ESS7-2014, ed. 2.1 - Multilevel Data

Study Documentation

December 28, 2018

Metadata Production

Identification	ESS7MDHe02.1

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Overview

Identification	ESS7MDHe02.1

Abstract

ESS Multilevel Data
The purpose of the ESS MD is to make it easier for the research community to analyse the ESS-respondents with reference to the context they live in.

There are numerous sources containing contextual data. The ESS MD does not contain everything available. The selection of variables is based on the recommendations in the report of the ESS Upgrade and Planning Group on Contextual Data: 'Conceptual and Statistical Issues in Multilevel Analysis'.

Citation Requirement
Users are obligated to refer to producer and distributor of the data by writing the following in forewords or footnotes of publications: "(Some of) the data applied in the analysis in this publication is based on the ESS Multilevel Data. The data is provided by [Original data source], and prepared and made available by NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. Neither [Original data source] nor NSD are responsible for the analyses/interpretation of the data presented here."

Individual Level
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, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

All respondents from ESS round 7 are included. The following topics are covered in the ESS Round 7 data:
• Media and social trust
• Politics
• Subjective well-being, social exclusion, religion, national and ethnic identity
• Immigration
• Health and Inequality
• Gender, Year of birth and Household grid
• Socio-demographics
• Human values

Country Level Data
Contains contextual information on all countries covered in ESS7-2014.

The country level data have been compiled from various well-known sources:
• Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database/)
• OECD (http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx)
• UNESCO (http://uis.unesco.org/)
• The United Nations (http://data.un.org/)
• World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator)
• Freedom House (http://www.freedomhouse.org/)
• Bertelsmann Stiftung (http://www.bti-project.org)
• The CIRI Human Rights Project (http://www.humanrightsdata.com/)
• Democracy Barometer (http://www.democracybarometer.org/)
• The Comparative Political Data Sets (http://cpds-data.org/index.php/data)
• Database of Political Institutions (https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/7408)
• Transparency International (http://www.transparency.org/)

And the following topics are covered:
• Demography: Area of the region, Median age, Old age dependency ratio, Population size, Population density, Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization, Demographic balance and crude rates
• Economy: GDP per Capita, Gini coefficient, Social expenditure, Unemployment
• Education: Enrolment statistics, Number of Students
• Composite measures: Human development index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Freedom in the World, Bertelsmann Transformation Index, CIRI Human Rights Project, Democracy Barometer, Worldwide Governance Indicators
• Political institutions: Comparative Political Data Set, Database of Political Institutions
• Health: Fertility rate, Life expectancy, Infant mortality rate, Health expenditure, Health workforce, World Bank health indicators
• Crime: International homicide rate, Corruption Perceptions Index, Crimes recorded by the police, Prison population
• Immigration: Immigrants, Emigrants, Asylum applicants, Foreigners, Migrant Integration Policy Index, OECD International Migration Database

ESS Regional Level Data
Contains contextual information on all countries covered in ESS7-2014.

NUTS data have been compiled from Eurostat (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home).

And the following topics are covered:
• Demography: Area of the region, Population size, Population density, Demographic balance and crude rates
• Economy: GDP per Capita, Unemployment
• Education: Number of Students
• Health: Fertility rate, Life expectancy, Infant mortality rate, Health workforce
• Crime: Crimes recorded by the police

For further information on the data and data sources, see the documentation of variable groups.
In case of any discrepancy between the data presented here and the data presented on the original data sources' websites or publications, the user should rely on the data presented by the original data source.

Countries	

Files Description

Dataset contains 3 file(s)

ESS7e02_1	
# Cases	40185
# Variable(s)	605
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): ess7_id (Identification of each respondent in ESS7) , cntry (Country) , ess7_reg (ESS7 region code) , nuts1 (Nutscode level 1 2014) , nuts2 (Nutscode level 2 2014) , nuts3 (Nutscode level 3 2014)

ESSMD_2016_cntry	
# Cases	21
# Variable(s)	3802
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): cntry (Country)

ESSMD_2016_reg7	
# Cases	251
# Variable(s)	950
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): cntry (Country) , ess7_reg (ESS7 region code)

Variables Group(s)

Dataset contains 81 group(s) total - showing a subset of 8

Group GDP, Eurostat

Data source
Eurostat
Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union situated in Luxembourg. Its task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. The data presented here have been compiled by the ESS MDR from the Eurostat dissemination database (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database).

