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Description of version 2 of the panel dataset on non-trade policy outcome indicators (NTPOID_v2)

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Abstract

This dataset covers an extensive range of non-trade policy outcomes which can be found in trade agreements. The variables measuring these various non-trade outcomes are grouped along four main categories: (1) economics and social rights, (2) political and civil rights, (3) environmental issues, and (4) security issues. The data covers the period from 1960 to 2018 with the number of countries covered being 217. Overall, the number of variables in the dataset is 490, from which 30 are summary indexes which are constructed using principal component analysis.

Keywords

Database, non-trade policy outcomes

JEL Classification : Y100, F600

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1 Introduction*

The objective of the dataset is to cover a wide range of non-trade policy outcomes which are regularly included in trade agreements. The dataset contains variables along four main dimensions: (1) economics and social rights, (2) political and civil rights, (3) environmental issues, and (4) security issues. Table 1 indicates the number of variables for each category. The data span from 1960 to 2018 with the number of countries covered being 217. Overall, the number of variables in the dataset is 490, from which 30 are variables created using principal component analysis.

The variables were obtained from six main sources:

- Database of Political Institutions 2017 Codebook (DPI)
- 2018 Environmental Performance Index Report (EPI)
- International Political Economy Data Resource Version 3.0 – June 2018 (IPE)
- Structural policy indicators database for economic research (SPIDER)
- 2018 Quality of Government dataset (QoG)
- World Development Indicators of the World Bank (2020 September)

The variables in the dataset are labeled including the source dataset’s abbreviation (except for the summary variables which are based on own calculations). All variables starting with `dpi_` originate from the DPI dataset, those starting with `epi_` from the EPI database, those starting with `ipe_` from the IPE database, those with the prefix `sp_` from the SPIDER database, those with `qog_` from the QoG database and those from the World Development Indicators with `wdi_`. The IPE, QoG, and SPIDER datasets are constructed from a combination of many different datasets, some of which are the same. Thus there were often overlapping variables (for example all three contained many variables from the World Development Indicators). There was an attempt to clean all overlapping variables. In addition, the various datasets deal differently with country names, new countries, or countries splitting up. In this dataset these differences are harmonized, with the countries appearing in the data only for the years they officially existed (for example Yugoslavia would be in the dataset all they way up to the years when the country split into Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, with these countries starting in the year they officially became independent countries).

The dataset contains a large number of variables measuring very similar factors. While researchers might aim to control for many of these factors simultaneously, including all in a regression specification would be difficult, due to the high correlation between these variables. In addition, undertaking descriptive analysis can also be challenging with too many variables. Hence this dataset, also contains ‘summary’ variables along a number of categories, constructed from underlying variables using principal component analysis.

Further details on the construction of these summary variables are available in the next section, followed by a section describing the full list of the variables included in the dataset with a short description (label) of each variable, also indicating the original source, time-span, and geographical coverage. ¹

2 Principal Component Analysis

Within each of the four main dimensions (i.e. political rights, economics, security, and environmental issues), there are a large number of variables, many measuring very similar issues. Hence ‘sub-dimensions’ were identified, for which using principal component analysis, summary variables were calculated. Under civil and political rights, 5 summary indexes were calculated: civil rights, women’s rights, corruption, rule of law, and political rights. For economics and social rights, the following summary variables were calculated: gender, minority protection, social

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¹Further details on specific variables can be found in the the documentation of the original datasets.

Categories	Sub-categories	N° of variables
Civil/ political rights	Civil rights	26
	Women's right	9
	Corruption	17
	Rule of Law	18
	Political rights	49
Economics / Social rights	Gender	33
	Minority protection	7
	Social protection	23
	Poverty	6
	Child labor	24
	Business environment	33
	Health	19
	Labor market	21
Education	72	
Security issues		30
Environmental issues		44
Other		25
Pca variables		30

Table 1: Categories and number of variables

protection, poverty, child labor, business environment, health, labor market, education. In addition for security and environment issues, one summary index was created each. Table 2 indicates the number of variables used to construct each summary index and the resulting number of observation for the PCA indexes.

2.0.1 Variables selection process for summary indicators

Most variables in the dataset do not have full coverage over the whole period and countries. When a summary variable is calculated using principal component analysis, for each observation when any of the underlying variable is missing, the summary variable also becomes missing. Hence, in order to choose a set of underlying variables which cover as much of the related factors as possible with the least missing combination, first the patterns of missing observations among the potential underlying variables were analyzed, based on which the underlying variables were selected.

As an attempt to further reduce the missing observations, interpolation was done on the variables used for an alternative principal component. In this case, the missing three years forward and backward were calculated using the average yearly changes of the non-missing observations. Both principal components using interpolated and non-interpolated underlying variables were retained in the dataset.

Subsections	Unmodified groups		Interpolated/extrapolated groups	
	N° of variables used	Observations	N° of variables used	Observations
'cvrights'	16	2775	16	3967
'womenrights'	5	6667	5	7833
'corruption'	7	7423	7	8686
'ruleoflaw'	7	6925	7	7598
'politicalrights'	30	3233	34	3761
'gender'	8	3496	9	3701
'socprotection'	9	676	9	861
'childlabour'	12	119	12	323
'business'	8	1962	9	3623
'health'	7	4190	7	8823
'work'	12	5218	12	5770
'education'	9	2222	10	4993
'security'	11	8075	14	8720
'environment'	10	6419	10	7722
'rel_minority'	2	4440	2	5405

Table 2: Number of variables used and resulting observations for PCA variables

2.0.2 PCA analysis

When constructing the summary indexes for each category, as a first step, all components were retained with an eigenvalue higher than 1.² Then the weighted average summary index was calculated from the retained components based on how much of the variation each component explained. This was done separately using interpolated and non-interpolated underlying variables, resulting in two pca indexes for each category (these pca variables are named `pca_‘subgroupsname’` using non-interpolated and `pcai_‘subgroupsname’` using interpolated underlying variables in the pca construction).

The summary results of the pca analysis are provided in the below tables for the non interpolated (left) and the interpolated subgroup (right). For each constructed pca variable two tables are shown. The first table presents the eigenvalues, proportions and cumulative proportions of the components that have been kept with eigenvalue larger than 1 and the largest component with an eigenvalue lower than 1 (this latter is not included in the weighted average calculations). The second table shows the contribution to the components of each underlying variable used for the pca calculations.

Civil rights ('cwrights') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4
Eigenvalue	9.076	1.991	1.223	0.854	Eigenvalue	8.750	1.820	1.271	0.895
Proportion	0.738	0.162	0.100	0.000	Proportion	0.739	0.154	0.107	0.000
Cumulative	0.738	0.900	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.739	0.893	1.000	0.000

Table 3: cwrights eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
qog ciri polpris	0.242	0.126	-0.017	i qog ciri polpris	0.243	-0.079	0.004
qog ciri tort	0.228	-0.222	0.533	i qog ciri tort	0.224	0.253	0.549
qog fh cl	-0.280	-0.316	0.006	i qog fh cl	-0.288	0.313	-0.003
qog gd ptsa	-0.261	0.209	0.078	i qog gd ptsa	-0.265	-0.195	0.098
qog gd ptss	-0.282	0.196	0.043	i qog gd ptss	-0.282	-0.172	0.066
qog wel citrig	0.305	0.205	0.070	i qog wel citrig	0.309	-0.206	0.068
qog wel par	0.324	0.053	-0.006	i qog wel par	0.322	-0.065	0.012
qog gsd fr	0.287	0.241	-0.031	i qog gsd fr	0.294	-0.247	-0.024
ipe v2x clphy VDEM	0.275	0.168	-0.105	i ipe v2x clphy VDEM	0.280	-0.173	-0.094
qog ciri dommov	0.184	0.271	-0.045	i qog ciri dommov	0.180	-0.260	-0.052
qog ciri kill	0.232	-0.410	-0.164	i qog ciri kill	0.232	0.416	-0.223
ipe disap FA	0.200	-0.213	-0.316	i ipe disap FA	0.178	0.197	-0.285
ipe kill FA	0.232	-0.410	-0.164	i ipe kill FA	0.232	0.416	-0.223
ipe tort FA	0.228	-0.222	0.533	i ipe tort FA	0.224	0.253	0.549
ipe genocide FA	-0.090	0.057	0.500	i ipe genocide FA	-0.087	-0.038	0.431
ipe ss FHP	0.255	0.336	0.026	i ipe ss FHP	0.252	-0.331	0.025

Table 4: cwrights components decomposition

Women's rights ('womenrights') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2		Comp1	Comp2
Eigenvalue	3.391	0.870	Eigenvalue	3.417	0.869
Proportion	1.000	0.000	Proportion	1.000	0.000
Cumulative	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	1.000	0.000

Table 5: womenrights eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

²See for example [4].

	Comp1		Comp1
ipe discrimpop EP	-0.228	i ipe discrimpop EP	-0.228
ipe v2x gender VDEM	0.539	i ipe v2x gender VDEM	0.537
ipe v2x gencl VDEM	0.463	i ipe v2x gencl VDEM	0.465
ipe v2x gens VDEM	0.504	i ipe v2x gens VDEM	0.501
ipe v2x genpp VDEM	0.435	i ipe v2x genpp VDEM	0.439

Table 6: womenrights components decomposition

Corruption ('corruption') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2		Comp1	Comp2
Eigenvalue	5.376	0.711	Eigenvalue	5.257	0.728
Proportion	1.000	0.000	Proportion	1.000	0.000
Cumulative	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	1.000	0.000

Table 7: corruption eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1		Comp1
qog vdem exbribe	0.401	i qog vdem exbribe	0.403
qog vdem excrptps	0.406	i qog vdem excrptps	0.410
qog vdem exembez	0.403	i qog vdem exembez	0.404
qog vdem exthftps	0.407	i qog vdem exthftps	0.409
qog vdem gcrprt	0.355	i qog vdem gcrprt	0.350
qog vdem jucorrdc	0.376	i qog vdem jucorrdc	0.376
qog vdem mecorrpt	0.280	i qog vdem mecorrpt	0.273

Table 8: corruption components decomposition

Rule of law ('ruleoflaw') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2		Comp1	Comp2
Eigenvalue	5.020	0.896	Eigenvalue	5.005	0.901
Proportion	1.000	0.000	Proportion	1.000	0.000
Cumulative	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	1.000	0.000

Table 9: ruleoflaw eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1		Comp1
ipe closed DD	0.176	i ipe closed DD	0.172
ipe v2xcl rol VDEM	0.413	i ipe v2xcl rol VDEM	0.412
ipe v2x jucon VDEM	0.428	i ipe v2x jucon VDEM	0.428
ipe v2xlg legcon VDEM	0.378	i ipe v2xlg legcon VDEM	0.380
ipe v2juhcind VDEM	0.386	i ipe v2juhcind VDEM	0.387
ipe v2juhccomp VDEM	0.397	i ipe v2juhccomp VDEM	0.398
ipe v2cltrnslw VDEM	0.406	i ipe v2cltrnslw VDEM	0.405

Table 10: ruleoflaw components decomposition

Political rights ('politicalrights') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5	Comp6
Eigenvalue	19.971	2.482	1.226	0.974	Eigenvalue	21.899	2.580	1.253	1.120	1.001	0.918
Proportion	0.843	0.105	0.052	0.000	Proportion	0.786	0.093	0.045	0.040	0.036	0.000
Cumulative	0.843	0.948	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.786	0.879	0.924	0.964	1.000	0.000

Table 11: politicalrights eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5	
ipe pl FH	-0.212	-0.033	-0.041	i_ipe_pl_FH	-0.202	-0.019	-0.016	0.099	0.059
ipe v2x freexp thick VDEM	0.208	0.130	0.153	i_ipe_v2x_freexp_thick_VDEM	0.199	0.135	0.162	0.071	0.060
ipe v2x freexp VDEM	0.210	0.104	0.110	i_ipe_v2x_freexp_VDEM	0.201	0.108	0.118	0.063	0.055
ipe v2xme altinf VDEM	0.200	0.151	0.192	i_ipe_v2xme_altinf_VDEM	0.190	0.158	0.204	0.077	0.061
ipe v2x cspart VDEM	0.196	0.075	0.144	i_ipe_v2x_cspart_VDEM	0.184	0.093	0.184	0.179	0.028
ipe v2xcs ccsi VDEM	0.202	0.144	0.141	i_ipe_v2xcs_ccsi_VDEM	0.193	0.151	0.152	0.084	0.033
qog wel ppr	0.211	0.049	0.058	i_qog_wel_ppr	0.196	0.024	0.069	-0.087	-0.047
ipe defacto DD	0.116	0.324	-0.159	i_ipe_defacto_DD	0.104	0.291	-0.118	0.095	-0.047
ipe v2x libdem VDEM	0.218	-0.083	-0.029	i_ipe_v2x_libdem_VDEM	0.207	-0.080	-0.028	0.027	0.051
ipe v2x partipdem VDEM	0.216	-0.035	-0.009	i_ipe_v2x_partipdem_VDEM	0.206	-0.030	-0.015	0.014	0.055
ipe v2x delibdem VDEM	0.216	-0.050	-0.021	i_ipe_v2x_delibdem_VDEM	0.206	-0.046	-0.026	0.023	0.039
ipe v2x egaldem VDEM	0.209	-0.121	-0.096	i_ipe_v2x_egaldem_VDEM	0.199	-0.122	-0.096	0.043	0.086
qog fh polity2	0.216	0.075	0.051	i_qog_fh_polity2	0.206	0.060	0.036	-0.075	-0.008
qog wel regtype	0.184	0.014	0.063	i_qog_wel_regtype	0.162	-0.019	0.048	-0.150	-0.156
qog chga hinst	-0.179	-0.058	0.023	i_qog_chga_hinst	-0.159	-0.051	0.126	0.120	-0.093
qog gsd cg	0.213	-0.042	0.055	i_qog_fh_pr	-0.202	-0.021	-0.016	0.099	0.062
qog gsd ia	0.192	-0.250	-0.121	i_qog_gsd_cg	0.202	-0.031	0.079	0.067	0.020
qog h polcon3	0.176	0.108	0.071	i_qog_gsd_ia	0.181	-0.250	-0.091	0.084	-0.042
qog h polcon5	0.192	0.034	0.030	i_qog_h_polcon3	0.166	0.088	-0.054	-0.092	0.060
qog p polity	0.208	0.119	0.060	i_qog_h_polcon5	0.177	0.021	-0.072	-0.106	0.080
ipe exselec DD	-0.052	-0.409	0.272	i_qog_p_polity	0.197	0.106	0.034	-0.078	0.019
ipe legselec DD	0.078	0.208	-0.509	i_ipe_v2x_clpol_VDEM	0.200	0.146	0.112	0.047	0.060
ipe v2x suffr VDEM	0.035	0.216	-0.457	i_ipe_exselec_DD	-0.064	-0.367	0.319	-0.027	0.308
ipe v2xel frefair VDEM	0.204	-0.075	-0.092	i_ipe_legselec_DD	0.074	0.163	-0.575	-0.120	-0.438
ipe v2xdd dd VDEM	0.051	0.025	-0.367	i_ipe_v2x_polyarchy_VDEM	0.209	0.018	-0.042	0.002	0.038
qog ciri speech	0.161	0.054	0.152	i_ipe_v2xel_frefair_VDEM	0.193	-0.086	-0.107	-0.026	-0.067
qog fh status	-0.203	-0.014	-0.066	i_ipe_v2xdd_dd_VDEM	0.047	0.074	-0.317	0.419	0.343
ipe v2x corr VDEM	-0.155	0.411	0.169	i_qog_ciri_speech	0.128	0.004	0.184	-0.116	-0.107
ipe v2x pubcorr VDEM	-0.164	0.368	0.172	i_qog_fh_status	-0.191	0.002	-0.057	0.102	0.089
ipe v2x execorr VDEM	-0.167	0.343	0.203	i_ipe_v2x_corr_VDEM	-0.138	0.437	0.136	-0.031	0.031
				i_ipe_v2x_pubcorr_VDEM	-0.145	0.406	0.116	-0.071	0.067
				i_ipe_v2x_execorr_VDEM	-0.150	0.378	0.125	-0.103	0.031
				i_qog_ccp_cc	0.001	0.034	0.077	0.769	-0.332
				i_ipe_v2x_suffr_VDEM	0.019	0.134	-0.372	0.026	0.605

Table 12: politicalrights components decomposition

Gender ('gender') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
Eigenvalue	6.033	1.028	0.681	Eigenvalue	6.495	1.189	0.734
Proportion	0.854	0.146	0.000	Proportion	0.845	0.155	0.000
Cumulative	0.854	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.845	1.000	0.000

Table 13: gender eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2		Comp1	Comp2
qog ciri wecon	0.242	0.193	i_qog_ciri_wecon	0.203	0.295
wdi prateratio	0.073	0.947	i_wdi_prateratio	0.045	0.835
qog gea ea1524f	0.379	-0.203	i_qog_gea_ea1524f	0.372	-0.181
qog gea ea2534f	0.397	-0.128	i_qog_gea_ea2534f	0.385	-0.090
qog gea ea3544f	0.402	-0.058	i_qog_gea_ea3544f	0.388	-0.008
qog gea ea4554f	0.403	-0.004	i_qog_gea_ea4554f	0.387	0.058
qog gea ea5564f	0.400	0.033	i_qog_gea_ea5564f	0.382	0.107
qog gea ea65f	0.389	0.059	i_qog_gea_ea65f	0.370	0.148
			i_wdi_gerpf	0.296	-0.372

Table 14: gender components decomposition

Social protection ('socprotection') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5
Eigenvalue	2.552	1.803	1.092	1.008	0.950	Eigenvalue	2.517	1.729	1.066	1.015	0.978
Proportion	0.395	0.279	0.169	0.156	0.000	Proportion	0.398	0.273	0.168	0.160	0.000
Cumulative	0.395	0.675	0.844	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.398	0.671	0.840	1.000	0.000

Table 15: socprotection eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4
sp almp EXPPCT80	0.090	0.308	-0.455	-0.128	i_sp_almp_EXPPCT80	0.017	0.379	-0.306	-0.220
sp Leave Spend	0.506	0.160	0.157	0.237	i_sp_Leave_Spend	0.494	0.178	-0.088	0.221
sp Maternity weeks	-0.024	-0.275	0.167	0.817	i_sp_Maternity_weeks	0.003	-0.290	-0.489	0.603
sp Parental protected	0.531	-0.324	-0.013	-0.251	i_sp_Parental_protected	0.558	-0.254	0.113	-0.160
sp Patleave paid	0.036	0.287	0.596	-0.302	i_sp_Patleave_paid	0.039	0.223	0.759	0.234
sp Total Protected	0.525	-0.364	0.012	-0.127	i_sp_Total_Protected	0.556	-0.298	0.036	-0.064
sp cash family	0.012	0.310	0.511	0.018	i_sp_cash_family	-0.015	0.290	0.077	0.613
sp inkind total	0.382	0.401	-0.004	0.242	i_sp_inkind_total	0.349	0.431	-0.103	0.132
qog vi nmw	-0.171	-0.475	0.352	-0.175	i_qog_vi_nmw	-0.114	-0.518	0.228	0.246

Table 16: socprotection components decomposition

Business ('business') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
Eigenvalue	4.517	1.032	0.773
Proportion	0.814	0.186	0.000
Cumulative	0.814	1.000	0.000

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
Eigenvalue	4.857	1.037	0.897
Proportion	0.824	0.176	0.000
Cumulative	0.824	1.000	0.000

Table 17: business eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2
qog hf business	0.391	-0.118
qog hf efiscore	0.443	-0.047
qog hf financ	0.379	0.207
qog hf invest	0.373	0.284
qog hf monetary	0.259	-0.374
qog shec se	-0.275	0.552
qog hf prights	0.412	-0.050
qog ciri assn	0.236	0.643

	Comp1	Comp2
i qog hf business	0.348	0.001
i qog hf efiscore	0.429	-0.083
i qog hf financ	0.346	0.146
i qog hf invest	0.336	0.314
i qog hf monetary	0.240	-0.514
i qog shec se	-0.279	0.321
i qog fi index pd	0.379	-0.209
i qog hf prights	0.379	0.099
i qog ciri assn	0.200	0.672

Table 18: business components decomposition

Health ('health') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2
Eigenvalue	6.427	0.410
Proportion	1.000	0.000
Cumulative	1.000	0.000

	Comp1	Comp2
Eigenvalue	6.444	0.394
Proportion	1.000	0.000
Cumulative	1.000	0.000

Table 19: health eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1
wdi lifexpf	-0.391
wdi lifexpm	-0.391
wdi mortf	0.377
wdi mortm	0.358
wdi mortnn	0.360
wdi mortu5	0.373
wdi lifexp	-0.393

	Comp1
i wdi lifexpf	-0.391
i wdi lifexpm	-0.391
i wdi mortf	0.377
i wdi mortm	0.359
i wdi mortnn	0.361
i wdi mortu5	0.373
i wdi lifexp	-0.393

Table 20: health components decomposition

Work ('work') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5
Eigenvalue	6.194	2.377	1.606	1.289	0.211
Proportion	0.540	0.207	0.140	0.112	0.000
Cumulative	0.540	0.748	0.888	1.000	0.000

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5
Eigenvalue	6.153	2.388	1.608	1.307	0.217
Proportion	0.537	0.208	0.140	0.114	0.000
Cumulative	0.537	0.746	0.886	1.000	0.000

Table 21: work eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4
wdi empprf	0.346	0.308	-0.026	-0.015
wdi empprt	0.388	0.049	-0.008	0.164
wdi empprm	0.318	-0.286	0.037	0.337
wdi lfpf	0.173	0.545	-0.039	-0.222
wdi lfpfilo15	0.277	0.456	-0.021	-0.030
wdi lfpilo15	0.277	-0.219	-0.021	0.543
wdi lfpmilo15	0.357	0.177	-0.066	0.279
wdi unempfilo	-0.313	0.163	-0.199	0.395
wdi unempilo	-0.309	0.260	-0.237	0.345
wdi unempmilo	-0.300	0.280	-0.245	0.297
wdi empm	-0.141	0.117	0.648	0.230
wdi empf	-0.117	0.223	0.645	0.144

