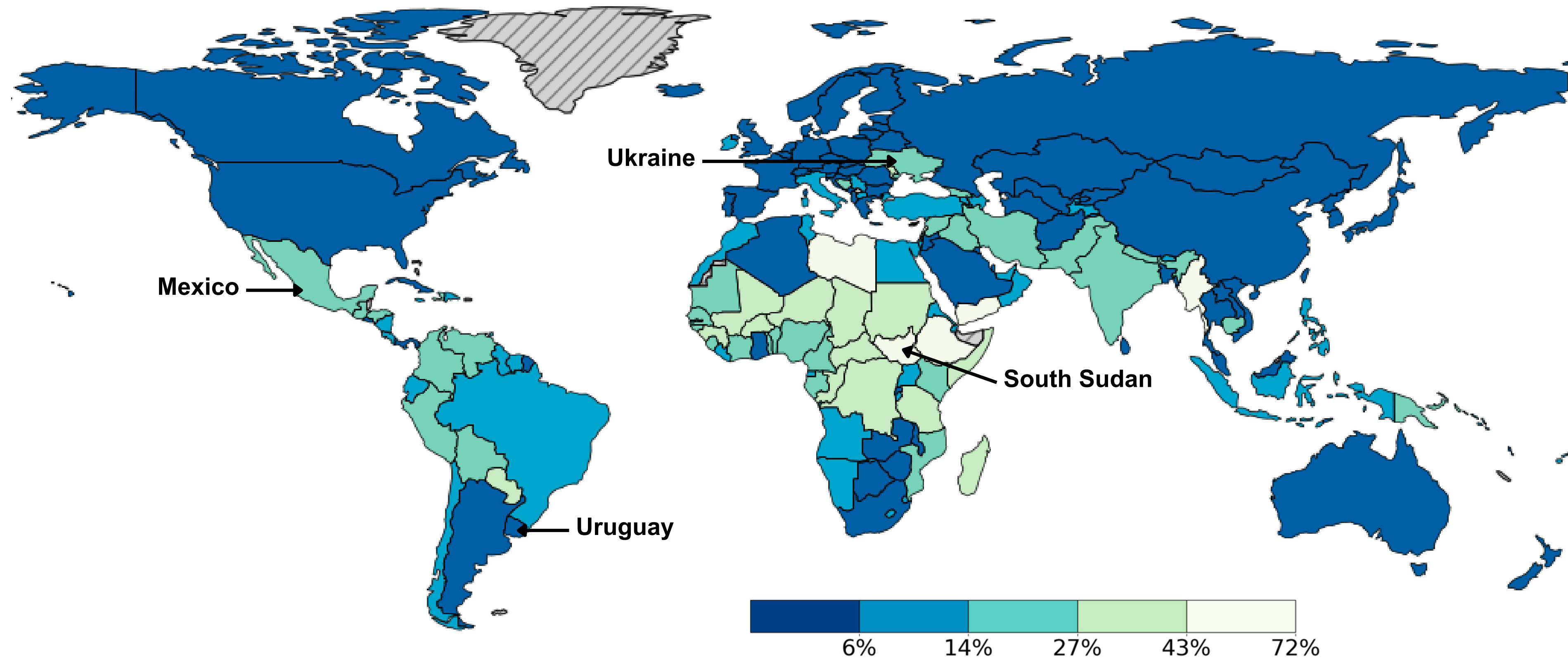
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# Percentage of territory not effectively controlled by the government (2022)