Variable information
Short description
Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator calculated by Eurostat based on data from the European System of Accounts ESA 1995, using a harmonized methodology. The ESA95 indicators are sent to Eurostat by the National Statistical Institutes. GDP (gross domestic product) is an indicator of the economic activity of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. For more information see the source datasets here (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=nama_r_e3gdp) and here (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=nama_10r_3gdp).

Geographical coverage
All ESS countries covered, except for Switzerland.

Time coverage
2000-2014

Last update
23/02/16

Date of extraction
13/10/16

Variables

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
15	c_gdp_eurhab_20	[COUNTRY] GDP at current market prices - Euro per inhabitant 2014	continuous	numeric-8.2	20	1	-

Group Gini coefficient

Data source
Eurostat
Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union situated in Luxembourg. Its task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. The data presented here have been compiled by the ESS MDR from the Eurostat dissemination database (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database).

Variable information
Short description
Gini coefficient based on equivalised household disposable income, after or before taxes and transfers. The Gini coefficient is defined as the area between the Lorenz curve (which plots cumulative shares of the population, from the poorest to the richest, against the cumulative share of income that they receive) and the 45° line, taken as a ratio of the whole triangle. The values of the Gini coefficient range between 0, in the case of "perfect equality" (i.e. each share of the population gets

the same share of income), and 1, in the case of "perfect inequality" (i.e. all income goes to the individual with the highest income).

To take into account the impact of differences in household size and composition, the total disposable household income is "equivalised". The equivalised income attributed to each member of the household is calculated by dividing the total disposable income of the household by the equivalisation factor. Equivalisation factors can be determined in various ways. Eurostat applies an equivalisation factor calculated according to the OECD-modified scale first proposed in 1994 - which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first person aged 14 or more, a weight of 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or more and a weight of 0.3 to persons aged 0-13.

Data sources and compilation practices
Data for most countries are drawn from household surveys, but in the case of several Nordic countries they come from comprehensive population registers integrated with survey data. The use of household surveys implies that data are affected by various sampling and non-sampling errors, whose importance can vary from country to country. It also implies that the data exclude some people at the bottom of the income distribution, such as those without a regular address (e.g. homeless), irregular residents and people living in institutions. Survey results may also be affected by under-reporting, which may be especially significant at the top and bottom of the distribution.
For more information see the source dataset (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=ilc_di12).

Geographical coverage
All ESS countries covered, except for Israel.

Time coverage
1995-2016

Last update
28/03/17

Date of extraction
04/04/17

Missing values
Data is missing for the following observations:

• AT: 2002, 2016
• BE: 2002, 2016
• CH: 1995-2006, 2016
• CZ: 1995-2000, 2002-2004, 2016
• DE: 2002-2004, 2016
• DK: 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2016
• EE: 1995-1999, 2003, 2016
• ES: 2003, 2016
• FI: 1995, 2003
• FR: 2003, 2016
• GB: 2003-2004, 2016
• HU: 1995-1999, 2003-2004
• IE: 2002, 2016
• LT: 1995-1999, 2002-2004, 2016
• NL: 2003-2004, 2016
• NO: 1995-2002, 2016
• PL: 1995-1999, 2002-2004, 2016
• PT: 2002-2003, 2016
• SE: 1995-1996, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2016
• SI: 1995-1999, 2003-2004, 2016

Variables

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
20	c_gini_2014	[COUNTRY] Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income 2014	continuous	numeric-5.2	20	1	-

Group Worldwide Governance Indicators

Data source
The World Bank
The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project is based on a research program of the World Bank. The indicators are a compilation of the perceptions of a very diverse group of respondents, collected in large number of surveys and other cross-country assessments of governance. Some of these instruments capture the views of firms, individuals, and public officials in the countries being assessed. Others reflect the views of NGOs and aid donors with considerable experience in the countries being assessed, while others are based on the assessments of commercial risk-rating agencies.