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4
i wdi empprf	0.347	0.308	-0.020	-0.021
i wdi empprt	0.389	0.050	-0.013	0.161
i wdi empprm	0.317	-0.287	0.021	0.341
i wdi lfpf	0.177	0.541	-0.020	-0.225
i wdi lfpfilo15	0.280	0.453	-0.013	-0.033
i wdi lfpilo15	0.274	-0.217	-0.049	0.546
i wdi lfpmilo15	0.357	0.181	-0.077	0.274
i wdi unempfilo	-0.312	0.175	-0.213	0.382
i wdi unempilo	-0.308	0.268	-0.248	0.331
i wdi unempmilo	-0.299	0.286	-0.254	0.284
i wdi empm	-0.142	0.108	0.639	0.260
i wdi empf	-0.116	0.218	0.641	0.168

Table 22: work components decomposition

Education ('education') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
Eigenvalue	6.242	1.025	0.905	Eigenvalue	6.325	1.165	0.841
Proportion	0.859	0.141	0.000	Proportion	0.844	0.156	0.000
Cumulative	0.859	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.844	1.000	0.000

Table 23: education eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2		Comp1	Comp2
wdi gerp	0.293	0.157	i wdi gerp	0.289	0.191
wdi gerpp	0.314	0.185	i wdi gerpp	0.309	0.120
wdi gers	0.381	0.104	i wdi gers	0.380	0.082
wdi gersf	0.377	0.116	i wdi gersf	0.376	0.100
wdi gersm	0.379	0.089	i wdi gersm	0.377	0.059
wdi gert	0.361	-0.176	i wdi gert	0.359	-0.201
wdi gertf	0.355	-0.172	i wdi gertf	0.354	-0.181
wdi gertm	0.356	-0.173	i wdi gertm	0.351	-0.217
wdi pridur	-0.038	0.905	i wdi pridur	-0.049	0.702
			i wdi edexp	0.113	0.562

Table 24: education components decomposition

Security ('security') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5	Comp6
Eigenvalue	3.265	1.861	1.040	1.017	0.999	Eigenvalue	3.267	1.871	1.076	1.044	1.009	0.991
Proportion	0.455	0.259	0.145	0.142	0.000	Proportion	0.395	0.226	0.130	0.126	0.122	0.000
Cumulative	0.455	0.714	0.858	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.395	0.622	0.752	0.878	1.000	0.000

Table 25: security eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Comp5
ipe intind PV	-0.003	0.015	0.355	-0.289	i ipe killing FA	0.100	-0.018	0.441	-0.451	0.319
ipe intviol PV	0.110	0.286	0.413	0.133	i ipe peacekeep PF	0.021	-0.026	-0.362	0.542	0.268
ipe intwar PV	0.289	0.555	-0.115	-0.033	i ipe intind PV	0.004	-0.028	0.590	0.245	-0.058
ipe civviol PV	0.121	-0.145	0.516	-0.225	i ipe intviol PV	0.111	0.289	0.196	0.051	0.302
ipe civwar PV	0.297	-0.265	0.343	0.273	i ipe intwar PV	0.279	0.560	-0.055	0.048	-0.144
ipe ethviol PV	0.193	-0.068	-0.413	0.168	i ipe civviol PV	0.127	-0.146	0.198	0.322	-0.684
ipe ethwar PV	0.353	-0.165	-0.361	-0.274	i ipe civwar PV	0.291	-0.248	0.183	0.373	0.449
ipe inttot PV	0.304	0.609	0.042	0.014	i ipe ethviol PV	0.189	-0.065	-0.449	-0.157	0.091
ipe civtot PV	0.495	-0.327	0.010	-0.021	i ipe ethwar PV	0.358	-0.166	-0.098	-0.408	-0.181
ipe actotal PV	0.549	-0.086	0.023	-0.014	i ipe inttot PV	0.295	0.615	0.021	0.063	-0.025
ipe peacekeep PF	0.022	-0.032	0.045	0.818	i ipe civtot PV	0.497	-0.318	-0.014	0.010	-0.015
					i ipe actotal PV	0.548	-0.086	-0.005	0.030	-0.022

Table 26: security components decomposition

Environment ('environment') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
Eigenvalue	7.048	1.150	0.941	Eigenvalue	6.828	1.144	0.950
Proportion	0.860	0.140	0.000	Proportion	0.857	0.143	0.000
Cumulative	0.860	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.857	1.000	0.000

Table 27: environment eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2		Comp1	Comp2
epi blc	0.335	-0.099	i epi blc	0.340	-0.053
epi so2	0.345	0.208	i epi so2	0.346	0.223
wdi co2em4	0.329	0.271	i wdi co2em4	0.339	0.246
wdi co2	0.042	0.760	i wdi co2	0.039	0.728
wdi N2Oem	0.369	-0.031	i wdi N2Oem	0.372	-0.051
wdi CH4em	0.367	-0.076	i wdi CH4em	0.370	-0.057
wdi agrN2Oem	0.365	-0.082	i wdi agrN2Oem	0.356	-0.091
wdi agrCH4em	0.334	-0.180	i wdi agrCH4em	0.318	-0.169
wdi greenhgasem	0.355	0.091	i wdi greenhgasem	0.362	0.063
wdi othrdgasem	0.128	-0.492	i wdi othrdgasem	0.121	-0.557

Table 28: environment components decomposition

Religion and Minority ('rel_minority') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2		Comp1	Comp2
Eigenvalue	1.193	0.807	Eigenvalue	1.122	0.878
Proportion	1.000	0.000	Proportion	1.000	0.000
Cumulative	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	1.000	0.000

Table 29: relminority eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1		Comp1
qog ciri relfre new	-0.707	i qog ciri relfre new	-0.707
ipe ldiscrimpop EP	0.707	i ipe ldiscrimpop EP	0.707

Table 30: relminority components decomposition

Child labour ('chldlabour') principal component construction

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4
Eigenvalue	6.397	3.084	1.689	0.429	Eigenvalue	6.397	3.084	1.689	0.429
Proportion	0.573	0.276	0.151	0.000	Proportion	0.573	0.276	0.151	0.000
Cumulative	0.573	0.849	1.000	0.000	Cumulative	0.573	0.849	1.000	0.000

Table 31: chldlabour eigenvalues and fraction of explained variance

	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3		Comp1	Comp2	Comp3
wdi chdem fam	0.344	-0.101	-0.289	wdi chdem fam	0.344	-0.101	-0.289
wdi chdem famf	0.325	-0.103	-0.336	wdi chdem famf	0.325	-0.103	-0.336
wdi chdem famm	0.337	-0.095	-0.256	wdi chdem famm	0.337	-0.095	-0.256
wdi chdem tlf	-0.010	0.549	-0.201	wdi chdem tlf	-0.010	0.549	-0.201
wdi chdem tlff	0.019	0.541	-0.175	wdi chdem tlff	0.019	0.541	-0.175
wdi chdem tlfm	-0.031	0.537	-0.212	wdi chdem tlfm	-0.031	0.537	-0.212
wdi chdem wag	-0.376	0.032	0.085	wdi chdem wag	-0.376	0.032	0.085
wdi chdem wagf	-0.347	0.025	0.158	wdi chdem wagf	-0.347	0.025	0.158
wdi chdem wagn	-0.369	0.042	0.045	wdi chdem wagn	-0.369	0.042	0.045
wdi empch	0.298	0.168	0.446	wdi empch	0.298	0.168	0.446
wdi empchf	0.299	0.162	0.434	wdi empchf	0.299	0.162	0.434
wdi empchm	0.291	0.172	0.447	wdi empchm	0.291	0.172	0.447

Table 32: chldlabour components decomposition

3 List of variables by categories

This section provides a brief overview of the variables in the dataset, indicating the source, time-span, geographical coverage, and a brief description for each.

3.1 Civil/ political rights

3.1.1 Civil Rights

- **qog_ciri_kill**

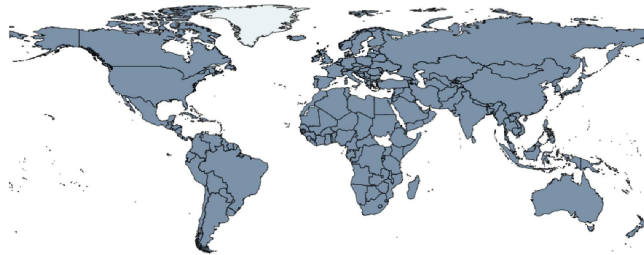
Description: Extrajudicial Killing

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.humanrightsdata.com/>

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



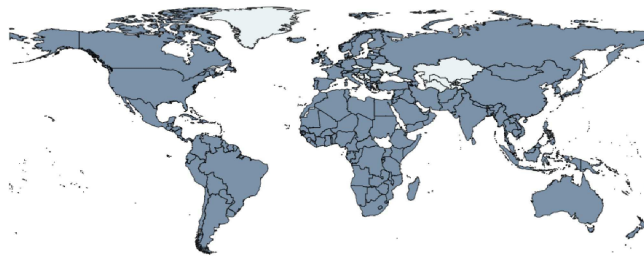
- **ipe_genocide_FA** [a binary variable for genocide (FA)]

Description: a binary variable for genocide from Harff's 2003 APSR article

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Harff's 2003 APSR article]

Time span: 1960-2013

Space coverage:



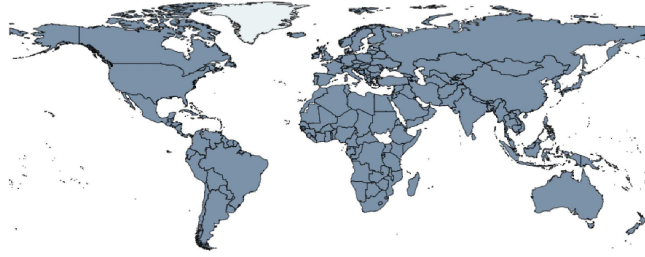
- **ipe_kill_FA** [3 category, ordered variable from extra-judicial killing (FA)]

Description: 3 category ordered variable from extra-judicial killing the CIRI dataset [FA]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



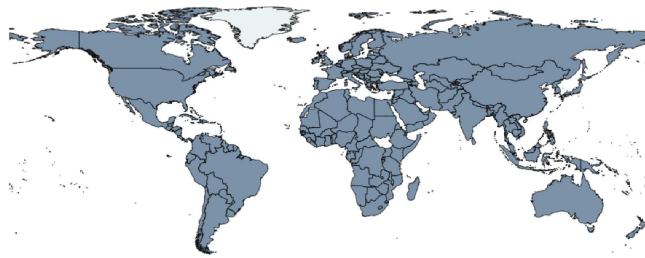
- **ipe_tort_FA** [3 category, ordered variable for torture (FA)]

Description: 3 category ordered variable for torture from the CIRI dataset [FA]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



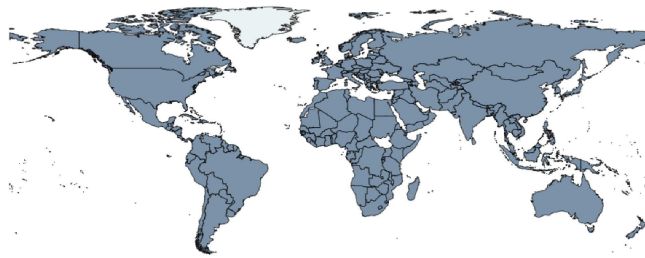
- **ipe_disap_FA** [3 category, ordered variable for disappearances (FA)]

Source: IPE [3] , Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection

Description: 3 category ordered variable for disappearances from the CIRI dataset

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



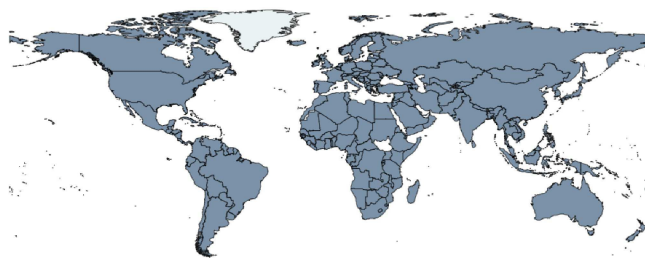
- **ipe_v2x_clphy_VDEM**

Description: Physical violence index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_gsd_fr**

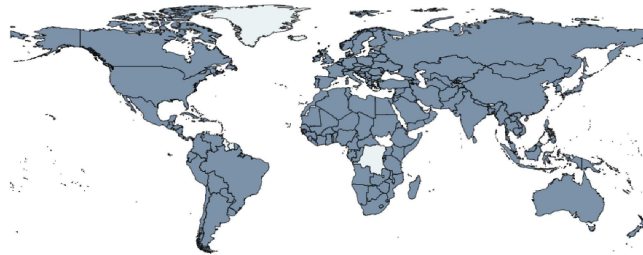
Description: Index. Fundamental Rights in the form of liberal and social rights support both fair representation and the vertical mechanism of accountability that the first attribute seeks to achieve. This attribute is composed of three sub-attributes: access to justice, civil liberties, and social rights and equality. The three sub-attributes were aggregated into the fundamental rights index using BFA.

Source: QOG [5]

<https://www.idea.int/data-tools/tools/global-state-democracy-indices>

Time span: 1975-2015

Space coverage:



- **ipe_ss_FHP**

Description: Categorical Variable. Data on Free Status.

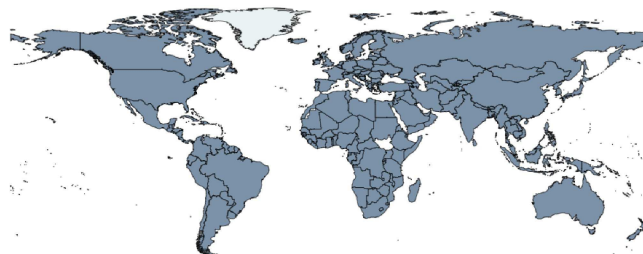
Data cleaning: Values of N/A are changed to missing values. Values of NF are changed to 0. Values of PF are changed to 1. Values of F are changed to 2. Observations for West Germany after 1989 are dropped. Values for united Germany before 1990 are dropped. Values for Yugoslavia after 1993 are dropped. Values for Serbia and Montenegro before 1993 are dropped. Values for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Values for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Values for North Yemen after 1989 are dropped. Values for united Yemen before 1990 are dropped. Observations for small states not included in the Gleditsch Ward system are dropped.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* International Political Economy Data Resource, Version 3.0 - June 2018

<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press-2016-methodology>

Time span: 1988-2015

Space coverage:



- **qog_ciri_dommov**

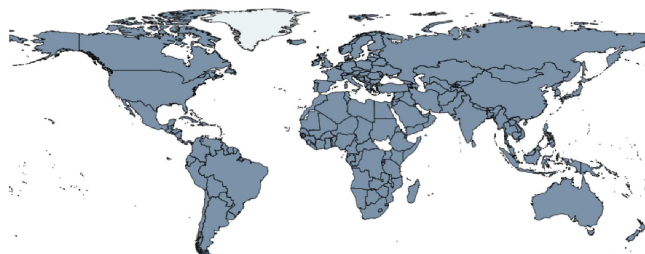
Description: Freedom of Domestic Movement. Categorical Variable. This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted, a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.

Data cleaning: Observations for Serbia and Montenegro after 2005 are dropped. Observations for Serbia before 2006 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Yemen Arab Republic after 1990 are dropped. Observations for united Yemen before 1991 are dropped

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset (CR)]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



- **qog_ciri_polpris**

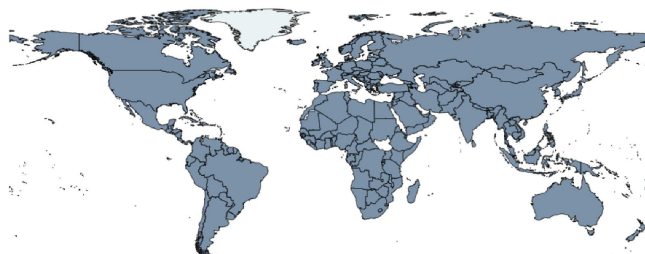
Description: Categorical Variable. Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group. A score of 0 indicates that there were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that a few people were imprisoned; and a score of 2 indicates that no persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons in a given year.

Data cleaning: Observations for Serbia and Montenegro after 2005 are dropped. Observations for Serbia before 2006 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Yemen Arab Republic after 1990 are dropped. Observations for united Yemen before 1991 are dropped.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset (CR)]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



- **qog_ciri_tort** [Torture]

Description: Categorical Variable. 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. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials. A score of

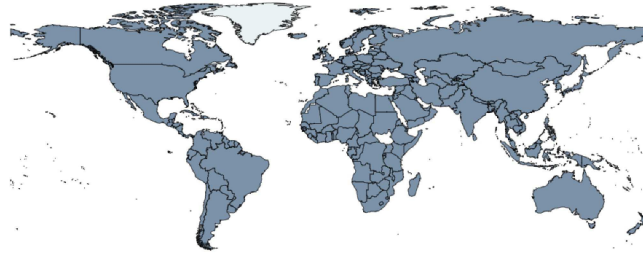
0 indicates that torture was practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that torture was practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that torture did not occur in a given year.

Data cleaning: Observations for Serbia and Montenegro after 2005 are dropped. Observations for Serbia before 2006 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Yemen Arab Republic after 1990 are dropped. Observations for united Yemen before 1991 are dropped.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset (CR)]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



- **qog_fh_cl**

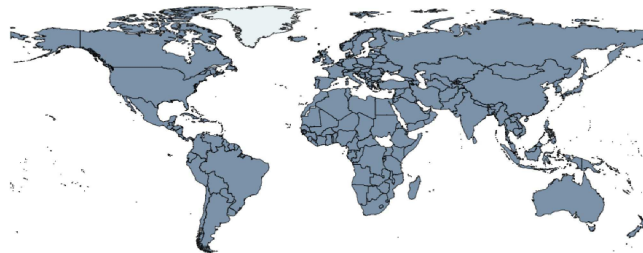
Description: Categorical Variable. Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between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

Source: QOG [5]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

Time span: 1972-2017 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **qog_gd_ptsa**

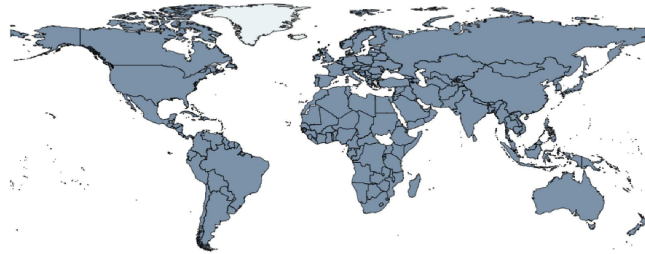
Description: Categorical Variable. Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International: 1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare. 2. There is a limited 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.

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1976-2016 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **qog_gd_ptss**

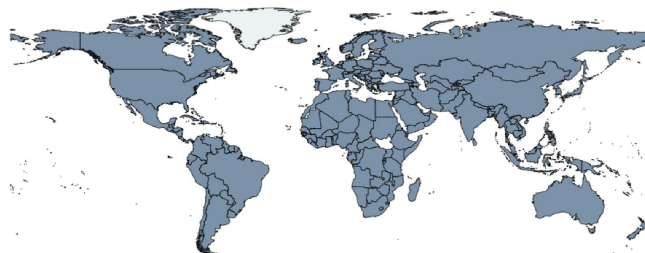
Description: Categorical Variable. Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: 1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare. 2. 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.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.politicalterrorsscale.org/Data/Download.html>

Time span: 1976-2016

Space coverage:



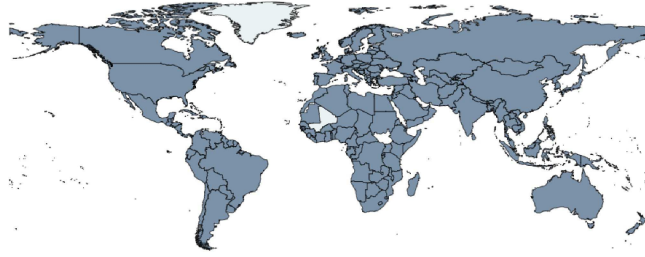
- **qog_wel_citrig**

Description: Conditional index that measures the prevalence of citizen rights as the presence of respect of political participation rights on the condition of the presence of respect of personal autonomy rights, using multiplication to combine the two [CitRig = PAR * PPR].

Source: QOG [5] [original source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263).]

Time span: 1981-2010

Space coverage:



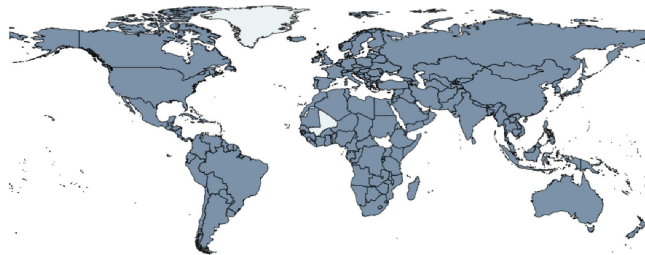
- **qog_wel_par**

Description: Personal Autonomy Rights. The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them in practice.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*Welzel's (2013: 254-263).]