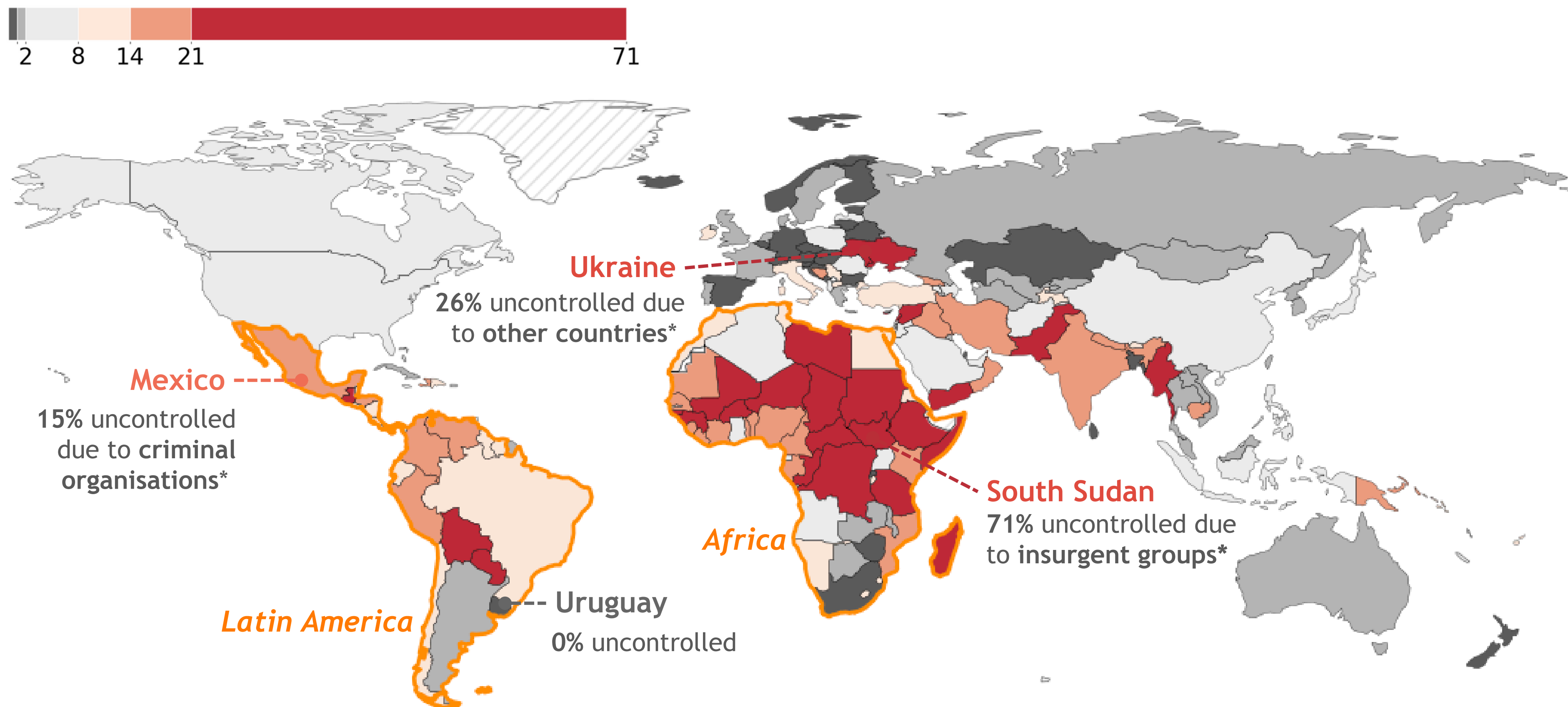


Mexico - 15% uncontrolled due to criminal organisations\*. Uruguay - 0% uncontrolled\*. Ukraine - 26% uncontrolled due to other countries\*.

South Sudan - 71% uncontrolled due to insurgent groups\*

\*among other factors

In 2022, while governments held authority over the majority of territories, there existed a *percentage of uncontrolled territory* in regions of **Latin America** and **Africa**.