Data Citation
The World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators The WGI are produced by:
Daniel Kaufmann, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) and Brookings Institution
Aart Kraay, World Bank Development Research Group

Variable information
Short description
The Worldwide Governance Indicators comprise the following variables:
• Voice and Accountability: capturing perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.
• Political Stability and Absence of Violence: capturing perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.
• Government Effectiveness: capturing 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.
• Regulatory Quality: capturing perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
• Rule of Law: capturing perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
• Control of Corruption: capturing perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

Data sources
The WGI compile and summarize information from 32 existing data sources that report the views and experiences of citizens, entrepreneurs, and experts in the public, private and NGO sectors from around the world, on the quality of various aspects of governance. The WGI draw on four different types of source data:
• Surveys of households and firms (9 data sources including the Afrobarometer surveys, Gallup World Poll, and Global Competitiveness Report survey)
• Commercial business information providers (4 data sources including the Economist Intelligence Unit, Global Insight, Political Risk Services)
• Non-governmental organizations (11 data sources including Global Integrity, Freedom House, Reporters Without Borders)
• Public sector organizations (8 data sources including the CPIA assessments of World Bank and regional development banks, the EBRD Transition Report, French Ministry of Finance Institutional Profiles Database)

Geographical coverage
All ESS countries covered.

Time coverage

1996-2015

Last update
2016

Date of extraction
12/04/17

Variables

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
50	c_effectiveness_2	[COUNTRY] Government effectiveness 2014	continuous	numeric-4.2	21	0	-

Group ID variables

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	ess7_id	Identification of each respondent in ESS7	discrete	character-11	40185	0	-
2	cntry	Country	discrete	character-2	40185	0	5. Country

Group Politics

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
71	stflife	How satisfied with life as a whole	discrete	numeric-2.0	40057	128	B20. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? Please answer using this card, where 0 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied.
73	stfgov	How satisfied with the national government	discrete	numeric-2.0	39003	1182	B22. Now thinking about the [country] government, how satisfied are you with the way it is doing its job?
75	stfedu	State of education in country nowadays	discrete	numeric-2.0	38505	1680	B24. Now, using this card, please say what you think overall about the state of education in [country] nowadays?

Group Subjective well-being, social exclusion, religion, national and ethnic identity

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
68	blgetmg	Belong to minority ethnic group in country	discrete	numeric-1.0	39653	532	C24. Do you belong to a minority ethnic group in [country]?

Group Gender, Year of birth and Household grid

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
2	gndr	Gender	discrete	numeric-1.0	40163	22	F21. CODE SEX, respondent
16	agea	Age of respondent, calculated	continuous	numeric-4.0	40086	99	F31b. Age of respondent, calculated
17	yrbrn	Year of birth	continuous	numeric-4.0	40086	99	F31a. And in what year were you born?

Group Socio-demographics

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
17	eisced	Highest level of education, ES - ISCED	discrete	numeric-2.0	40044	141	F15. Generated variable: Highest level of education, ES - ISCED
138	eiscedf	Father's highest level of education, ES - ISCED	discrete	numeric-2.0	34390	5795	F52. Generated variable: Father's highest level of education, ES - ISCED

Variables Description

Dataset contains 5357 variable(s) total - showing a subset of 14

File : ESS7e02_1

ess7_id: Identification of each respondent in ESS7

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=40185 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

cntry: Country

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=40185 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	5. Country