Time span: 1981-2010

Space coverage:



- **qog_nelda_rpae** [Riots and Protests after Election]

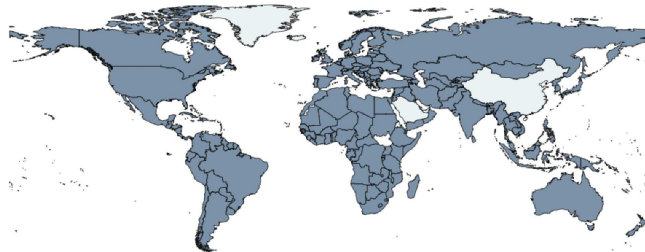
Description: Dummy variable. In case of riots and protests related to the handling or outcome of the election, "Yes" is coded.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)]

<http://www.nelda.co/#contact>

Time span: 1960-2012

Space coverage:



- **qog_nelda_vcdbe** [Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election]

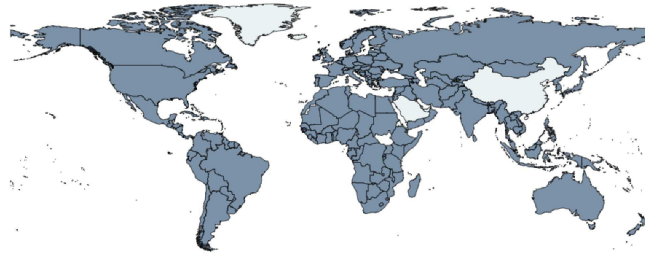
Description: Dummy variable. If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a "yes" is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)]

<http://www.nelda.co/#contact>

Time span: 1960-2012

Space coverage:



• **qog_vdem_elvotbuy**

Description: Election vote buying. Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

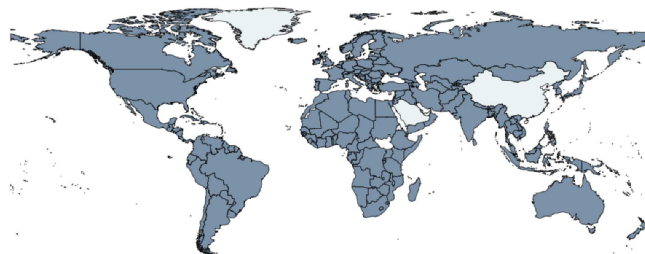
Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:* Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)]

<http://www.nelda.co/#contact>

Time span: 1960-2012

Space coverage:



• **ipe_p_FHP**

Description: Freedom House data on freedom of the press in countries.

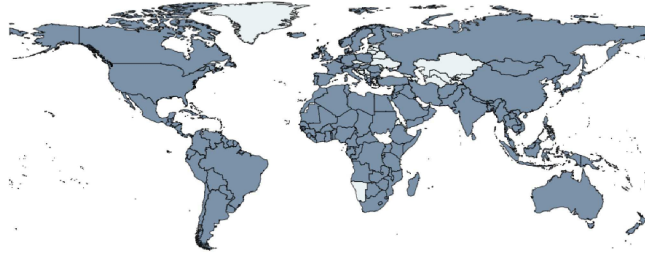
Data cleaning: Values of N/A are changed to missing values. Values of NF are changed to 0. Values of PF are changed to 1. Values of F are changed to 2. Observations for West Germany after 1989 are dropped. Values for united Germany before 1990 are dropped. Values for Yugoslavia after 1993 are dropped. Values for Serbia and Montenegro before 1993 are dropped. Values for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Values for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Values for North Yemen after 1989 are dropped. Values for united Yemen before 1990 are dropped. Observations for small states not included in the Gleditsch Ward system are dropped.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* International Political Economy Data Resource, Version 3.0 - June 2018]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press-2016-methodology>

Time span: 1979-1986

Space coverage:



- **ipe_b_FHP**

Description: Categorical Variable. Data on broadcast press freedom.

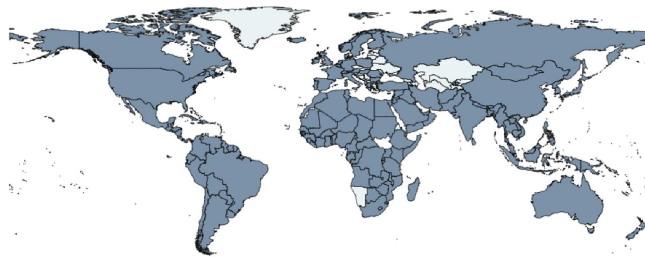
Data cleaning: Values of N/A are changed to missing values. Values of NF are changed to 0. Values of PF are changed to 1. Values of F are changed to 2. Observations for West Germany after 1989 are dropped. Values for united Germany before 1990 are dropped. Values for Yugoslavia after 1993 are dropped. Values for Serbia and Montenegro before 1993 are dropped. Values for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Values for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Values for North Yemen after 1989 are dropped. Values for united Yemen before 1990 are dropped. Observations for small states not included in the Gleditsch Ward system are dropped.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:International Political Economy Data Resource, Version 3.0 - June 2018]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press-2016-methodology>

Time span: 1979-1986

Space coverage:



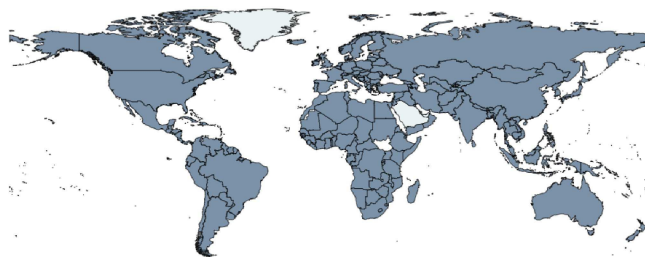
- **ipe_v2x_civlib_VDEM**

Description: Civil liberties index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Varieties of Democracy Dataset (VDEM)]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_fh_ep**

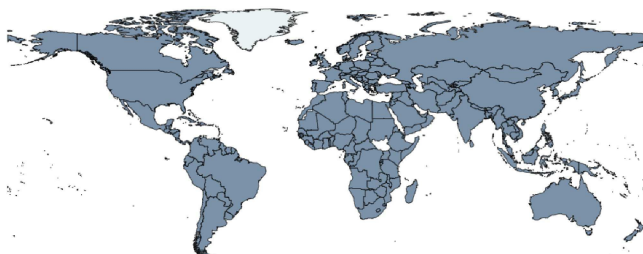
Description: Index. Electoral Process - The variable measures to what extent the national legislative representatives and the national chief authority are elected through free and fair elections. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Source: QOG [5]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

Time span: 2005-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_fh_feb**

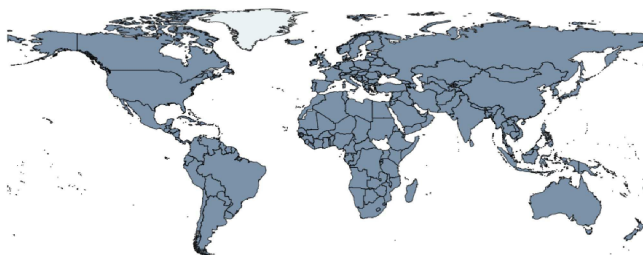
Description: Categorical Variable. The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational 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).

Source: QOG [5]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

Time span: 2005-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_fh_pair**

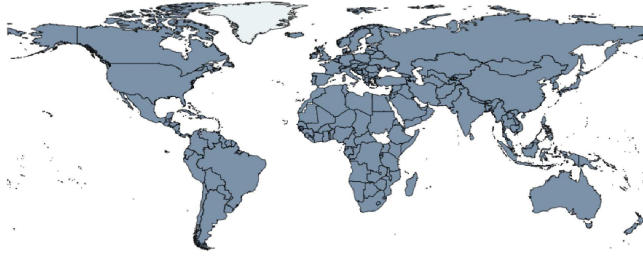
Description: Categorical Variable. Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institution of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from undue 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).

Source: QOG [5]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

Time span: 2005-2016

Space coverage:



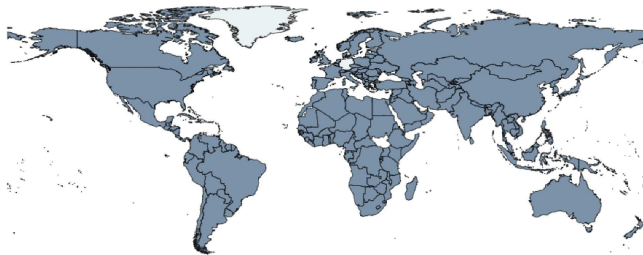
- **qog_wel_dr**

Description: Meaning: 14-point index measuring the prevalence of democratic rights based on Freedom House’s ”civil liberties” and ”political rights” ratings.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Alexander and Welzel (2011).]

Time span: 1996-2012

Space coverage:



3.1.2 Women’s rights

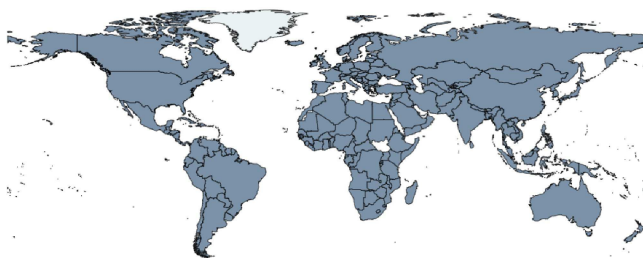
- **ipe_v2x_gender_VDEM** [Women political empowerment index]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*: VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



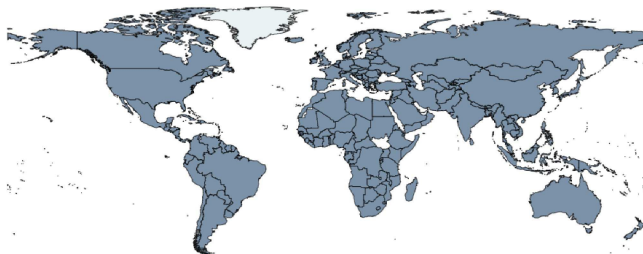
- **ipe_v2x_gencl_VDEM** [Women civil liberties index]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*: VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



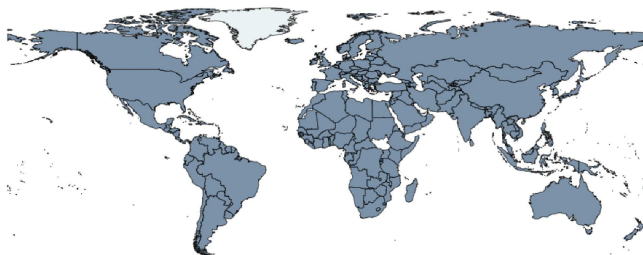
- **ipe_v2x_gencs_VDEM** [Women civil society participation index]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*: VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



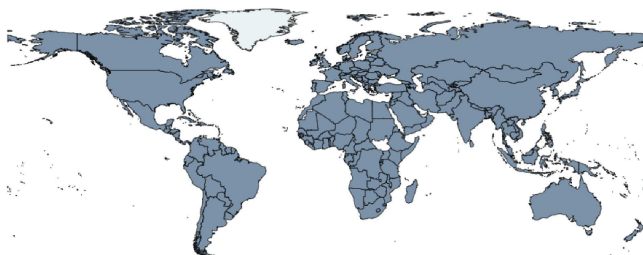
- **ipe_v2x_genpp_VDEM** [Women political participation index]

Description: Women political participation index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*: VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_ciri_wopol**

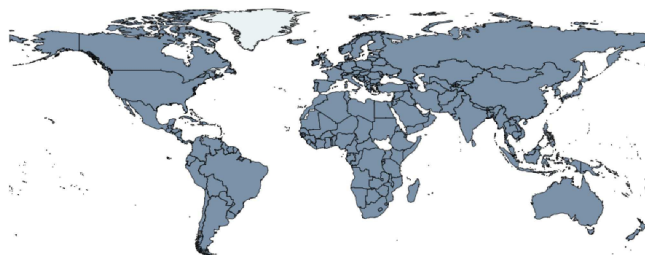
Description: Index, Women's Political Rights. Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to vote, The right to run for political office, The right to hold elected and appointed government positions, The right to join political parties, The right to petition government officials. 0. Women's political rights were not guaranteed by law 1. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice 2. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice 3. Women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice

Source: QOG [5]

<https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets>

Time span: 1981-2011.

Space coverage:



- **ipe_discrimpop_EP**

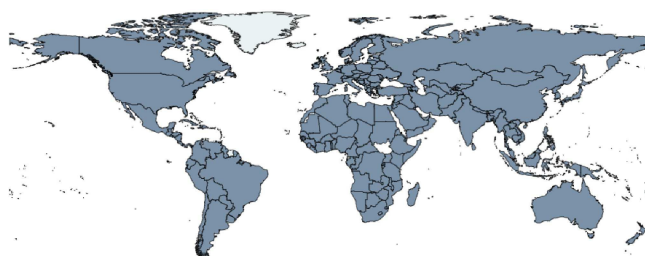
Description: Share of discriminated population as fraction of total population.

Time span: 1960-2013

Source: IPE [3]

<http://growup.ethz.ch/>

Space coverage:



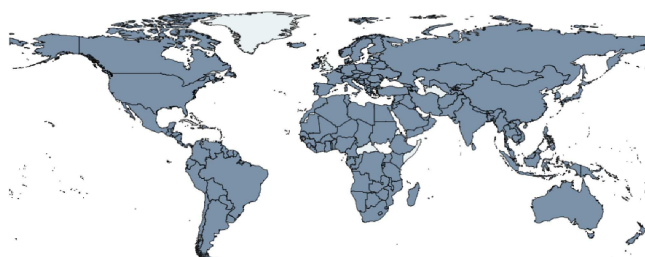
- **wdi_gndernondis** [Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)]

Description: Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution is whether there is a nondiscrimination clause in the constitution which mentions gender. For the answer to be “Yes,” the constitution must use either the word discrimination or the word nondiscrimination or even when there is a “clawback” provision granting exceptions to the nondiscrimination clause for certain areas of the law, such as inheritance, family and customary law. The answer is “No” if there is no nondiscrimination provision, or the nondiscrimination language is present in the preamble but not in an article of the constitution, or there is a provision that merely stipulates that the sexes are equal, or the sexes have equal rights and obligations. The answer is "N/A" if there is no nondiscrimination provision.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank: Women, Business and the Law.]

Time span: 2009-2017 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cpia_gndr** [CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)]

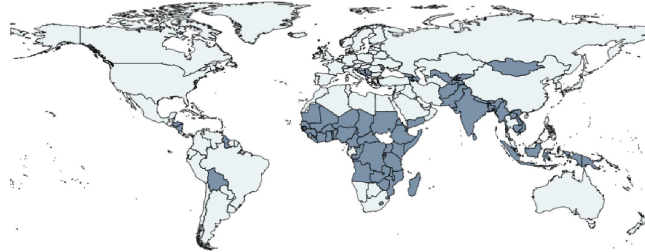
Description: Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law.

Source: WDI [1] [original source: World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_wip** [Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)]

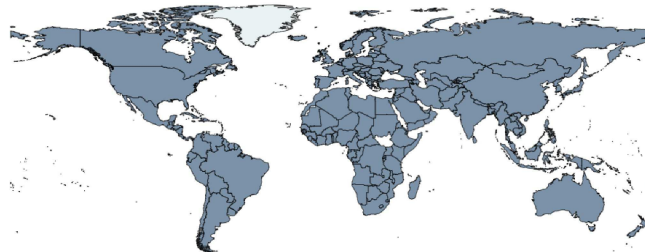
Description: Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Source: WDI [1] [original source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).]

www.ipu.org

Time span: 1990-2018

Space coverage:



3.1.3 Corruption

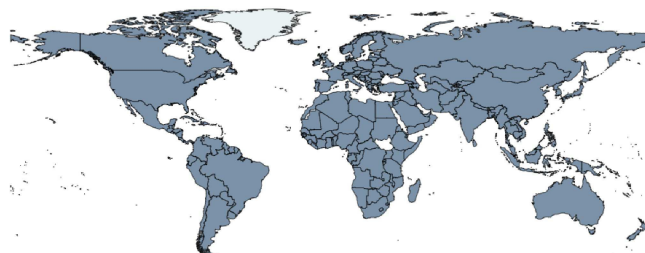
- **ipe_polpris_FA** [3 category, ordered variable for political imprisonment (FA)]

Description: 3 category ordered variable for political imprisonment from the CIRI dataset [FA]

Source: IPE [3] [original source: Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



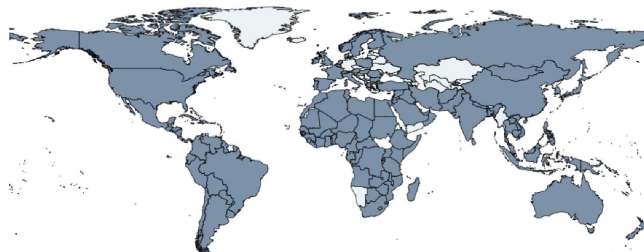
- **ipe_transparencyindex_HR**

Description: The point estimate of the HRV index for each country and year.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*HRV Transparency Data]

Time span: 1980-2010

Space coverage:



- **wdi_bribfirm** [Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)]

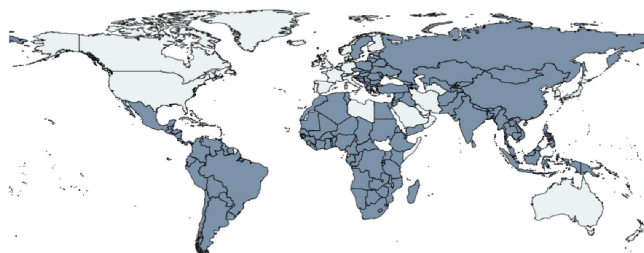
Description: Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across 6 public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Enterprise Surveys.]

<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>

Time span: 2006-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cpia_tran** [CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating (1=low to 6=high)]

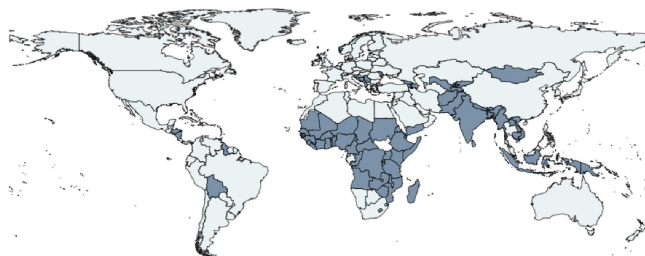
Description: Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_firmcorr** [Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)]

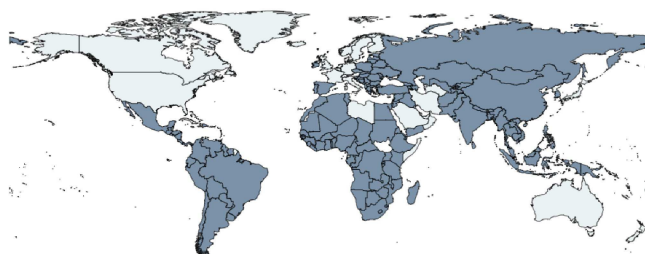
Description: Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to "get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Enterprise Surveys.]

<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>

Time span: 2002-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_taxgift** [Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms)]

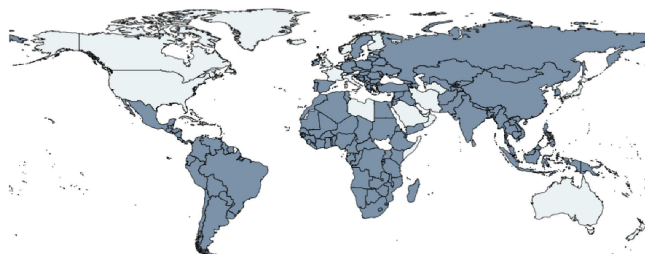
Description: Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question "was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?"

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Enterprise Surveys.]

<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>

Time span: 2002-2019

Space coverage:



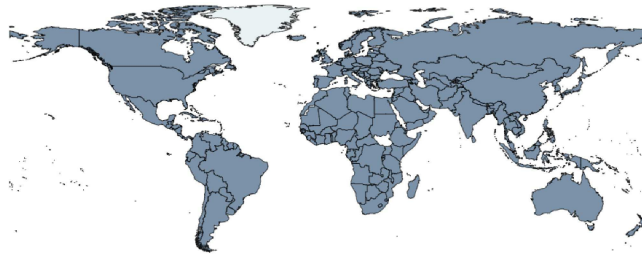
- **qog_diat_ati**

Description: Accountability Transparency Index. Author has 16 separate indicators for the Accountability Transparency Index (six for the measurement of a free media, four for fiscal transparency, and six for political constraints). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Accountability Transparency Index has 115 countries in 1980, but rising to up to 189 countries towards the end of the period.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*Williams Andrew (2014).]

Time span: 1980-2010

Space coverage:



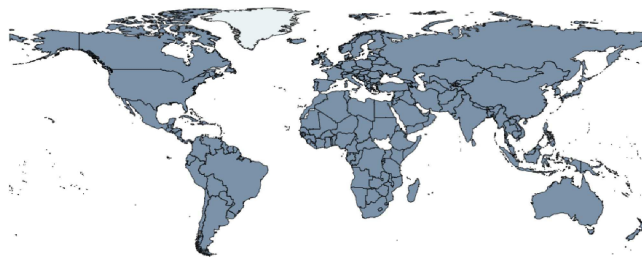
- **qog_diat_iti** [Information Transparency]

Description: Information Transparency Index. Sub-indicators are constructed to reflect the nuances of this type of transparency. Specifically, three sub-components are constructed: (1) the existence of a free and independent media; (2) fiscal (budgetary) transparency; (3) political constraints. Author has 13 separate indicators for the Information Transparency Index (six for the quantity of information, four for the processes that generate that information, and three for the infrastructure required to disseminate that information). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Information Transparency Index (ITI) has scores for initially 153 countries in 1980, increasing over time to 191 by the year 2010.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*Williams Andrew (2014).]