\*among other factors

# **Tax Revenue (Percentage of GDP)**

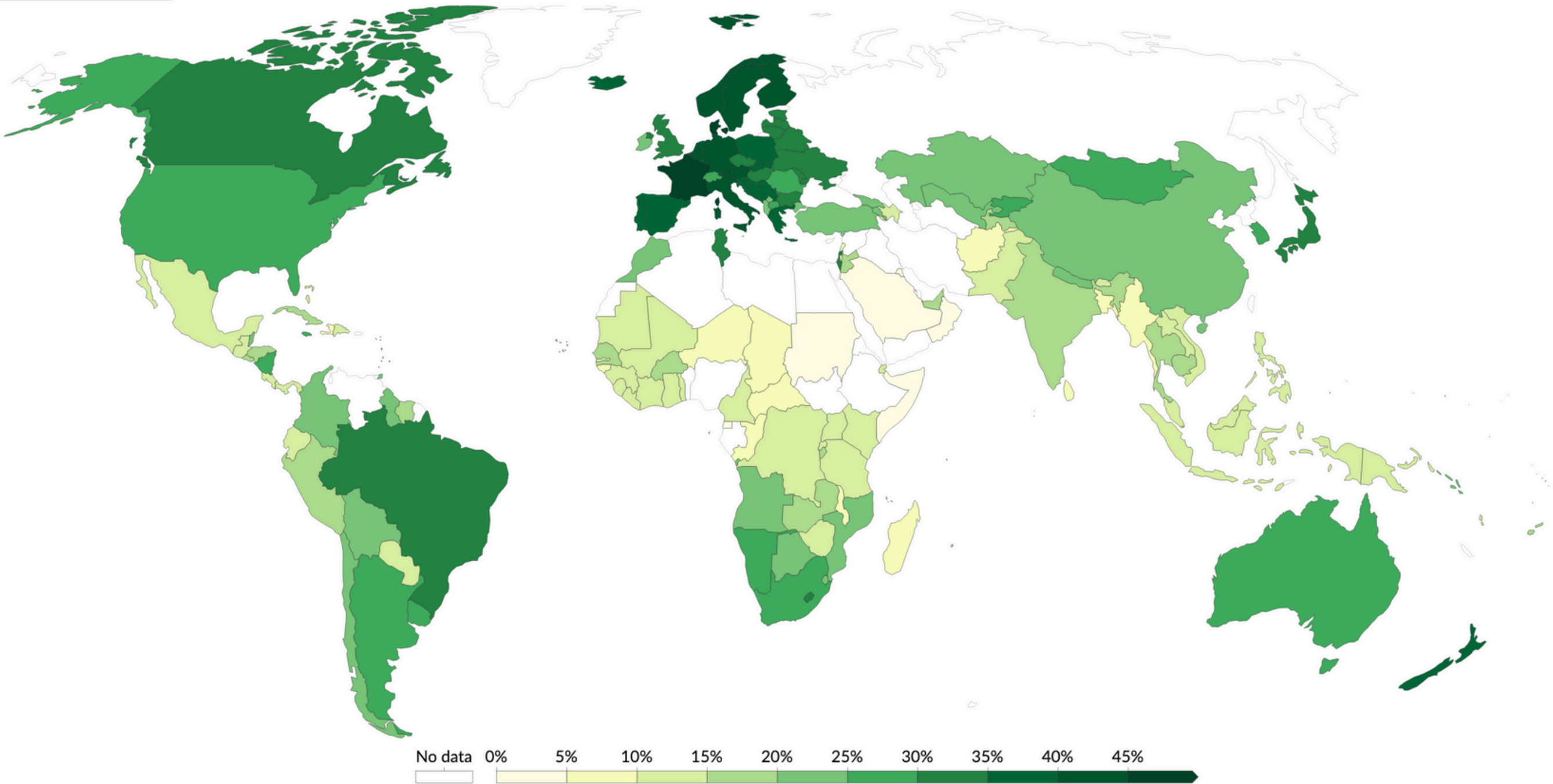
- .1. Original Visualisation from Our World in Data
- .2. Conventional Visualisation [Adapted from (1)]
- .3. Data Storytelling Enhanced Version of (2)

# Tax revenues as a share of GDP, 2022

Direct and indirect taxes as well as social contributions included.