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
AT	Austria	1795	4.5%
BE	Belgium	1769	4.4%
CH	Switzerland	1532	3.8%
CZ	Czech Republic	2148	5.3%
DE	Germany	3045	7.6%
DK	Denmark	1502	3.7%
EE	Estonia	2051	5.1%
ES	Spain	1925	4.8%
FI	Finland	2087	5.2%
FR	France	1917	4.8%
GB	United Kingdom	2264	5.6%
HU	Hungary	1698	4.2%
IE	Ireland	2390	5.9%
IL	Israel	2562	6.4%
LT	Lithuania	2250	5.6%
NL	Netherlands	1919	4.8%
NO	Norway	1436	3.6%
PL	Poland	1615	4.0%
PT	Portugal	1265	3.1%
SE	Sweden	1791	4.5%
SI	Slovenia	1224	3.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.
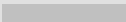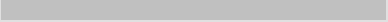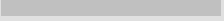
stflife: How satisfied with life as a whole

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-10] [Missing=*/77/88/99]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=40057 /-] [Invalid=128 /-]
Pre-question	CARD 13
Literal question	B20. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? Please answer using this card, where 0 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	Extremely dissatisfied	515	1.3%
1	1	333	0.8%
2	2	813	2.0%
3	3	1403	3.5%
4	4	1625	4.1%
5	5	4198	10.5%

File : ESS7e02_1
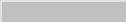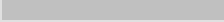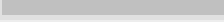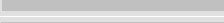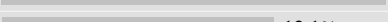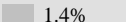
stflife: How satisfied with life as a whole

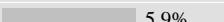| Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
6	6	3413	8.5%
7	7	6915	17.3%
8	8	10448	26.1%
9	9	5961	14.9%
10	Extremely satisfied	4433	11.1%
77	Refusal	16	
88	Don't know	106	
99	No answer	6	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stfgov: How satisfied with the national government

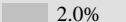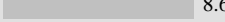| Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-10] [Missing=*/77/88/99]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39003 /-] [Invalid=1182 /-]
Pre-question	STILL CARD 13
Literal question	B22. Now thinking about the [country] government, how satisfied are you with the way it is doing its job?
Post-question	Still use this card.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	Extremely dissatisfied	3843	9.9%
1	1	2249	5.8%
2	2	4075	10.4%
3	3	4944	12.7%
4	4	4945	12.7%
5	5	6665	17.1%
6	6	4716	12.1%
7	7	4393	11.3%
8	8	2314	5.9%
9	9	553	1.4%
10	Extremely satisfied	306	0.8%
77	Refusal	67	
88	Don't know	1103	
99	No answer	12	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stfedu: State of education in country nowadays

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-10] [Missing=*/77/88/99]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=38505 /-] [Invalid=1680 /-]
Pre-question	CARD 14
Literal question	B24. Now, using this card, please say what you think overall about the state of education in [country] nowadays?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	Extremely bad	1067	2.8%
1	1	787	2.0%
2	2	1924	5.0%
3	3	3304	8.6%

File : ESS7e02_1

stfedu: State of education in country nowadays

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	4	3991	10.4%
5	5	5896	15.3%
6	6	5340	13.9%
7	7	6661	17.3%
8	8	5935	15.4%
9	9	2406	6.2%
10	Extremely good	1194	3.1%
77	Refusal	13	
88	Don't know	1661	
99	No answer	6	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

blgetmg: Belong to minority ethnic group in country

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/7/8/9]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39653 /-] [Invalid=532 /-]
Literal question	C24. Do you belong to a minority ethnic group in [country]?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	2568	6.5%
2	No	37085	93.5%
7	Refusal	11	
8	Don't know	446	
9	No answer	75	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

gndr: Gender

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/9]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=40163 /-] [Invalid=22 /-]
Literal question	F21. CODE SEX, respondent

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Male	18871	47.0%
2	Female	21292	53.0%
9	No answer	22	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

agea: Age of respondent, calculated

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 14-114] [Missing=*/999]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=40086 /-] [Invalid=99 /-] [Mean=49.282 /-] [StdDev=18.741 /-]
Literal question	F31b. Age of respondent, calculated

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
999	Not available	99	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

yrbrn: Year of birth

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1900-2000] [Missing=*/7777/8888/9999]