Time span: 1980-2010

Space coverage:



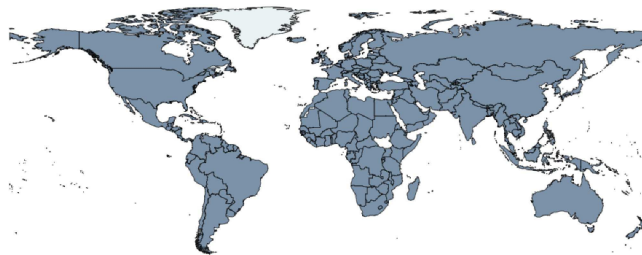
- **qog_diat_ti**

Description: Transparency Index. Combined index of Information Transparency Index and Accountability Transparency Index.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:* Williams Andrew (2014).]

Time span: 1980-2010

Space coverage:



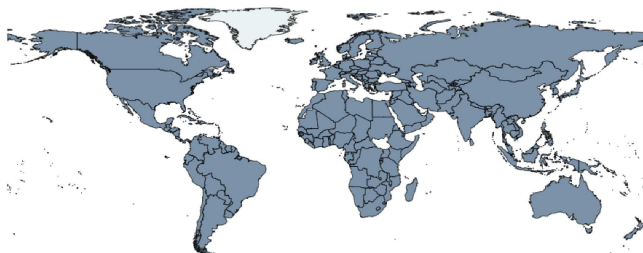
- **qog_vdem_exbribe**

Description: Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



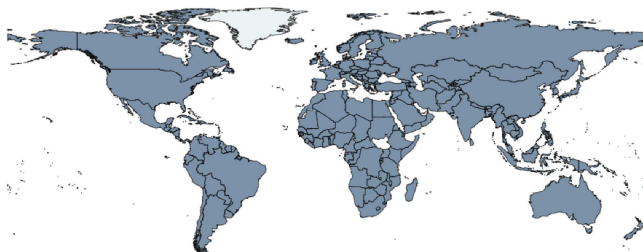
- **qog_vdem_excrtps**

Description: Public sector corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_vdem_exembez**

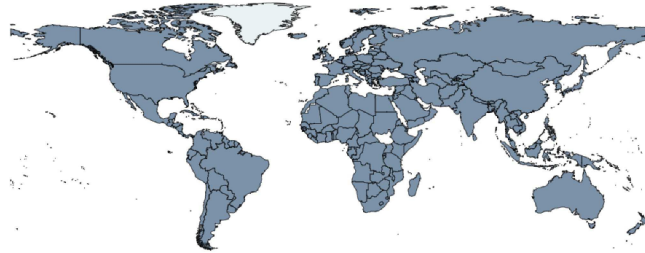
Description: Executive embezzlement and theft. Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version

of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



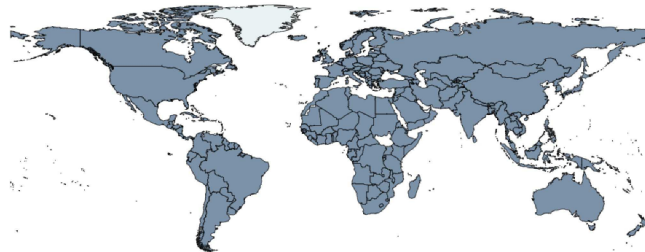
- **qog_vdem_exthftps**

Description: Public sector theft. Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



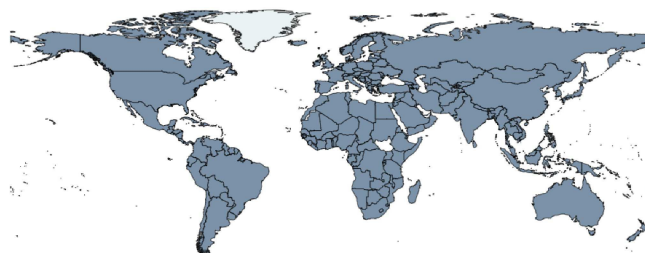
- **qog_vdem_gcrrpt**

Description: Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



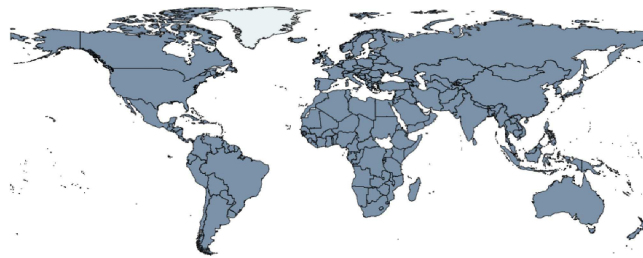
- **qog_vdem_jucorrdc**

Description: Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



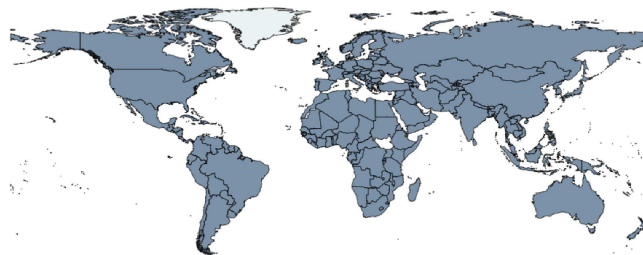
- **qog_vdem_mecorrpt**

Description: Media corrupt. Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



qog_ti_cpi

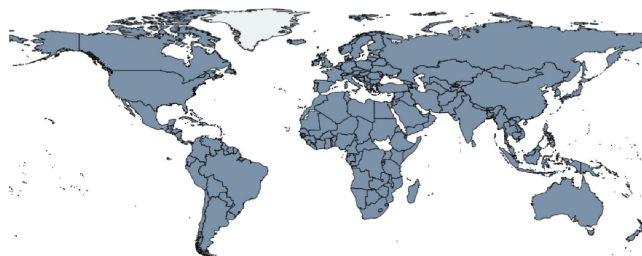
Description: Corruption Perceptions Index.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview>

Time span: 1995-2016

Space coverage:



3.1.4 Rule of Law

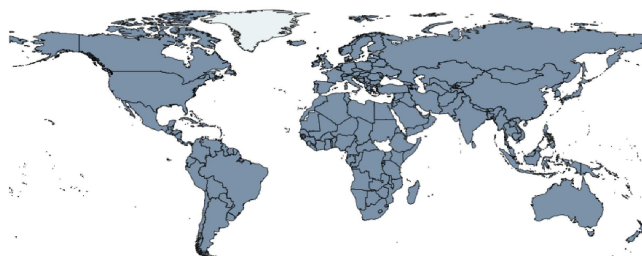
- **qog_ciri_injud** [Independence of the Judiciary]

Description: extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military.

Source:QOG

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cpia_prop** [CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high)]

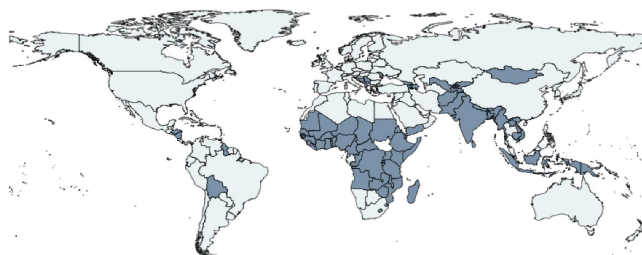
Description: Property rights and rule-based governance assess the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_lglrights** [Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 12=strong)]

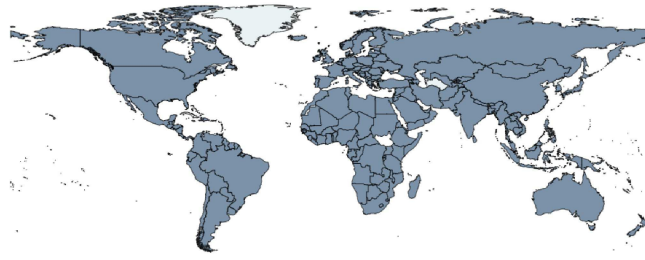
Description: Strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 12, with higher scores indicating that these laws are better designed to expand access to credit.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2013-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_tcontract** [Time required to enforce a contract (days)]

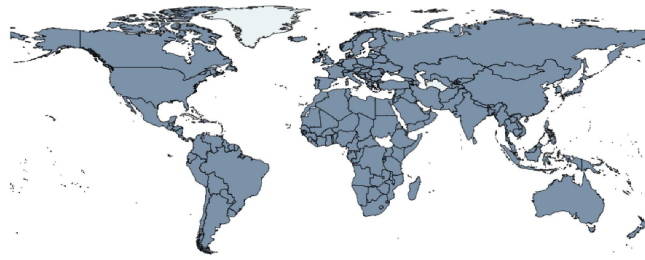
Description: aTime required to enforce a contract is the number of calendar days from the filing of the lawsuit in court until the final determination and, in appropriate cases, payment.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2003-2019

Space coverage:



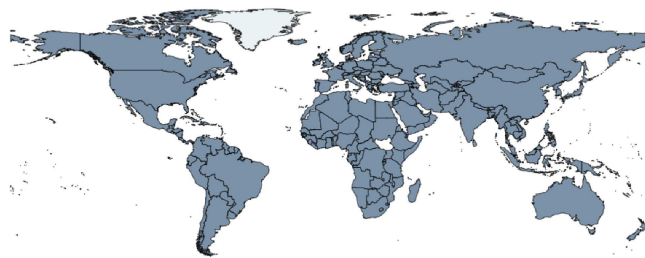
- **ipe_closed_DD**

Description: Status of legislature index.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* Cheibub et al. (DD) Democracy and Dictatorship (DD)]

Time span: 1960-2008

Space coverage:



- **ipe_v2xcl_rol_VDEM** [Equality before the law and individual liberty index (VDEM)]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Description: Equality before the law and individual liberty index

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:

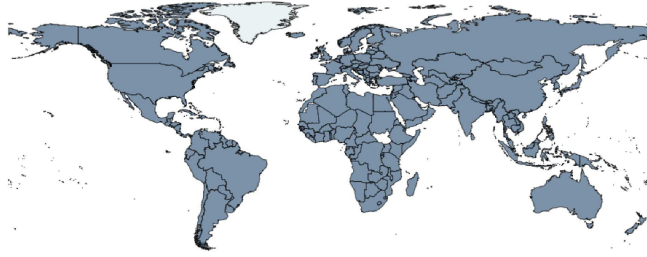


Figure 1

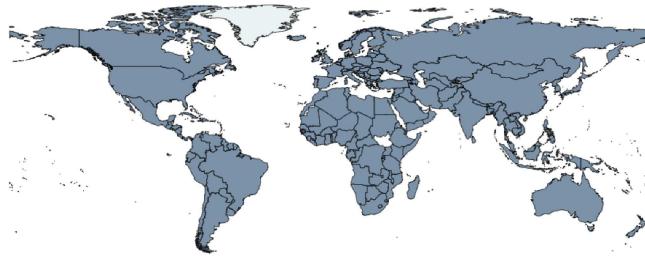
- **ipe_v2x_jucon_VDEM**

Description: Judicial constraints on the executive index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source: VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



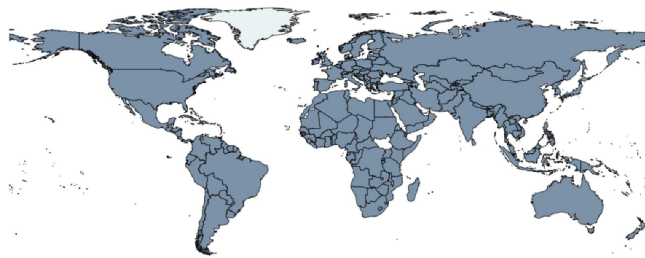
- **ipe_v2xlg_legcon_VDEM**

Description: Legislative constraints on the executive index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source: VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



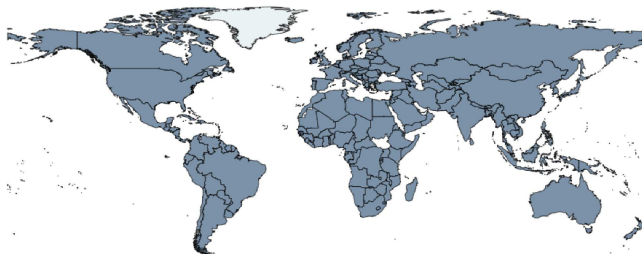
- **ipe_v2juhcind_VDEM**

Description: High court independence.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source: VDEM*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



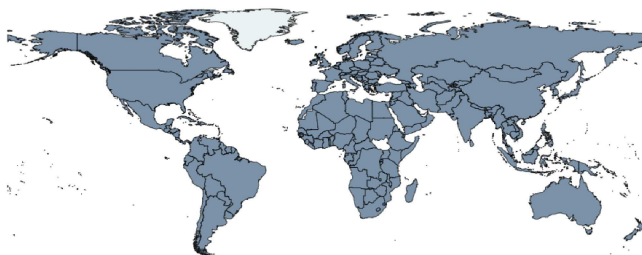
- **ipe_v2juhccomp_VDEM**

Description: Government compliance with high court.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



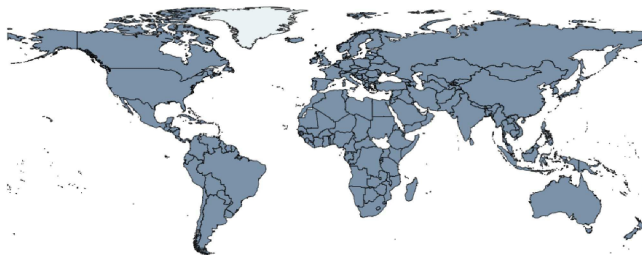
- **ipe_v2cltrnslw_VDEM**

Description: Transparent laws with predictable enforcement

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_fi_legprop_pd**

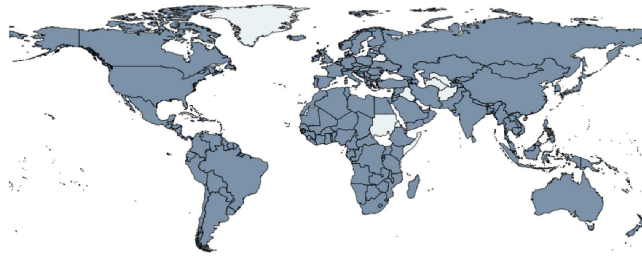
Description: The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system. Panel-data adjusted.

Source: QOG [5]

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

Time span: 1970-2015 (24 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **qog-fi-reg-pd**

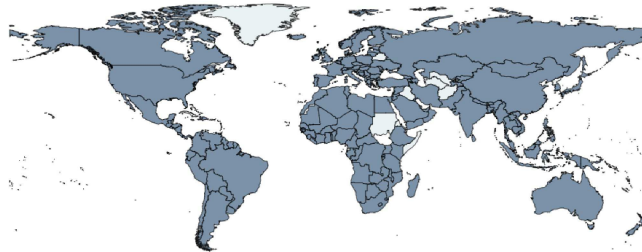
Description: The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base- year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations. Panel-data adjusted.

Source: QOG [5]

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

Time span: 1970-2015 (24 years missing)

Space coverage:



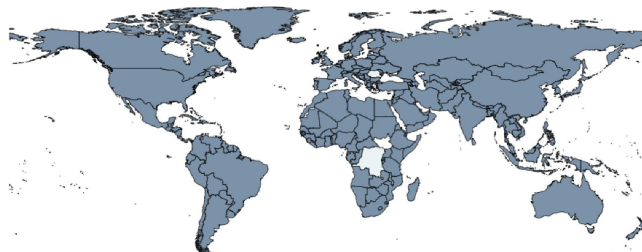
- **sp-rulelaw**

Description: Index. Rule of Law (WB Gov'ance Indicator)

Source: SPIDER [*original source:* WorldwIde Governance Indicator]

Time span: 1996-2016 (3 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **qog_ffp_hr**

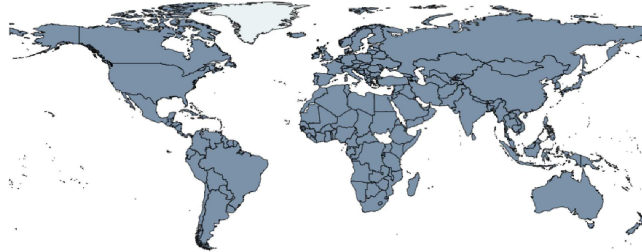
Description: Human Rights and Rule of Law, index. - When human rights are violated or unevenly protected, the state is failing in its ultimate responsibility. Includes pressures and measures related to press freedom, civil liberties, political freedoms, human trafficking, political prisoners, incarceration, religious persecution, torture, executions.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://ffp.statesindex.org/>

Time span: 2005-2016

Space coverage:



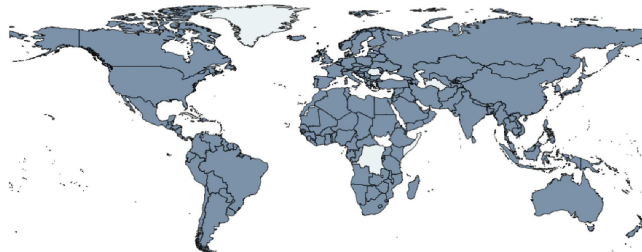
- **sp_contract_proc**

Description: Enforcing contracts, number of procedures.

Source: SPIDER [*original source:* World Bank, doing Business]

Time span: 2004-2015

Space coverage:



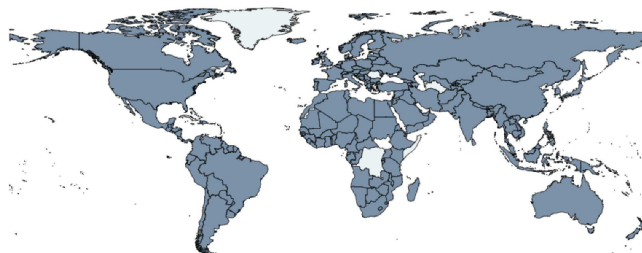
- **sp_contract_time**

Description: Enforcing contracts, time (days)

Source: SPIDER [*original source:* World Bank, doing Business]

Time span: 2004-2016

Space coverage:



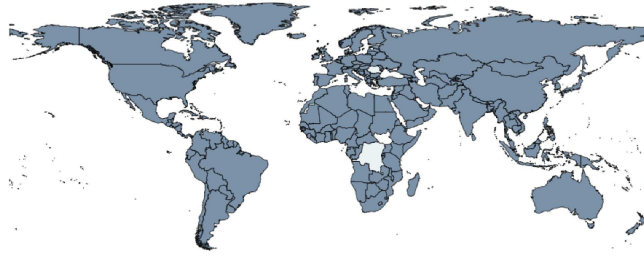
- **sp_voiceacc**

Description: Voice and Accountability (WB Gov'ance Indicator)

Source: SPIDER [*original source:* World Governance Index]

Time span: 1996-2016 (3 years missing)

Space coverage:



3.1.5 Political rights

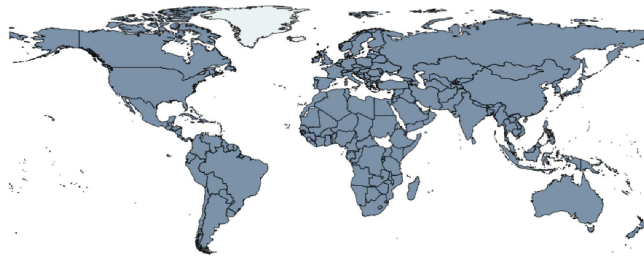
- **qog_fh_polity2** [Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)]

Description: Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom.