Table Map Chart

World



Play time-lapse 1980

2022

Data source: UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset (2023) – [Learn more about this data](#)

OurWorldInData.org/taxation | CC BY

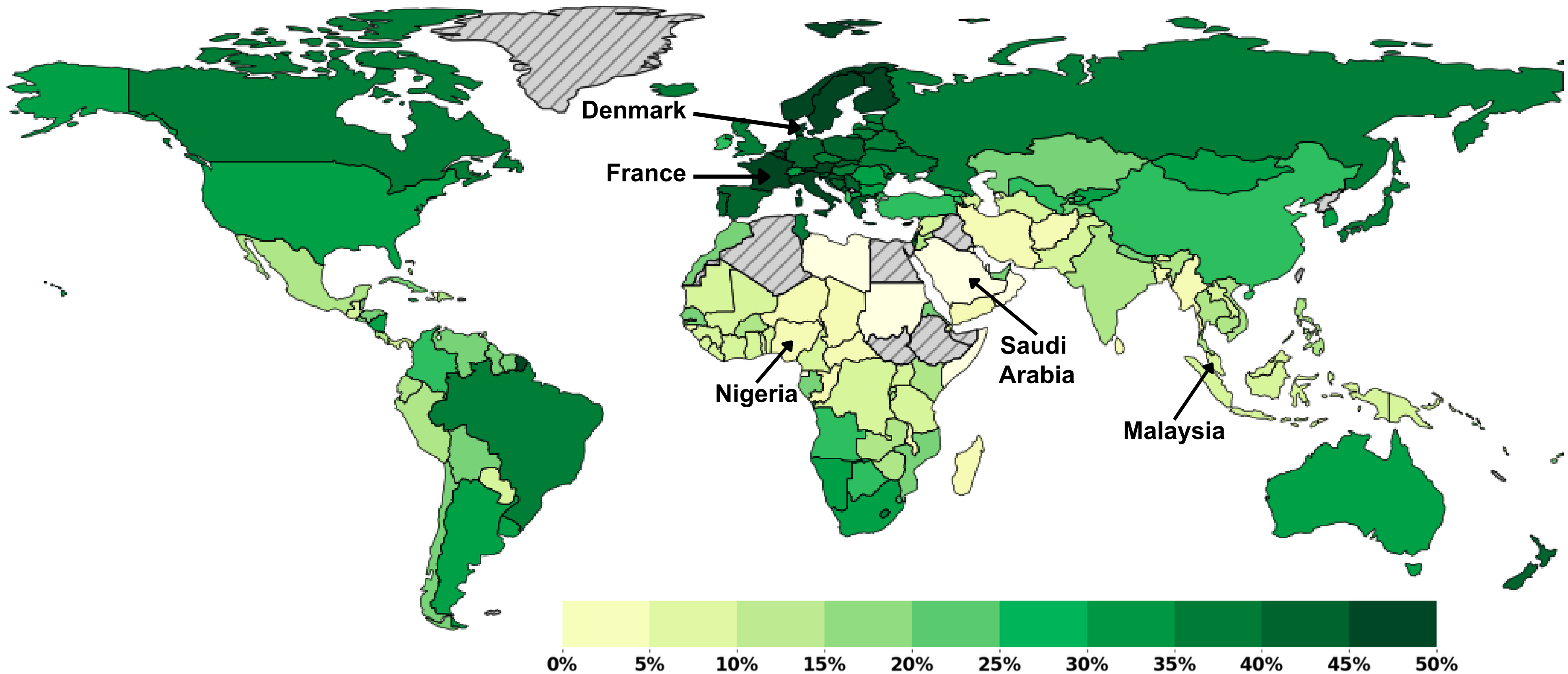
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# Tax revenue as share of GDP (2022)