File : ESS7e02_1

yrbrn: Year of birth

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=40086 /-] [Invalid=99 /-] [Mean=1965.137 /-] [StdDev=18.758 /-]
Literal question	F31a. And in what year were you born?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
7777	Refusal	64	
8888	Don't know	29	
9999	No answer	6	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

eisced: Highest level of education, ES - ISCED

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-55] [Missing=*/77/88/99]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=40044 /-] [Invalid=141 /-]
Literal question	F15. Generated variable: Highest level of education, ES - ISCED
Notes	European survey version of ISCED. Recoded from the ESS harmonised variable EDULVLB. For further details, please see ESS7 - 2014 Documentation Report, Appendix A1 Education. Austria: The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since previous rounds. Germany: The implementation of the underlying questionnaire items have changed since ESS6-2012. Netherlands: The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since ESS6-2012. Spain: The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since ESS6-2012. United Kingdom: The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since ESS6-2012. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country reports in the ESS7-2014 Documentation Report.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	Not possible to harmonise into ES-ISCED	0	
1	ES-ISCED I , less than lower secondary	4085	10.2%
2	ES-ISCED II, lower secondary	6760	16.9%
3	ES-ISCED IIIb, lower tier upper secondary	7213	18.0%
4	ES-ISCED IIIa, upper tier upper secondary	7094	17.7%
5	ES-ISCED IV, advanced vocational, sub-degree	5671	14.2%
6	ES-ISCED V1, lower tertiary education, BA level	4366	10.9%
7	ES-ISCED V2, higher tertiary education, >= MA level	4730	11.8%
55	Other	125	0.3%
77	Refusal	54	
88	Don't know	74	
99	No answer	13	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

eiscedf: Father's highest level of education, ES - ISCED

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-55] [Missing=*/77/88/99]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=34390 /-] [Invalid=5795 /-]
Literal question	F52. Generated variable: Father's highest level of education, ES - ISCED
Notes	European survey version of ISCED. Recoded from the ESS harmonised variable EDULVLFB. For further details, please see ESS7-2014 Documentation Report, Appendix A1 Education. Austria: The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since previous rounds. Germany: The implementation of the underlying questionnaire items have changed since ESS6-2012. Hungary: The country-specific questionnaire item fielded did not contain sufficient level of detail to generate EISCEDF. Netherlands:The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since ESS6-2012. Spain: The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since ESS6-2012. United Kingdom: The underlying country-specific questionnaire item has changed since ESS6-2012. For further details, please see item 46 in the Country reports in the ESS7-2014 Documentation Report.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	Not possible to harmonise into ES-ISCED	0	

File : ESS7e02_1

eiscedf: Father's highest level of education, ES - ISCED

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	ES-ISCED I , less than lower secondary	11106	32.3%
2	ES-ISCED II, lower secondary	5944	17.3%
3	ES-ISCED IIIb, lower tier upper secondary	6311	18.4%
4	ES-ISCED IIIa, upper tier upper secondary	3401	9.9%
5	ES-ISCED IV, advanced vocational, sub-degree	3043	8.8%
6	ES-ISCED V1, lower tertiary education, BA level	1740	5.1%
7	ES-ISCED V2, higher tertiary education, >= MA level	2705	7.9%
55	Other	140	0.4%
77	Refusal	143	
88	Don't know	3940	
99	No answer	14	
Sysmiss		1698	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File : ESSMD_2016_cntry

c_gdp_eurhab_2014: [COUNTRY] GDP at current market prices - Euro per inhabitant 2014

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 10600-73500] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=20 /-] [Invalid=1 /-] [Mean=30417.565 /-] [StdDev=15707.055 /-]

c_gini_2014: [COUNTRY] Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income 2014

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 23.5-35.6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=20 /-] [Invalid=1 /-] [Mean=29.165 /-] [StdDev=3.746 /-]

# c_effectiveness_2014: [COUNTRY] Government effectiveness 2014	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.532778322696686-2.12800788879394] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=21 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.402 /-] [StdDev=0.433 /-]

File : ESSMD_2016_reg7