Source:QOG |

Time span: 1972-2016

Space coverage:



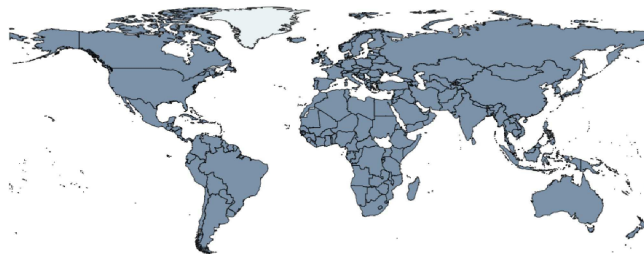
- **ipe_exselec_DD** [Mode of executive election]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* Cheibub et al. Democracy and Dictatorship [DD]]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



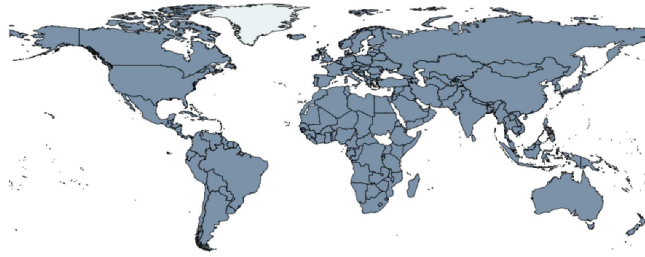
- **ipe_legselec_DD** [Mode of legislative election]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* Cheibub et al. Democracy and Dictatorship [DD]]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



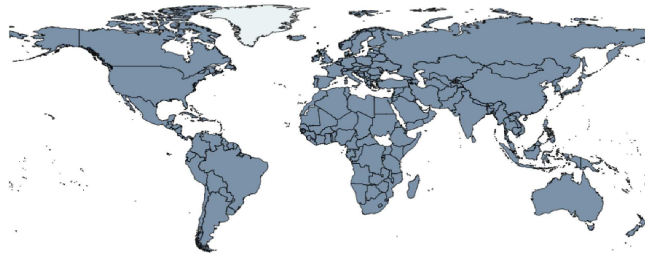
- **ipe_v2x_polyarchy_VDEM** [Electoral democracy index]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



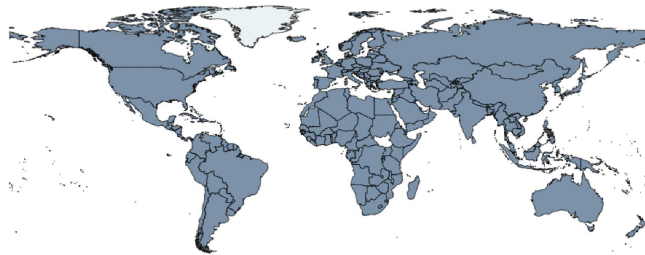
- **ipe_v2x_suffr_VDEM** [Share of population with suffrage]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **ipe_v2xel_frefair_VDEM** [Clean elections index]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



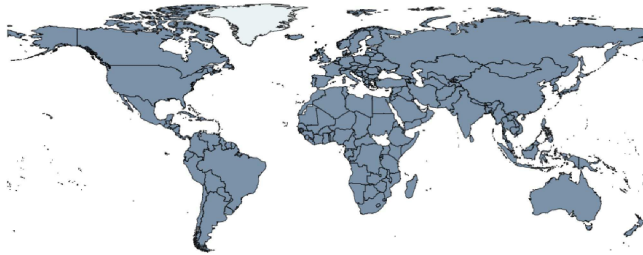
- **ipe_v2x_corr_VDEM** [Political corruption]

Description:

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



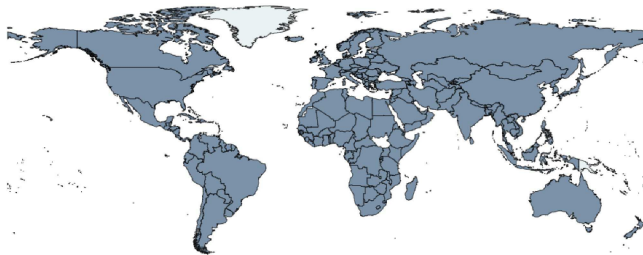
- **qog_ccp_cc**

Description: Corruption Commission Present in Constitution. Dummy variable. Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission? 1. Yes 2. No 96. Other 97. Unable to determine

Time span: 1960-2013

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:* Characteristics of National Constitutions]

Space coverage:



- **ipe_v2x_pubcorr_VDEM**

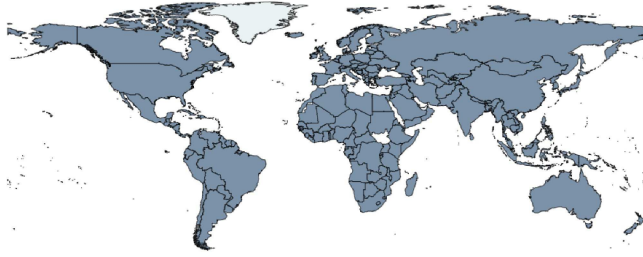
Description: Public sector corruption index [VDEM]

Data cleaning: Observations for small states not included in the Gleditsch Ward system (Palestine British Mandate, Palestine Gaza, Palestine West Bank, and Somaliland are dropped)

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **ipe_v2x_execorr_VDEM**

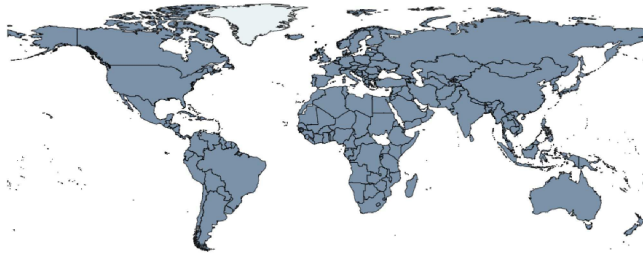
Source: IPE [3] , VDEM

Data cleaning: Observations for small states not included in the Gleditsch Ward system (Palestine British Mandate, Palestine Gaza, Palestine West Bank, and Somaliland) are dropped

Description: IPE [*original source*:Executive corruption index (VDEM)]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



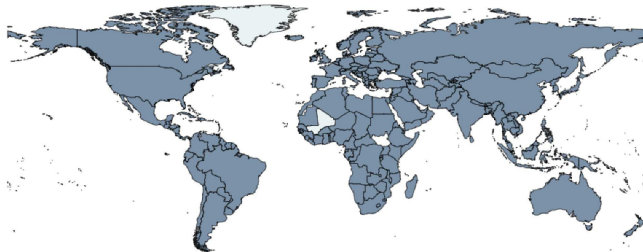
- **qog_wel_ppr**

Description: Political Participation Rights. The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them in practice.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Welzel's (2013: 254-263).]

Time span: 1981-2010

Space coverage:



- **qog_fh_status**

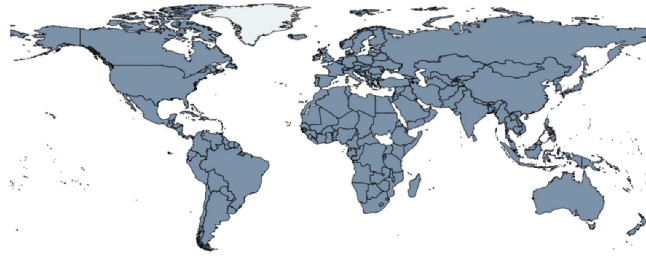
Description: Categorical Variable. Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated "Free"; between 3.0 and 5.5 "Partly Free", and between 5.5 and 7.0 "Not Free". Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5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

Source: QOG [5]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

Time span: 1972-2017

Space coverage:



• **qog_ciri_speech**

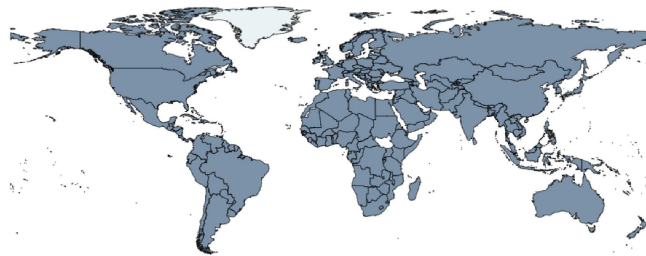
Description: Categorical Variable. This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may be in the form of art or music. A score of 0 indicates that government censorship of the media was complete; a score of 1 indicates that there was some government censorship of the media; and a score of 2 indicates that there was no government censorship of the media in a given year.

Data cleaning: Observations for Serbia and Montenegro after 2005 are dropped. Observations for Serbia before 2006 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Yemen Arab Republic after 1990 are dropped. Observations for united Yemen before 1991 are dropped.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset (CR)]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



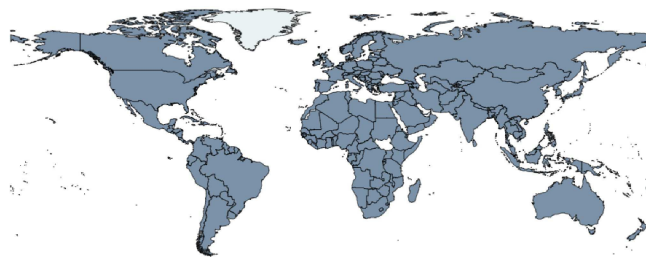
• **ipe_v2x_freexp_VDEM**

Description: Freedom of expression index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*: Varieties of Democracy Dataset (VDEM)]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



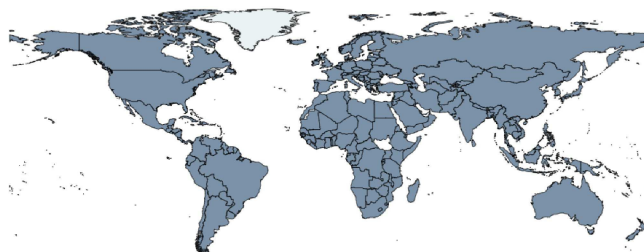
- **ipe_v2xme_altinf_VDEM**

Description: Alternative sources of information index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Varieties of Democracy Dataset (VDEM)]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



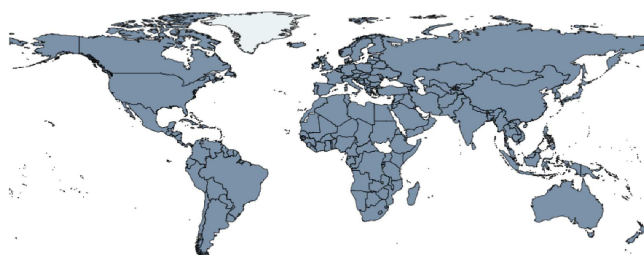
- **ipe_v2x_cspart_VDEM**

Description: Civil society participation index.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Varieties of Democracy Dataset (VDEM)]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



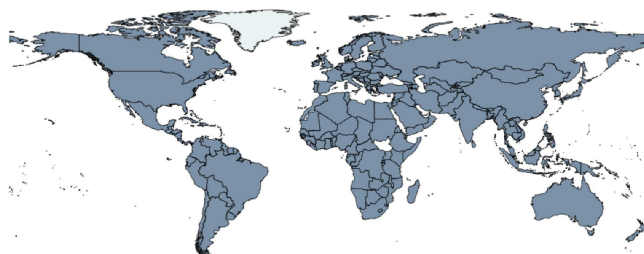
- **ipe_v2xcs_ccsi_VDEM**

Description: Core civil society index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Varieties of Democracy Dataset (VDEM)]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



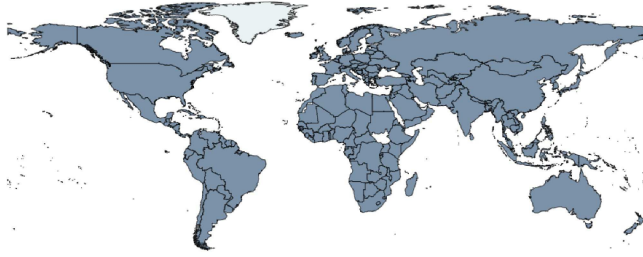
- **ipe_v2x_freexp_thick_VDEM**

Description: Expanded freedom of expression index.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Varieties of Democracy Dataset (VDEM)]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



• **ipe_pl_FH**

Description: Index on measure of political and civil liberties. Gastil index.

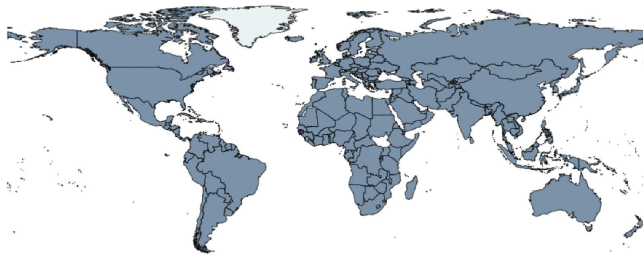
Data cleaning: Observations for Serbia after 2006 are dropped. Observations for Serbia and Montenegro between 1971 and 2007 are dropped. Observations for United Germany before 1990 are dropped. Observations for West Germany after 1989 are dropped. Observations for Russia before 1991 are dropped. Observations for the USSR after 1990 are dropped. Observations for united Yemen before 1989 are dropped. Observations for North Yemen after 1989 are dropped. Missing data codes of “.” are standardized to be NA. This indicator cannot be used as panel data, since the methodology of the indicators change over time.

Source: IPE [3]

<http://growup.ethz.ch/>

Time span: 1972-2016 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



• **ipe_v2xdd_dd_VDEM**

Description: Direct popular vote index.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* Varieties of Democracy Dataset (VDEM)]

Data cleaning: Observations for small states not included in the Gleditsch Ward system (Palestine British Mandate, Palestine Gaza, Palestine West Bank, and Somaliland) are dropped.

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:

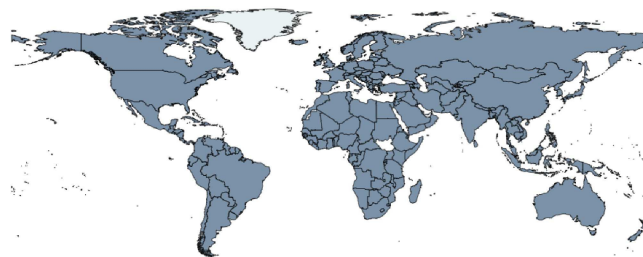


Figure 2

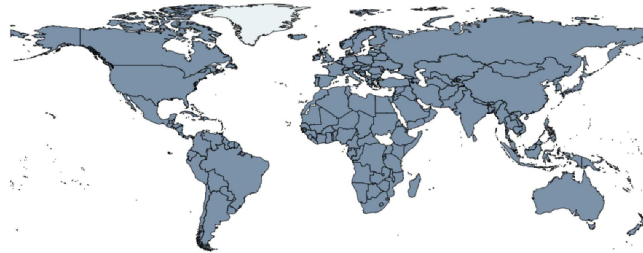
- **ipe_defacto_DD**

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Cheibub et al. (DD) Democracy and Dictatorship (DD).]

Description: Index. Existence of parties 0 = No parties; 1 = One party; 2 = Multiple parties; N.B. We collected separate variables for de jure and de facto status of parties because legal status alone is not always a good reflection of empirical reality. Both de jure and de facto refer to existence of parties in general, not whether they have seats in the legislature.

Time span: 1960-2008

Space coverage:



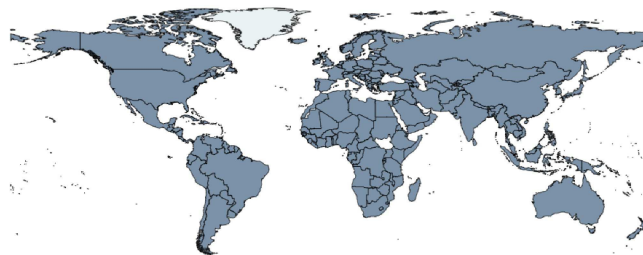
- **ipe_v2x_libdem_VDEM**

Description: Liberal democracy index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



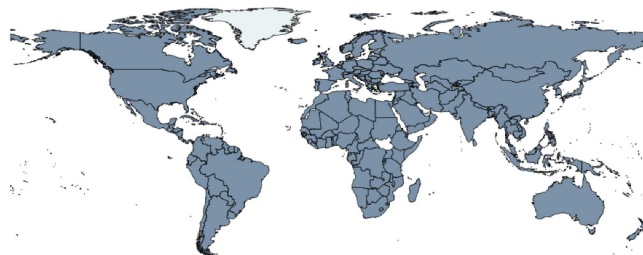
- **ipe_v2x_partipdem_VDEM**

Description: Participatory democracy index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:VDEM]

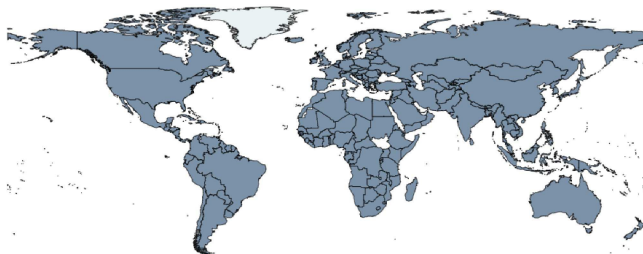
Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **ipe_v2x_delibdem_VDEM**

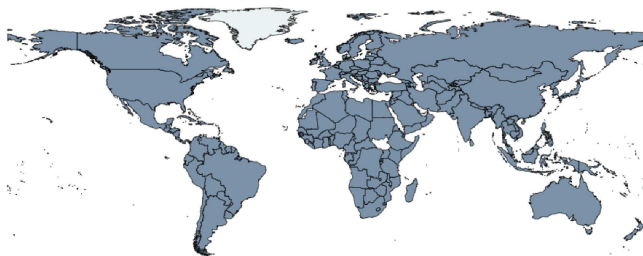
Description: Deliberative democracy index



Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **ipe_v2x_egaldem_VDEM**

Description: Egalitarian democracy index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:

- **qog_wel_regtype**

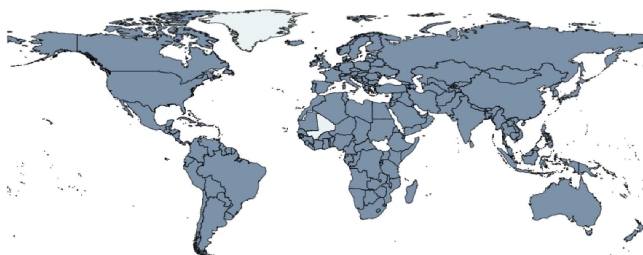
Description: Index of the Regime type. Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations. Scaling: 1 "Pure Autocracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights below the scale midpoint (0.50); 2 "Inclusive Autocracy": personal autonomy rights below the scale midpoint, political participation rights above the scale midpoint; 3 "Liberal Autocracy": personal autonomy rights above the scale midpoint, political participation rights below; 4 "Minimal Democracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights above the scale midpoint. Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.leuphana.de/en/university/staff-members/cristian-welzel.html>

Time span: 1981-2010

Space coverage:



- **qog_chga_hinst** [Regime Type]

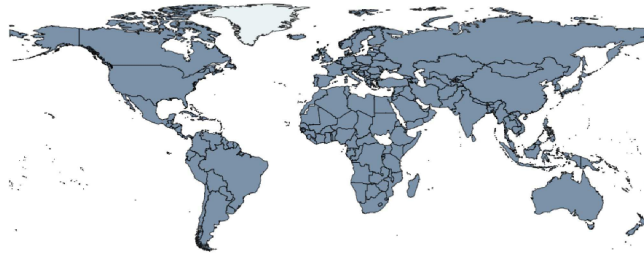
Description: Six-fold classification of political regimes: 0. Parliamentary Democracy. 1. Mixed (semi-presidential) democracy. 2. Presidential democracy. 3. Civilian dictatorship. 4. Military dictatorship. 5. Royal dictatorship.

Source: QOG [5]

<https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets>

Time span: 1960-2008

Space coverage:



- **ipe_sfi_SFI**

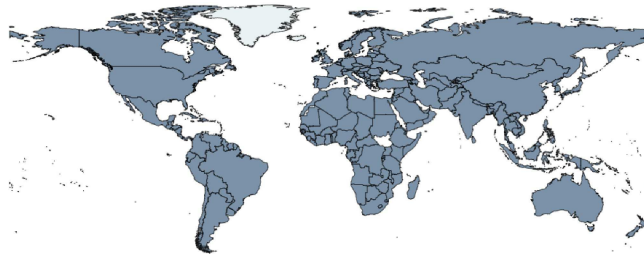
Description: State Fragility Index

Source: IPE [3]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:"State Fragility Index and Matrix 2011."]

Time span: 1995-2015

Space coverage:



- **qog_fh_pr**

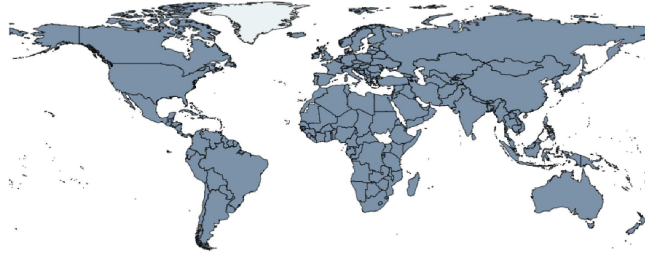
Description: Index. Political Rights - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who 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).

Source: QOG [5]

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

Time span: 1972-2017 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **qog_gsd_cg**

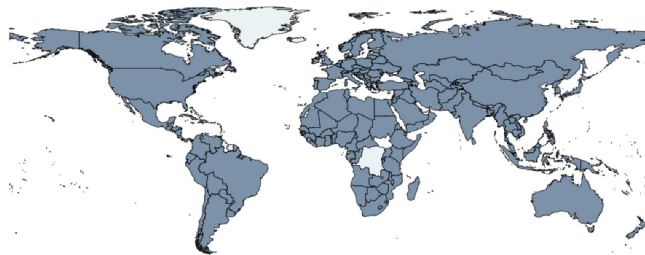
Description: Index, government checks. Besides regular elections, the exercise of political power needs to be continuously subjected to scrutiny. If the other branches of government (the legislature and the judiciary) or a critical and pluralistic press do not check executive power, they are more prone to be abused for private gain and to biased political decision-making and implementation. Vertical accountability through elections should be supplemented by horizontal accountability between elections. The three sub-attributes were aggregated into the checks on government index using BFA.

Source: QOG [5]

<https://www.idea.int/data-tools/tools/global-state-democracy-indices>

Time span: 1975-2015

Space coverage:



- **qog_gsd_ia**

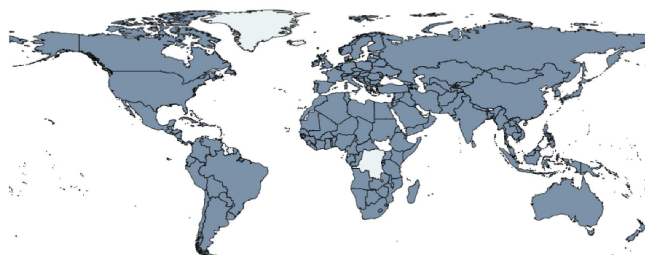
Description: Impartial Administration. The government and the public administration more generally should implement official public policies in an impartial manner. If implementation is unfair and unpredictable, large discrepancies between official laws and policies, on the one hand, and practices, on the other, undermine democratic principles. Thus, democracy is a matter not only of access to power and control of power, but also of the exercise of power. Since impartial administration to a large extent overlaps with the concept of the rule of law, this attribute is also rooted in the tradition that emphasizes the liberal aspects of democracy. The two sub-attributes were aggregated into the impartial administration index using BFA.

Source: QOG [5]

<https://www.idea.int/data-tools/tools/global-state-democracy-indices>

Time span: 1975-2015

Space coverage:



- **qog_h_polcon3** [Political Constraints Index III]

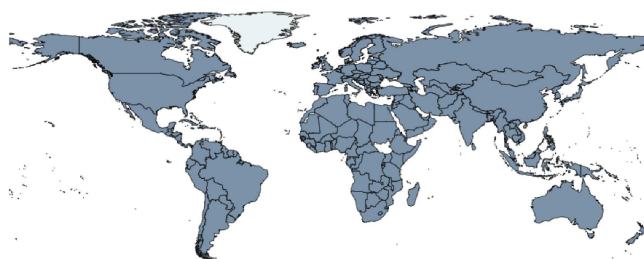
Description: This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.