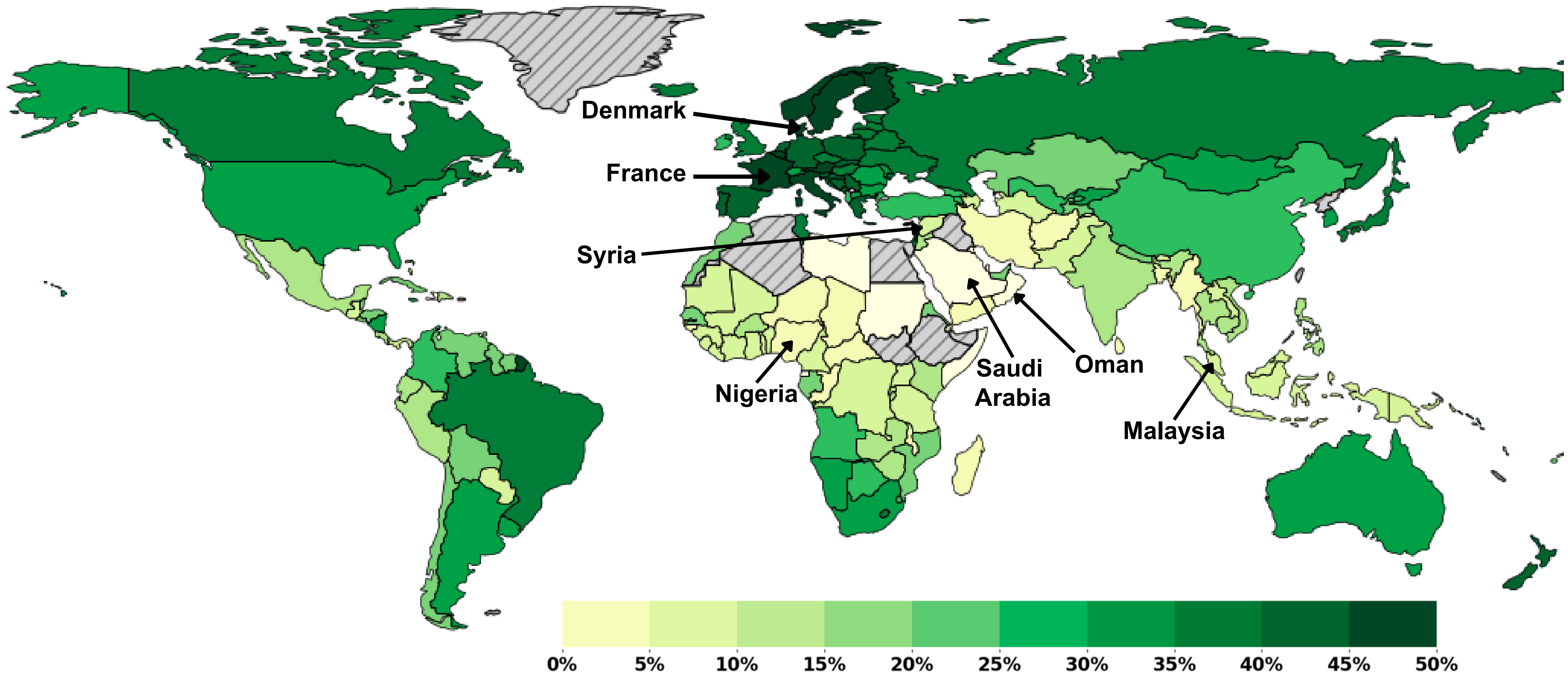
Denmark 48%. France 47%. Nigeria 7% due to administrative inefficiencies\*. Saudi Arabia 4% due to abundant resources (oil reserves)\*.

Malaysia 12% due to policy to attract investment\*.