Source: QOG [5]

<https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327>

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_h_polcon5**

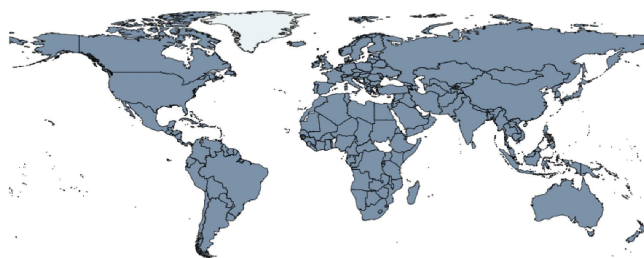
Description: This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.

Source: QOG [5]

<https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327>

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_govt Freedom from Government**

Description: Scoring of the freedom from government factor is based on two components: Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP, Revenues generated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and property

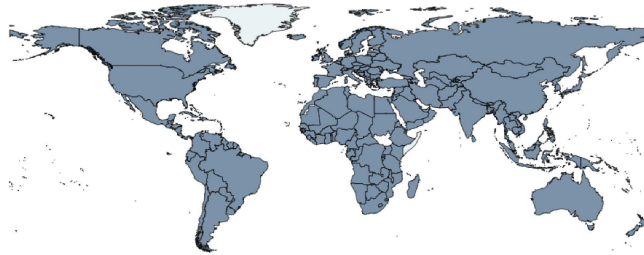
as a percentage of total government revenue. Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is weighted as two-thirds of the freedom from government factor score, and revenue from SOEs is weighted as one-third. In cases where SOE data does not exist, the data is excluded from the factor score. The country's freedom from government ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of freedom from government.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 1995-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_p_polity**

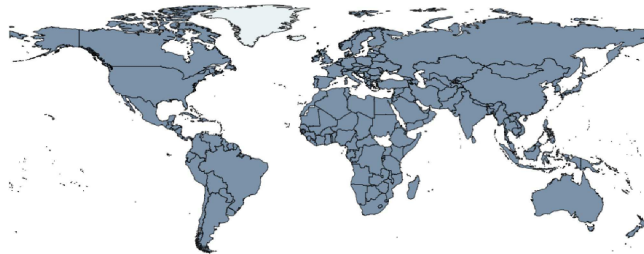
Description: Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic)

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2016.]

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



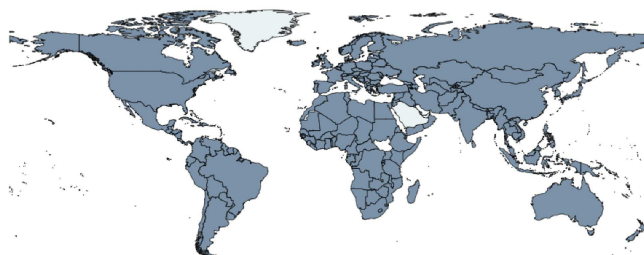
- **ipe_v2x_clpol_VDEM**

Description: Political liberties index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:VDEM]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



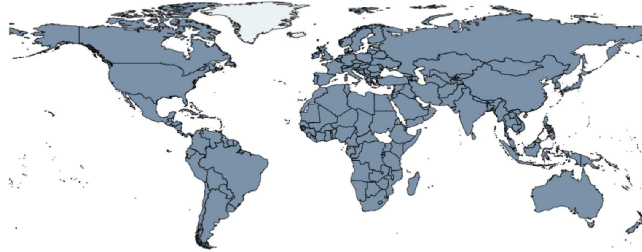
- **ipe_polleg_SFI**

Description: Political legitimacy score

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:"State Fragility Index and Matrix 2011."]

Time span: 1995-2015

Space coverage:



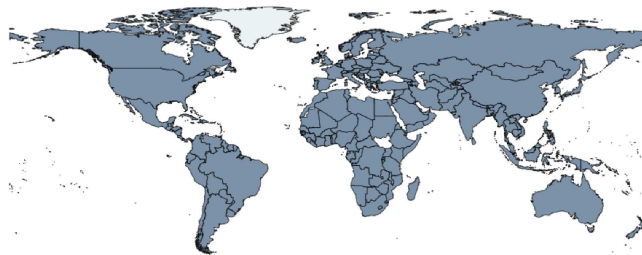
- **ipe_ttd_DD**

Description: Dummy variable coded 1 when there is a transition to democracy, 0 otherwise.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Cheibub et al. (DD) Democracy and Dictatorship (DD).]

Time span: 1960-2008

Space coverage:



- **ipe_tta_DD** [Dummy for transition to dictatorship]

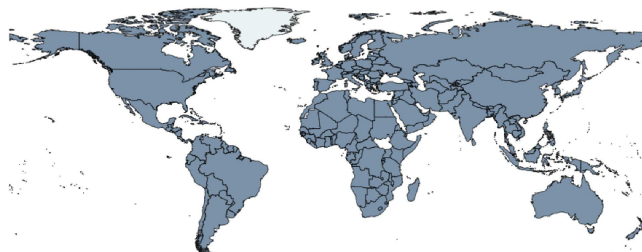
Description: Dummy variable coded 1 when there is a transition to dictatorship, 0 otherwise.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Cheibub et al. (DD) Democracy and Dictatorship (DD).]

Data cleaning:

Time span: 1960-2008

Space coverage:



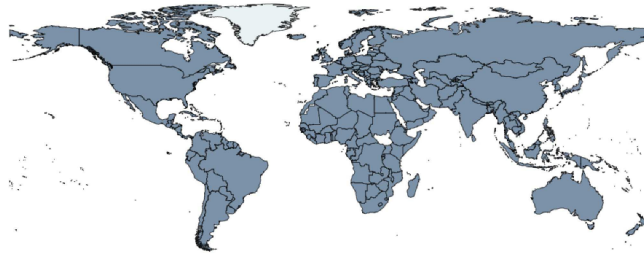
- **ipe_democracy_share_DE**

Description: System Level Democratic Share.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:System Level Democracy dataset.]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



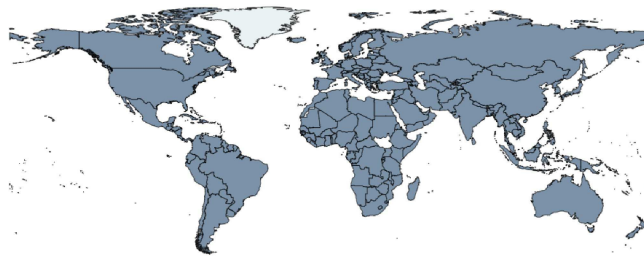
- **ipe_democracy_BX**

Description: Index on democracy

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Boix, Miller, and Rosato Democracy Data.]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



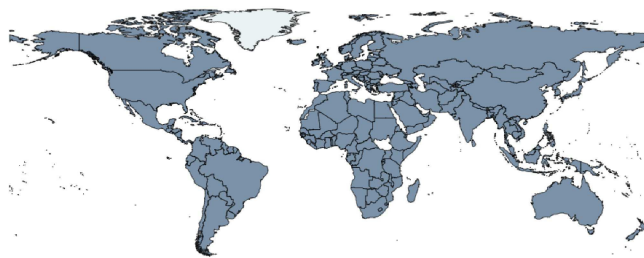
- **ipe_democracy_trans_BX**

Description: Index on democratic transition

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Boix, Miller, and Rosato Democracy Data.]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



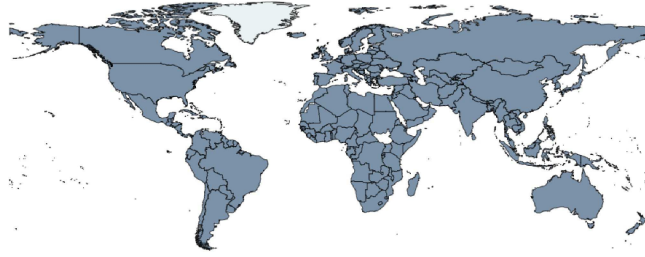
- **ipe_democracy_breakdowns_BX**

Description: Democratic Breakdowns.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Boix, Miller, and Rosato Democracy Data.]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



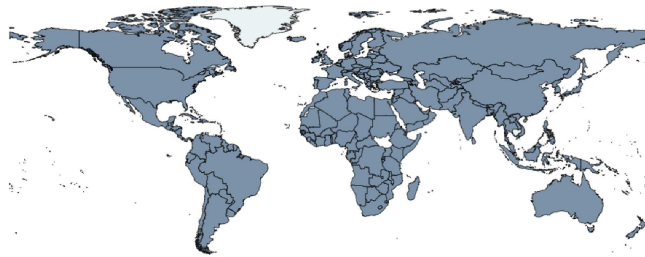
- **ipe_democracy_duration_BX**

Description: Democratic Duration

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Boix, Miller, and Rosato Democracy Data.]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



- **qog_wr_nonautocracy**

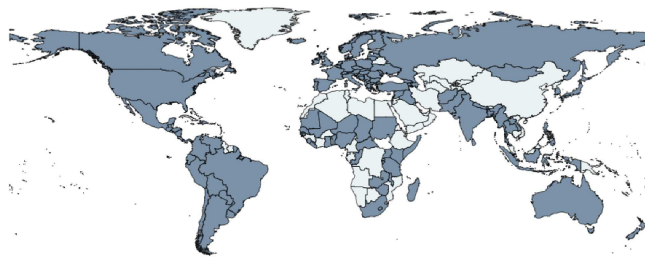
Description: Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are: 1. Democracy 2. Foreign-Occupied 3. Not-Independent 4. Provisional 5. Warlord 6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied

Source: QOG [5]

<http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/>

Time span: 1960-2010

Space coverage:



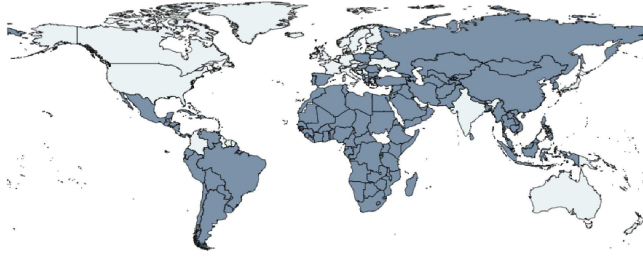
- **ipe_fail_GE Binary variable indicating regime failure (fail==1) [Geddes]**

Description: Binary variable indicating regime failure

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Geddes]

Time span: 1960-2010

Space coverage:



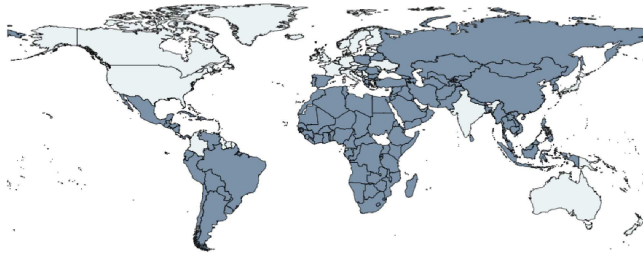
- **ipe_fail_violent_GE** [Regime failure, violence (Geddes)]

Description: Regime failure, violence

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Geddes]

Time span: 1960-2010

Space coverage:



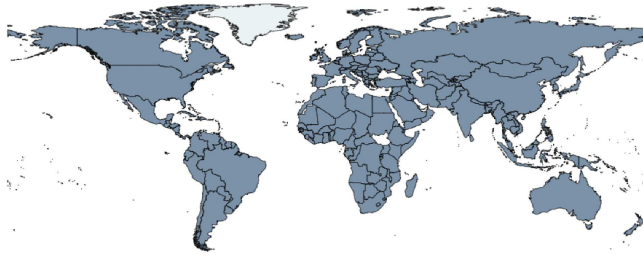
- **ipe_v2x_clpriv_VDEM**

Description: Private liberties index

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*VDEM]

Time span: 1900-2016

Space coverage:



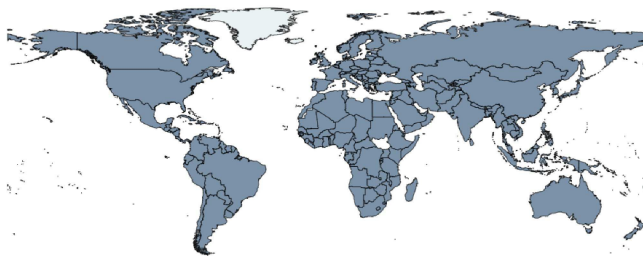
- **ipe_poleff_SFI** [Political effectiveness score (SFI)]

Description: Political effectiveness score

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*"State Fragility Index and Matrix 2011."]

Time span: 1995-2015

Space coverage:



3.2 Economics/social rights

3.2.1 Gender

- **wdi_gerpf** [Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary, female (% of primary school age children)]

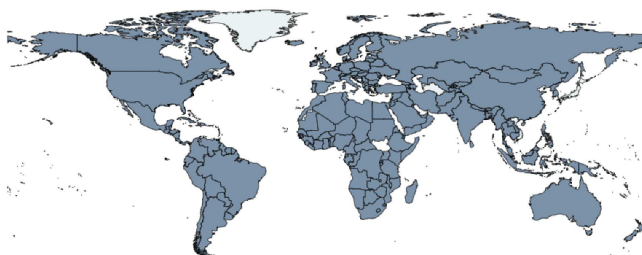
Description: Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



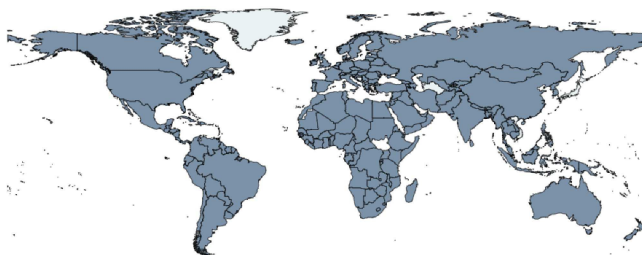
- **wdi_gerpm** [Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary, male (% of primary school age children)]

Description: Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



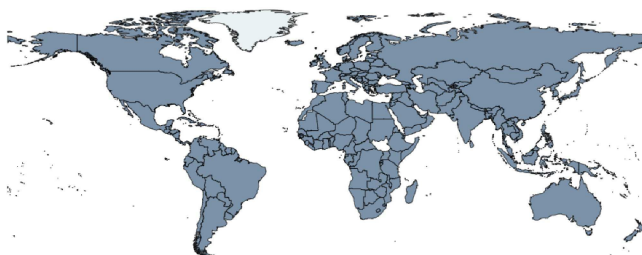
- **qog_gea_ea1524f**

Description: Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



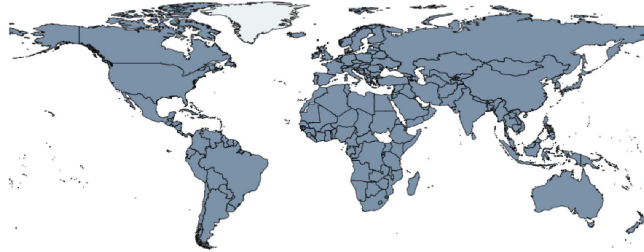
- **qog_gea_ea1524m** [Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)]

Description: Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



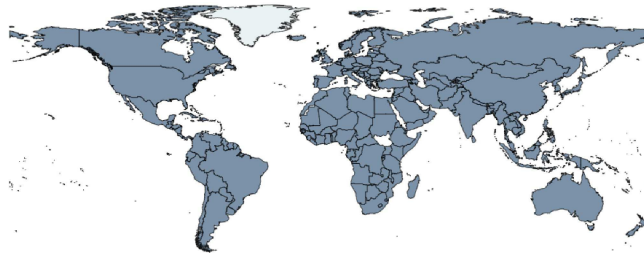
- **qog_gea_ea2534f** [Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)]

Description: Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



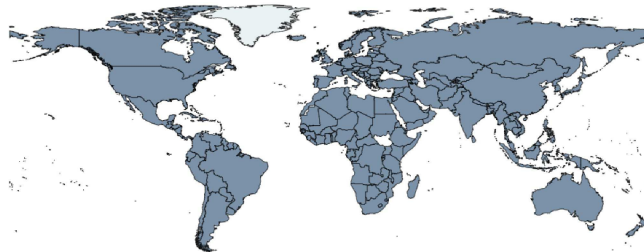
- **qog_gea_ea2534m** [Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)]

Description: Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



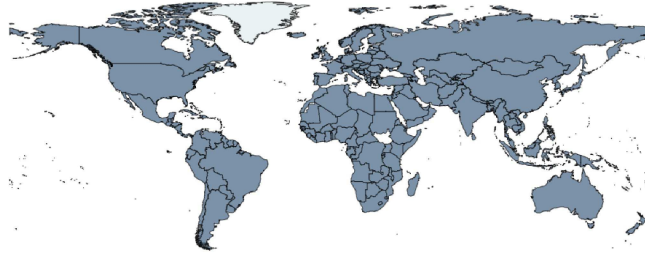
- **qog_gea_ea3544f** [Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)]

Description: Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



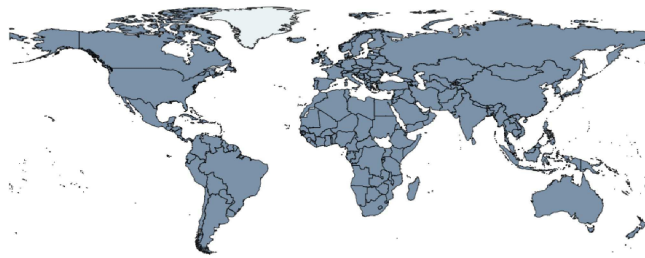
- **qog_gea_ea3544m** [Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)]

Description: Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



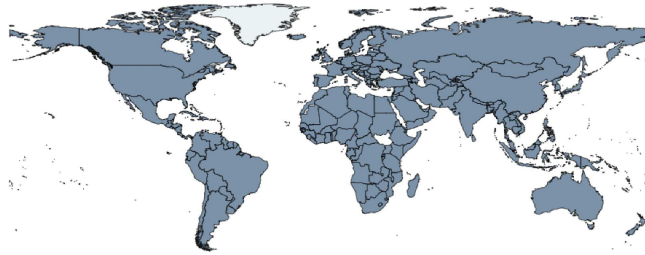
- **qog_gea_ea4554f** [Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)]

Description: Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



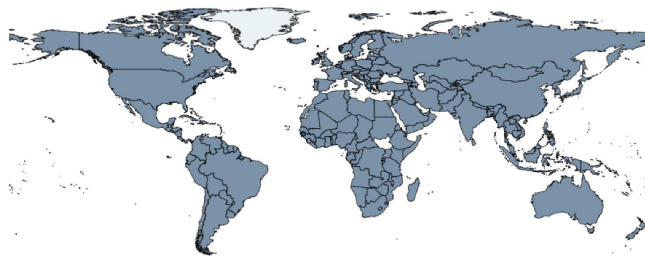
- **qog_gea_ea4554m** [Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)]

Description: Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



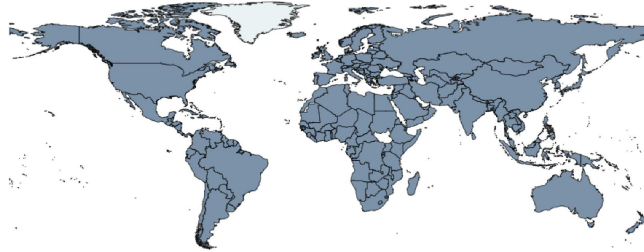
- **qog_gea_ea5564f** [Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)]

Description: Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female), Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



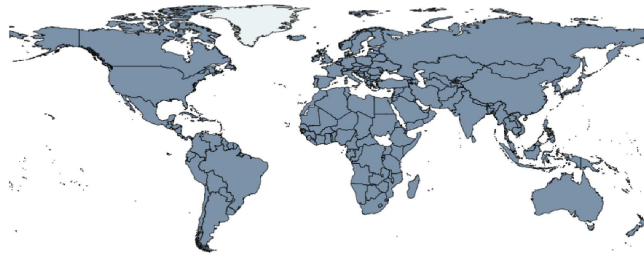
- **qog_gea_ea5564m** [Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)]

Description: Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



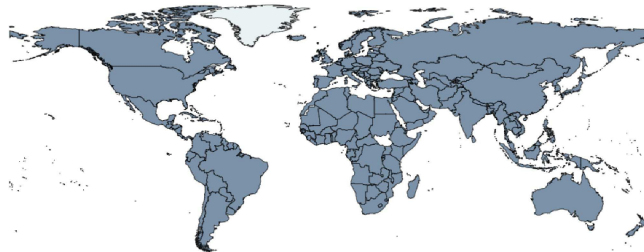
- **qog_gea_ea65f** [Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)]

Description: Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



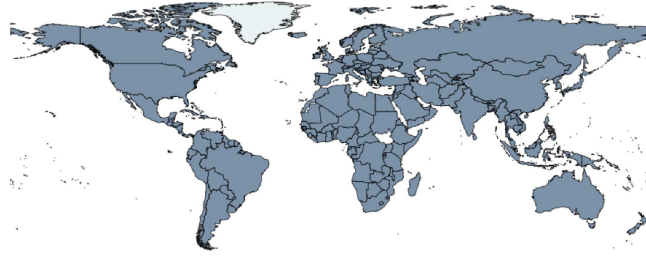
- **qog_gea_ea65m** [Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)]

Description: Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) Average years of education.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015]

Time span: 1970-2015

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_pom** [Educational attainment, at least completed post-secondary, population 25+, male (%) (cumulative)]

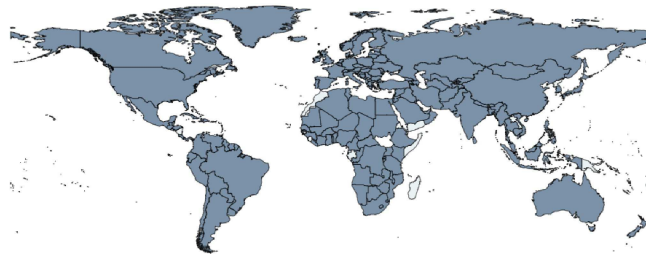
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_pof** [Educational attainment, at least completed post-secondary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)]

Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_phdm** [Educational attainment, Doctoral or equivalent, population 25+, male (%) (cumulative)]

Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Doctoral or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1980-2018 (27 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_phdf** [Educational attainment, Doctoral or equivalent, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)]

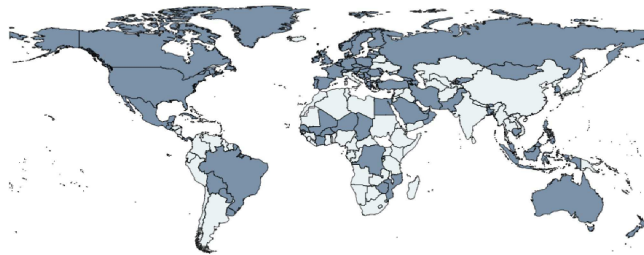
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Doctoral or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1980-2018 (27 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_msm** [Educational attainment, at least Master's or equivalent, population 25+, male (%) (cumulative)]

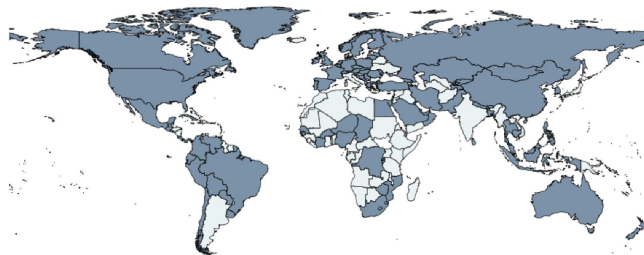
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Master's or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1980-2018 (25 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_msf** [Educational attainment, at least Master's or equivalent, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)]

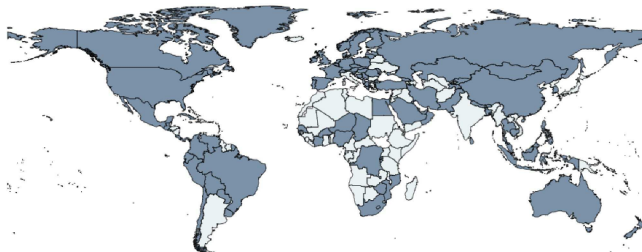
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Master's or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1980-2018 (25 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_prmm** [Educational attainment, at least completed primary, population 25+ years, male (%) (cumulative)]

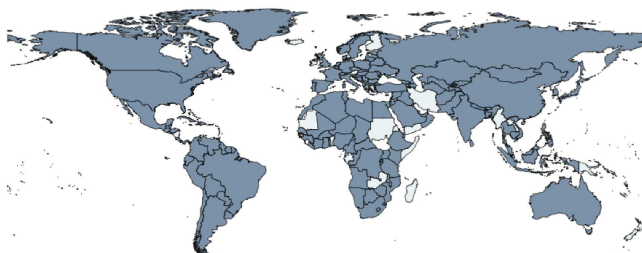
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed primary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (3 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_prmf** [Educational attainment, at least completed primary, population 25+ years, female (%) (cumulative)]

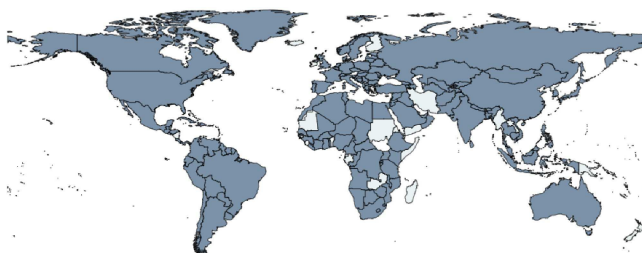
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed primary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (3 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_shrtcym** [Educational attainment, at least completed short-cycle tertiary, population 25+, male (%) (cumulative)]

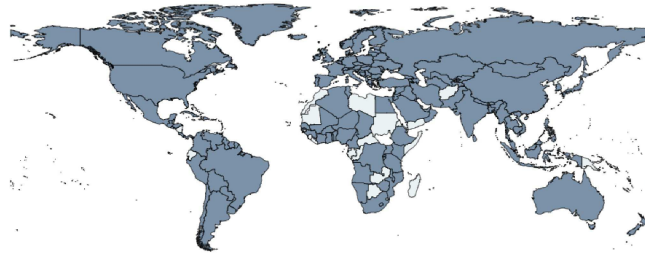
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed short-cycle tertiary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (8 years missing)

Space coverage:



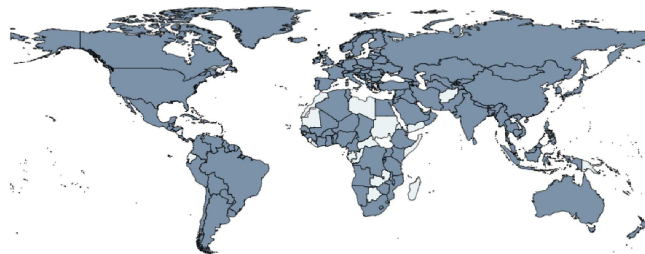
- **wdi_cuat_shrtcymf** [Educational attainment, at least completed short-cycle tertiary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)]

Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed short-cycle tertiary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

Time span: 1970-2018 (8 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_upm** [Educational attainment, at least completed upper secondary, population 25+, male (%) (cumulative)]

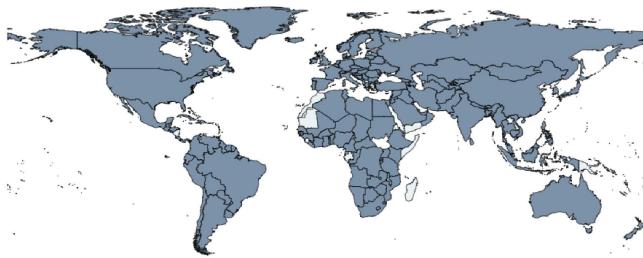
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed upper secondary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_upf** [Educational attainment, at least completed upper secondary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)]

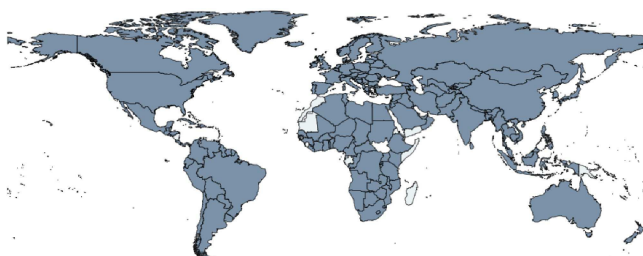
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed upper secondary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



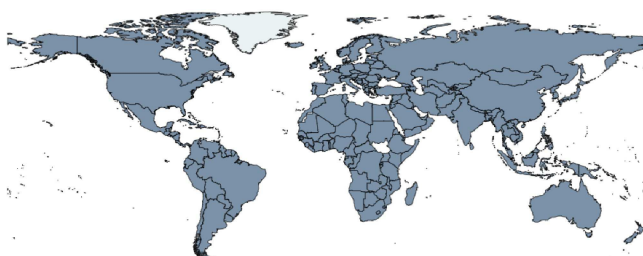
- **wdi_prateratio** [Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate is calculated by dividing female labor force participation rate by male labor force participation rate and multiplying by 100.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILO-STAT database. Data retrieved in September 2019.]

Time span: 1990-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_mthsleave** [Mothers are guaranteed an equivalent position after maternity leave (1=yes; 0=no)]

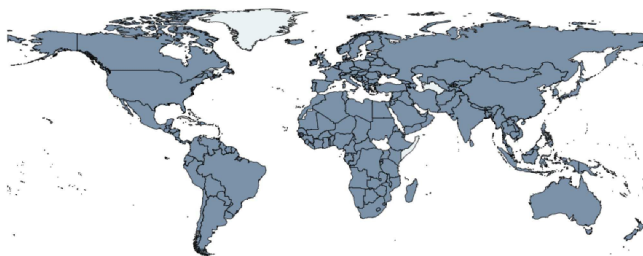
Description: Mothers are guaranteed an equivalent position after maternity leave is whether employers of women returning from maternity leave are legally obligated to provide them with an equivalent position after maternity leave. It takes into account paid and unpaid maternity leave and captures whether the employer has a legal obligation to reinstate the returning employee in an equivalent or better position

and salary than the employee had pre-leave. Where the maternity leave regime explicitly states that the employee may not be indefinitely replaced, the answer is assumed to be “Yes.” Where the maternity leave regime explicitly establishes a suspension of the employee’s contract, the answer is assumed to be “Yes.” In economies that also have parental leave and the law guarantees return after the leave to the same or an equivalent position paid at the same rate but is silent on guaranteeing the same position after maternity leave, the answer is “Yes.” The answer is “N/A” if no paid or unpaid maternity leave is available.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank: Women, Business and the Law.]

Time span: 2009-2017 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **qog_ciri_wecon**

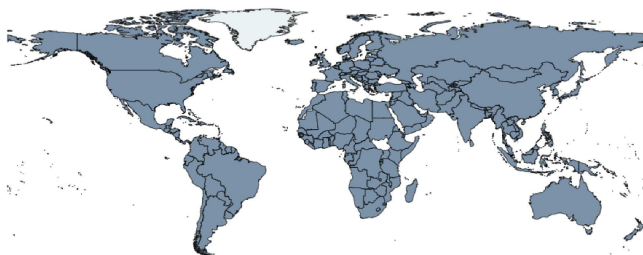
Description: Index, Women’s Economic Rights. Women’s economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: Equal pay for equal work, Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative’s consent, The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative’s consent, Equality in hiring and promotion practices, Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc...), Non-discrimination by employers, The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace, The right to work at night, The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, The right to work in the military and the police force. 0. There were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law 1. Women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced 2. Women had some economic rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in economic matters 3. All or nearly all of women’s economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws in practice

Source: QOG [5]

<https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets>

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



- **wdi_femp_smgmt** [Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)]

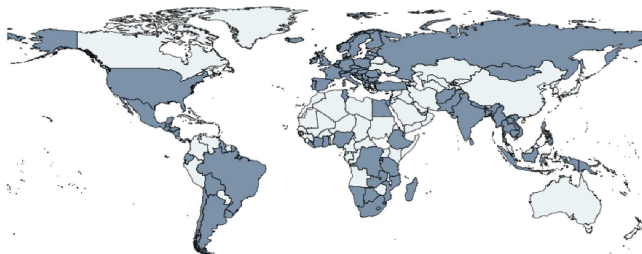
Description: The proportion of females in total employment in senior and middle management. It corresponds to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality,

retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in December 2019.]

Time span: 2000-2018

Space coverage:



- **qog_ciri_wosoc**

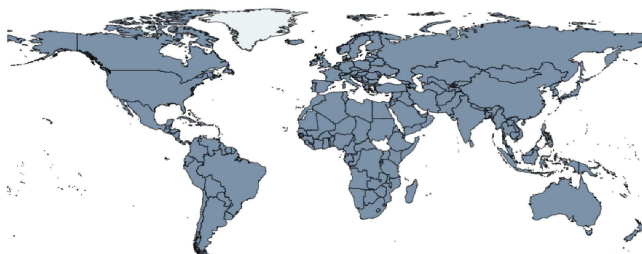
Description: Index, Women's Social Rights. Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to equal inheritance, The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men, The right to travel abroad, The right to obtain a passport, The right to confer citizenship to children or a husband, The right to initiate a divorce, The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage, The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities, The right to an education, The freedom to choose a residence/domicile, Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent, Freedom from forced sterilization. 0 There were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law 1. Women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced 2. Women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters 3. All or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice

Source: QOG [5]

<https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets>

Time span: 1981-2007

Space coverage:



- **qog_wef_wlf** [Women in labor force, ratio to men]

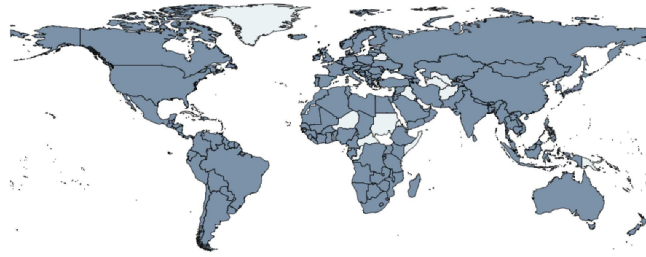
Description: Women in Labor Force (Ratio to Men): Ratio of women to men in the labor force.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/downloads/>

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



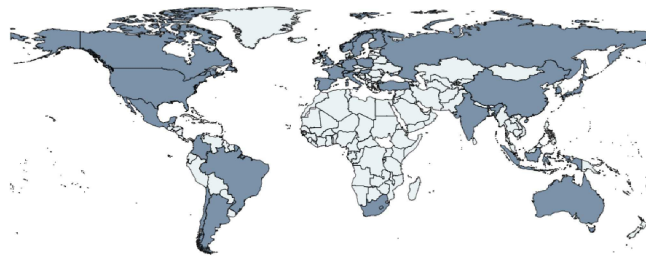
- **sp_WVS_MenExecutives2005_09**

Description: Men make better business executives than women do.

Source: Spider [2] [*original source:*World Value survey.]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



3.2.2 Minority protection

- **qog_ciri_relfre_new**

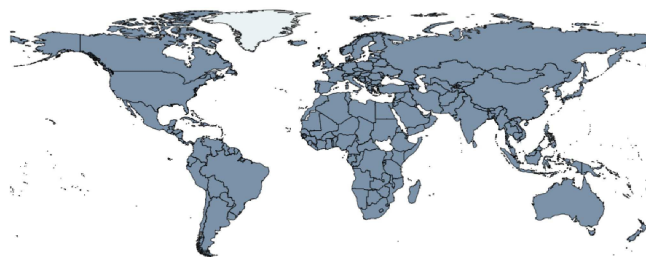
Description: Categorical Variable. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner. A score of 0 indicates that government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread. A score of 1 indicates such practices are moderate, and a 0 indicates such practices are practically absent.

Data cleaning: Observations for Serbia and Montenegro after 2005 are dropped. Observations for Serbia before 2006 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Soviet Union after 1991 are dropped. Observations for Russia before 1992 are dropped. Observations for the Yemen Arab Republic after 1990 are dropped. Observations for united Yemen before 1991 are dropped.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset (CR)]

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



- **ipe_ldiscrimpop_EP**

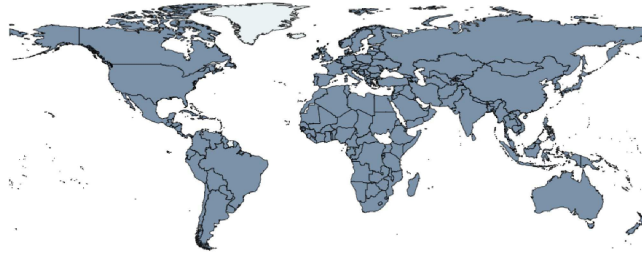
Description: Sum discriminated population as fraction of ethnically relevant population [EP]

Source: IPE [3]

<http://growup.ethz.ch/>

Time span: 1960-2013

Space coverage:



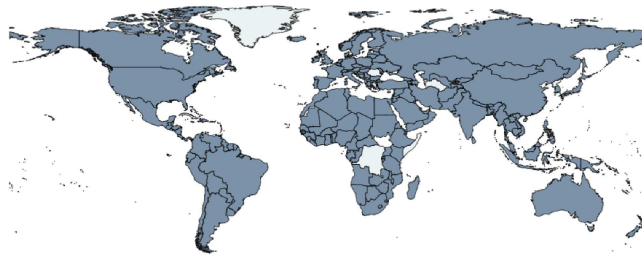
- **sp_protminor_EDLindex**

Description: Protecting minority investors, Extent of director liability index

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2005-2017

Space coverage:



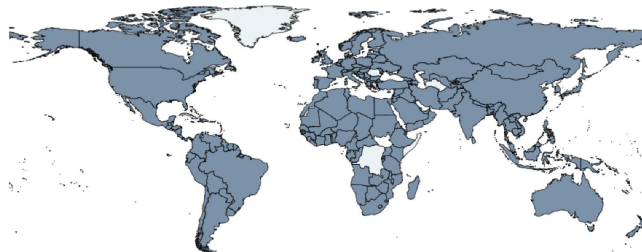
- **sp_protminor_EDindex**

Description: Protecting minority investors, Extent of disclosure index

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2005-2017

Space coverage:



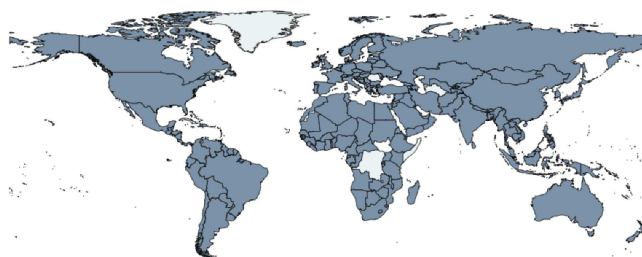
- **sp_protminor_ESSindex**

Description: Protecting minority investors, Ease of shareholder suit index

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2005-2017

Space coverage:



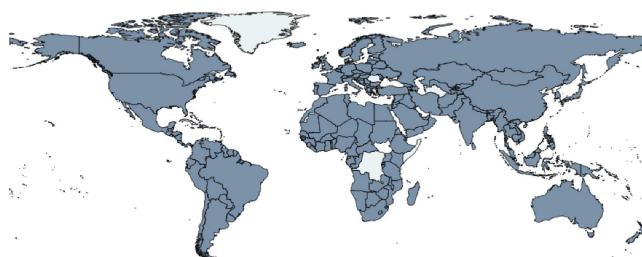
- **sp_protminor_MIPindex**

Description: Protecting minority investors, Strength of minority investor protection index

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2005-2017

Space coverage:



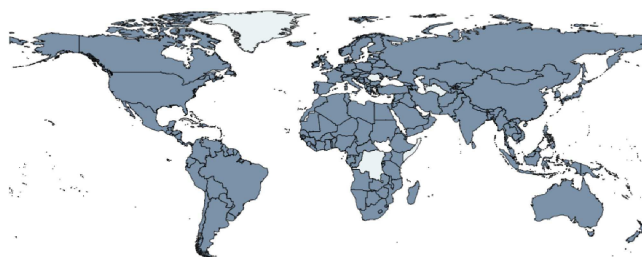
- **sp_protminor_dtf**

Description: Protecting minority investors, DTF

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2005-2017

Space coverage:



3.2.3 Social protection

- **wdi_adunbenifs** [Adequacy of unemployment benefits and ALMP (% of total welfare of beneficiary households)]

Description: Adequacy of unemployment benefits and active labor market programs (ALMP) is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in unemployment benefits and active labor market programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Unemployment benefits and active labor market programs include unemployment compensation, severance pay, and early retirement due to labor market reasons, labor market services (intermediation), training (vocational, life skills, and cash for training), job rotation

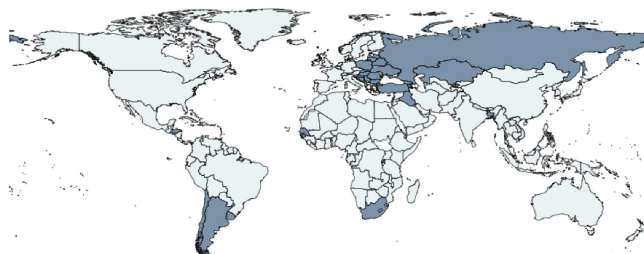
and job sharing, employment incentives and wage subsidies, supported employment and rehabilitation, and employment measures for the disabled. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity, The World Bank. Data are based on national representative household surveys.]

datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



- **wdi_adsocialsfty** [Adequacy of social safety net programs (% of total welfare of beneficiary households)]

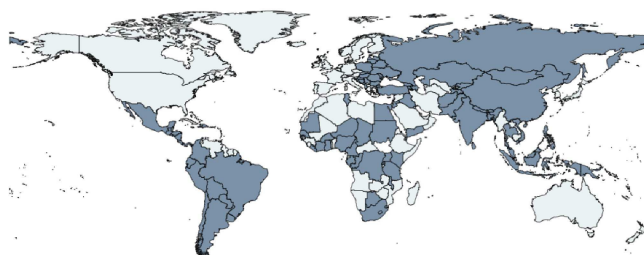
Description: Adequacy of social safety net programs is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social safety net programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Social safety net programs include cash transfers and last resort programs, noncontributory social pensions, other cash transfers programs (child, family and orphan allowances, birth and death grants, disability benefits, and other allowances), conditional cash transfers, in-kind food transfers (food stamps and vouchers, food rations, supplementary feeding, and emergency food distribution), school feeding, other social assistance programs (housing allowances, scholarships, fee waivers, health subsidies, and other social assistance) and public works programs (cash for work and food for work). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity, The World Bank. Data are based on national representative household surveys.]

datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/

Time span: 1998-2016 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_adprotalab** [Adequacy of social protection and labor programs (% of total welfare of beneficiary households)]

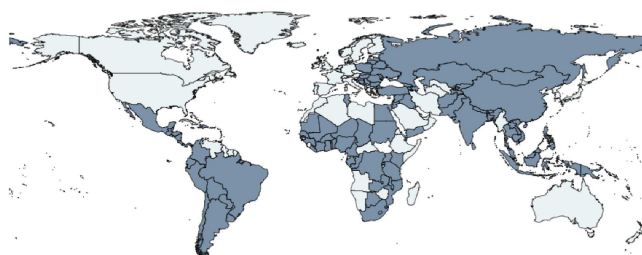
Description: Adequacy of social protection and labor programs (SPL) is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity, The World Bank. Data are based on national representative household surveys.]

datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



- **wdi_adins** [Adequacy of social insurance programs (% of total welfare of beneficiary households)]