\*among other factors



# Tax revenue as share of GDP (2022)

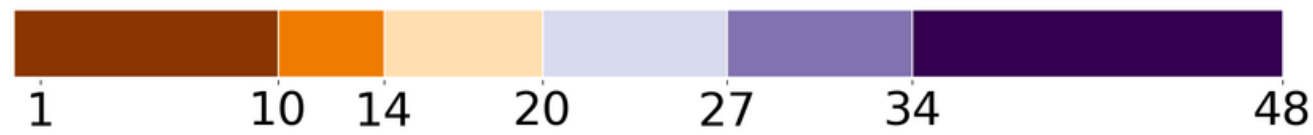


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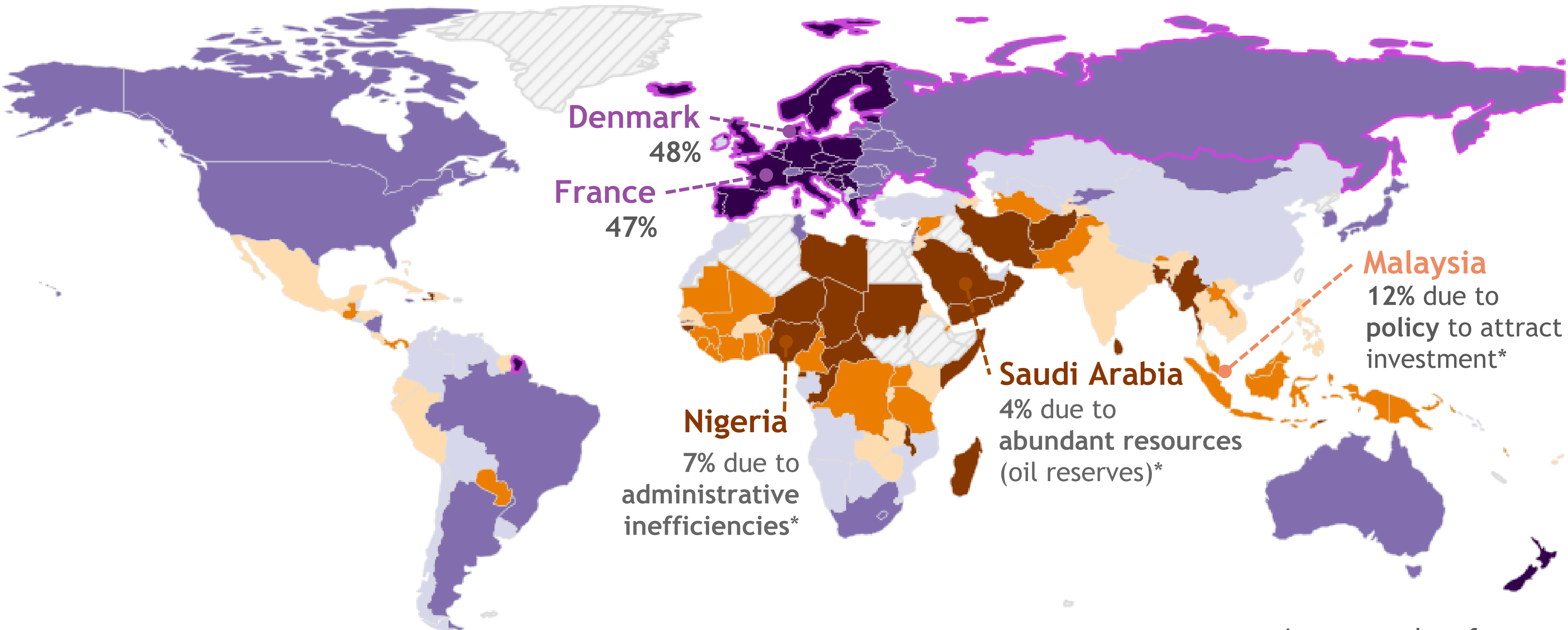
Malaysia 12% due to policy to attract investment\*.

\*among other factors

# Tax revenues as share of GDP in 2022 varied widely globally for diverse reasons.

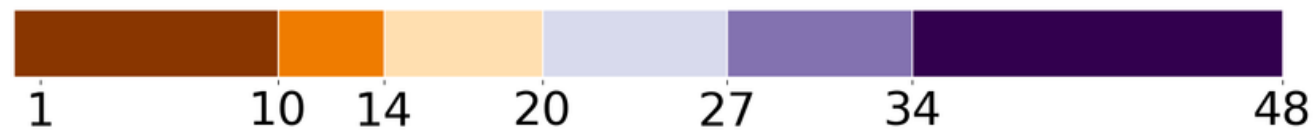


European countries tend to have higher taxes

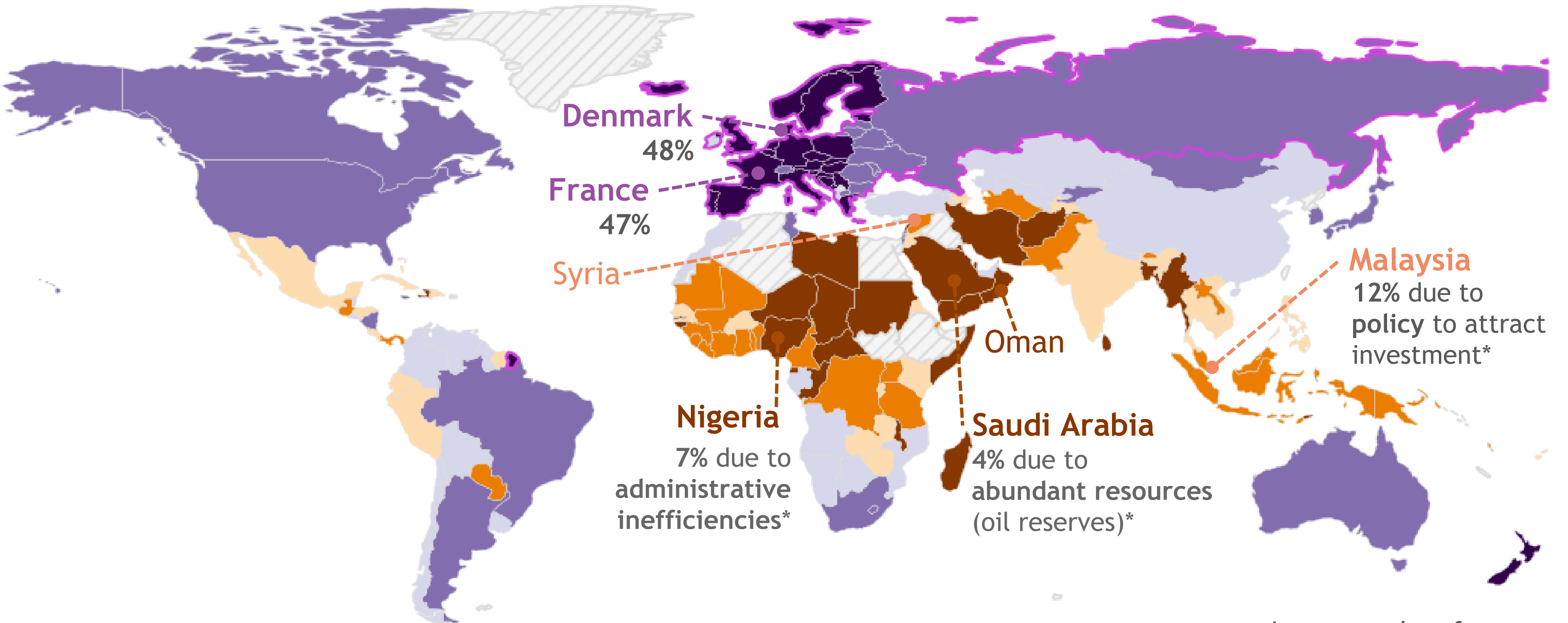


\*among other factors

# Tax revenues as share of GDP in 2022 varied widely globally for diverse reasons.



European countries tend to have higher taxes



\*among other factors