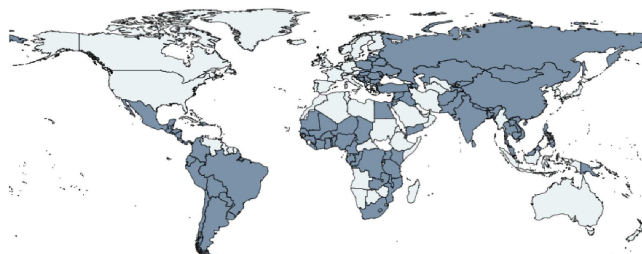
Description: Adequacy of social insurance programs is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social insurance programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Social insurance programs include old age contributory pensions (including survivors and disability) and social security and health insurance benefits (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, maternity and other social insurance). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity, The World Bank. Data are based on national representative household surveys.]

datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/

Time span: 1998-2016 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cpia_soci** [CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)]

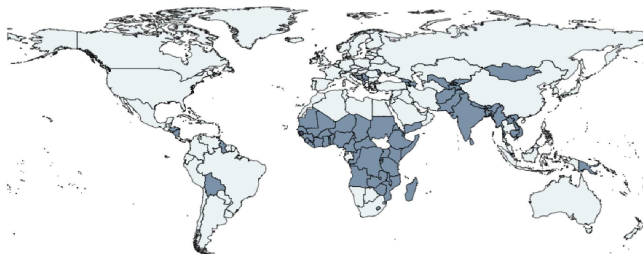
Description: The policies for social inclusion and equity cluster includes gender equality, equity of public resource use, building human resources, social protection and labor, and policies and institutions for environmental sustainability.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_socialcov** [Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)]

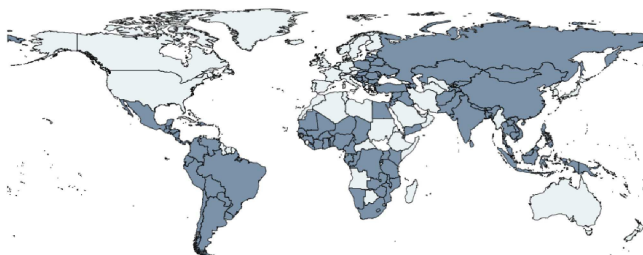
Description: Coverage of social insurance programs shows the percentage of population participating in programs that provide old age contributory pensions (including survivors and disability) and social security and health insurance benefits (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, maternity and other social insurance). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity, The World Bank. Data are based on national representative household surveys.]

datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/

Time span: 1998-2016 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



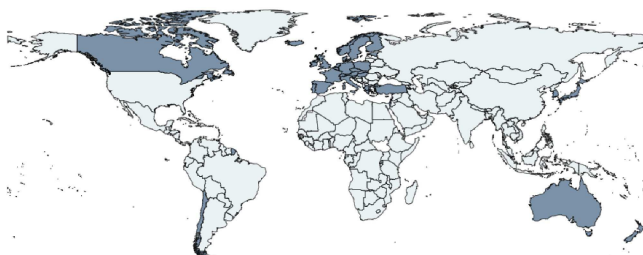
- **sp_Leave_Spend**

Description: Public expenditure on maternity and parental leave, in % of GDP

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1980-2015

Space coverage:



- **sp_Maternity_weeks**

Description: Number of weeks of maternity leave

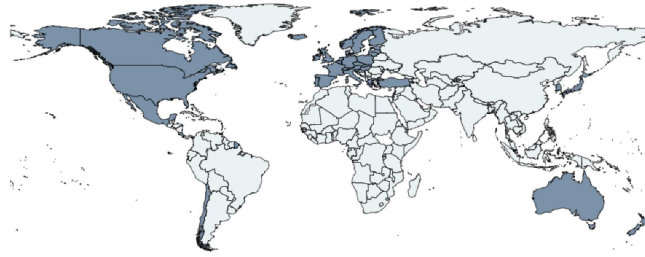
Source: SPIDER

Time span:

Space coverage:

Time span: 1970-2016

Space coverage:



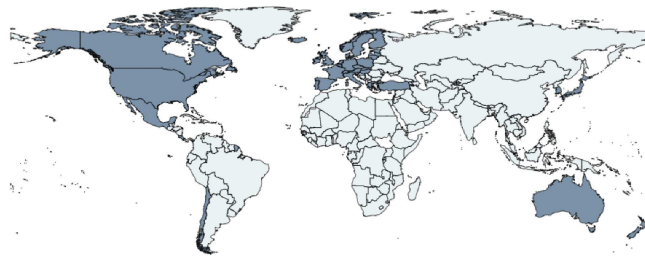
- **sp_Parental_protected**

Description: Weeks of job protected parental leave available to mothers

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1970-2016

Space coverage:



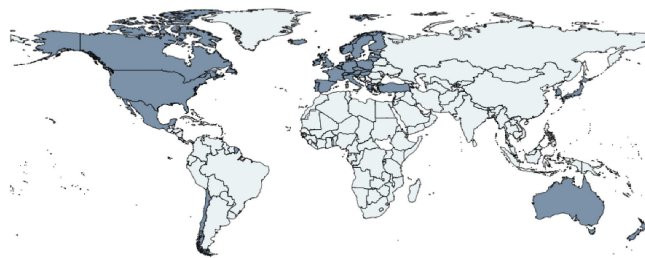
- **sp_Patleave_paid**

Description: Weeks of paid leave reserved for exclusive use by the father

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1970-2016

Space coverage:



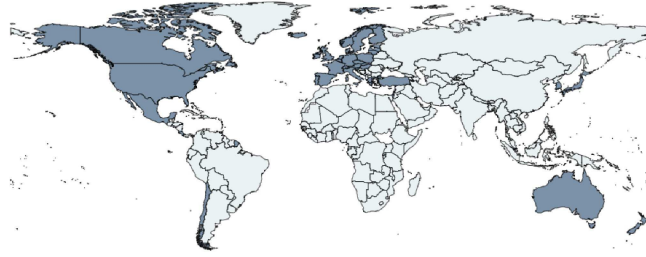
- **sp_Total_Protected**

Description: Maximum weeks of job-protected leave available to mothers

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1970-2016

Space coverage:



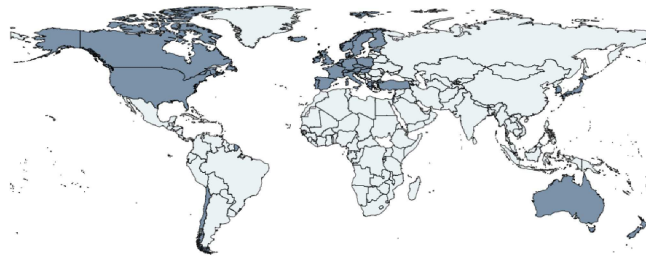
- **sp_cash_family**

Description: Family allowances (% of GDP)

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1980-2015

Space coverage:



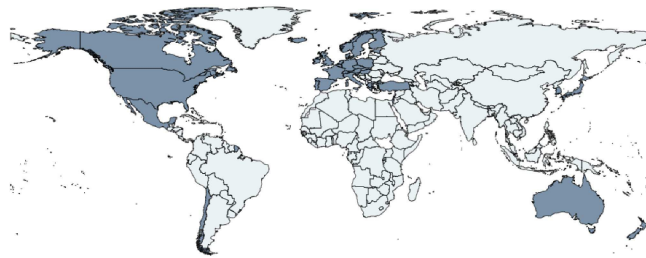
- **sp_inkind_total**

Description: Family benefits in kind (% of GDP)

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1980-2015

Space coverage:



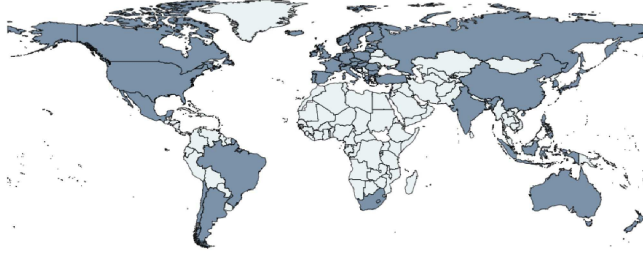
- **qog_vi_nmw**

Description: National Minimum Wage. Index. 0. No statutory minimum wage. 1. Statutory minimum wage in some sectors (occupations, regions/states) only. 2. Statutory national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) minimum wage exists.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*The ICTWSS database]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



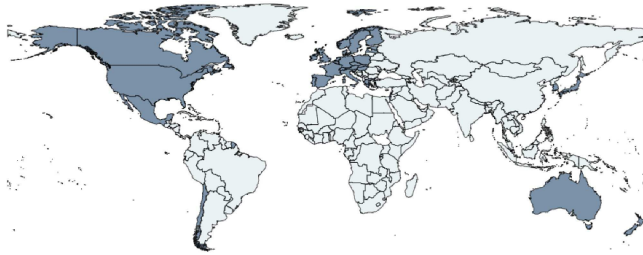
- **sp_almp_EXPPCT80**

Description: Out-of-work income maintenance and support (% of GDP)

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1985-2015

Space coverage:



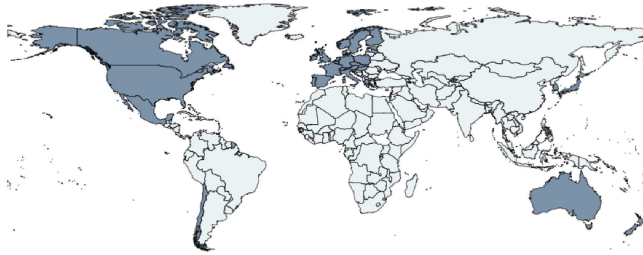
- **sp_almp_EXPPCT40**

Description: Employment incentives (% of GDP)

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1985-2015

Space coverage:



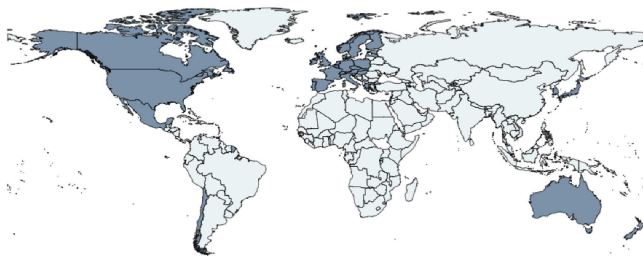
- **sp_almp_EXPPCT60**

Description: Direct job creation (% of GDP)

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1985-2015

Space coverage:



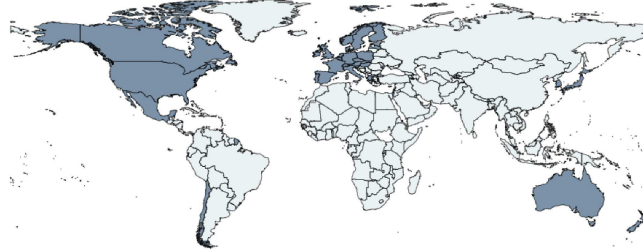
- **sp_almp_EXPPCT70**

Description: Start-up incentives (% of GDP)

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1985-2015

Space coverage:



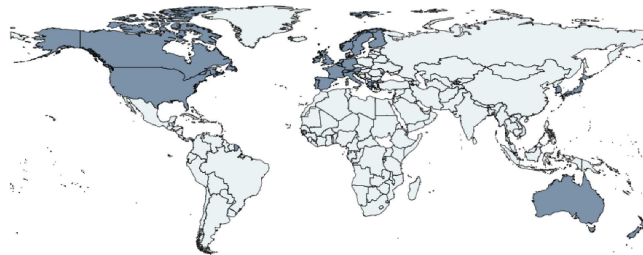
- **qog_sc_uegen**

Description: Unemployment Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset.]

Time span: 1971-2011

Space coverage:



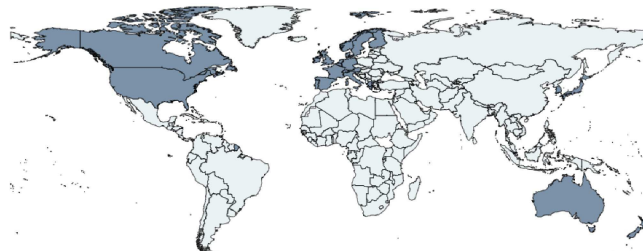
- **qog_sc_pgen Pension Generosity Index**

Description: Pension Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset.]

Time span: 1971-2010

Space coverage:



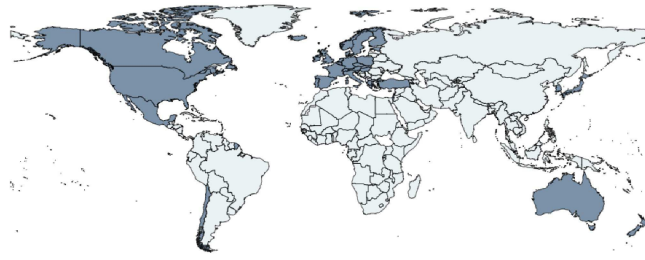
- **sp_childcarpub**

Description: Public expenditure on childcare and pre-school (% of GDP)

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1980-2015

Space coverage:



- **wdi_spr** [CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high)]

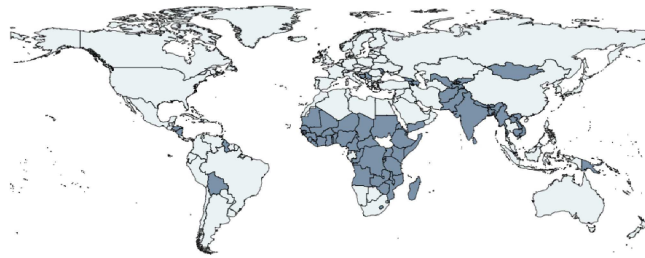
Description: Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



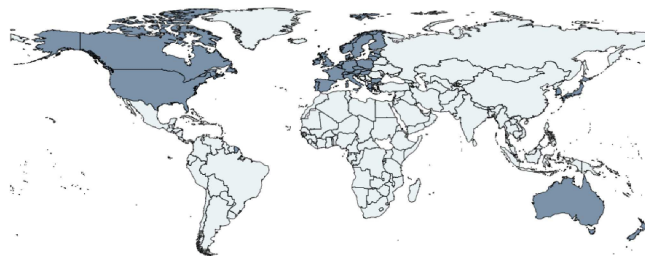
- **sp_uecov**

Description: Percent of labor force insured for unemployment risk.

Source: SPIDER

Time span: 1970-2011

Space coverage:



3.2.4 Poverty

- **wdi_povgap190** [Poverty gap at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)]

Description: Poverty gap at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line \$1.90 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of

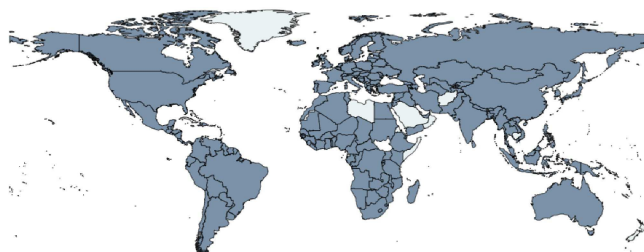
revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet.]

<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>

Time span: 1967-2018 (5 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_pvrt_hc** [Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)]

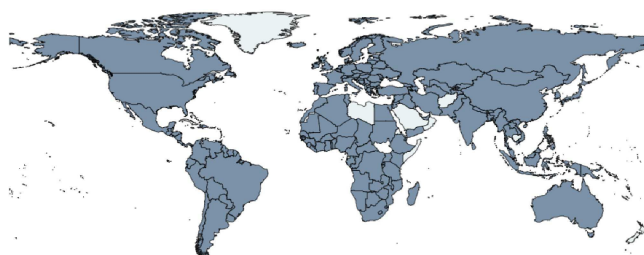
Description: Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet.]

<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>

Time span: 1967-2018 (5 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_povgap320** [Poverty gap at \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (%)]

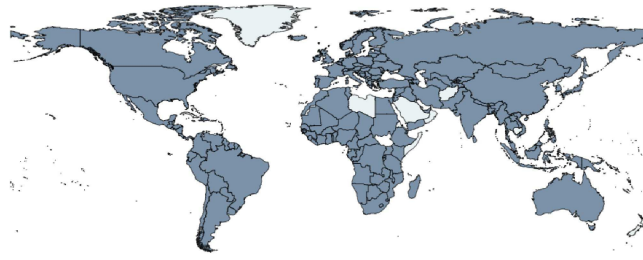
Description: Poverty gap at \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line \$3.20 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet.]

<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>

Time span: 1967-2018 (5 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gini** [GINI index (World Bank estimate)]

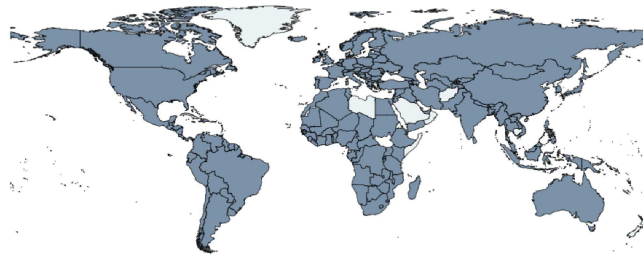
Description: Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet.]

<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>

Time span: 1967-2018 (6 years missing)

Space coverage:



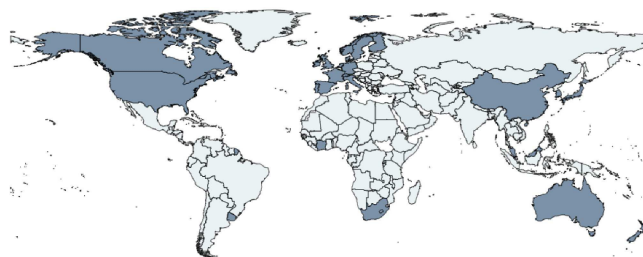
- **qog_top_top10_income_share**

Description: Top 10% income share.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*The World Top Incomes Database]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



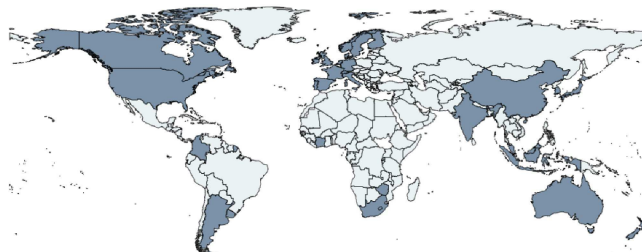
- **qog_top_top1_income_share**

Description: Top 1% income share.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*The World Top Incomes Database]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



3.2.5 Child labor

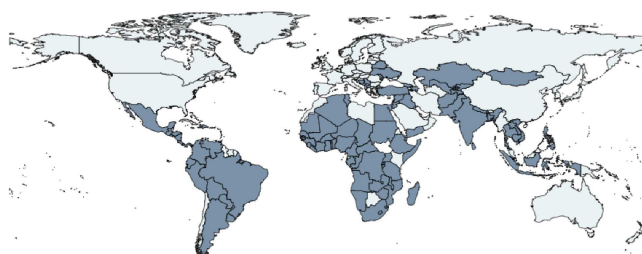
- **wdi_chdem_wagm** [Children in employment, wage workers, male (% of male children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Wage workers (also known as employees) are people who hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that provide basic remuneration that does not depend directly on the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



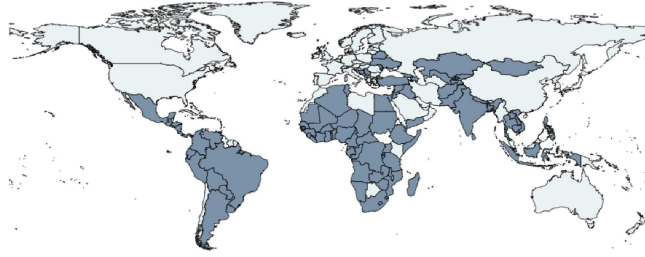
- **wdi_chdem_wagf** [Children in employment, wage workers, female (% of female children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Wage workers (also known as employees) are people who hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that provide basic remuneration that does not depend directly on the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



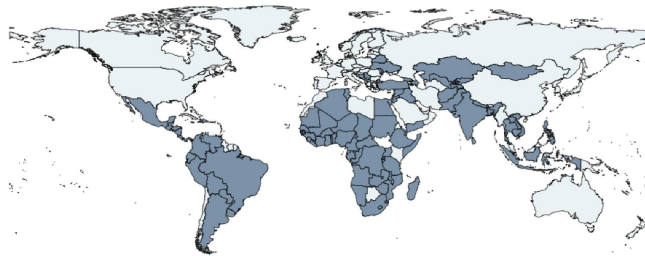
- **wdi_chdem_wag** [Children in employment, wage workers (% of children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Wage workers (also known as employees) are people who hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that provide basic remuneration that does not depend directly on the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



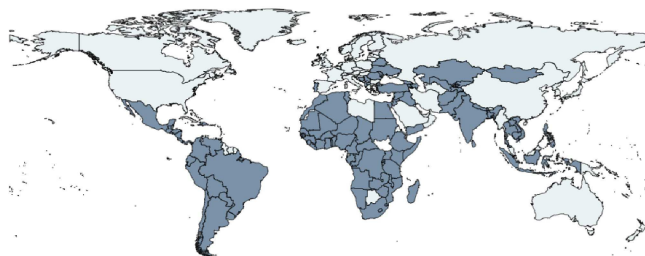
- **wdi_chdem_tlfm** [Children in employment, work only, male (% of male children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1994-2016 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



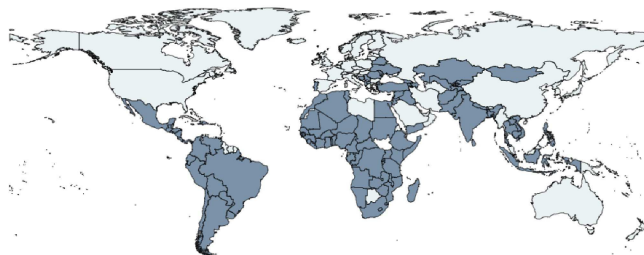
- **wdi_chdem_tlff** [Children in employment, work only, female (% of female children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1994-2016 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



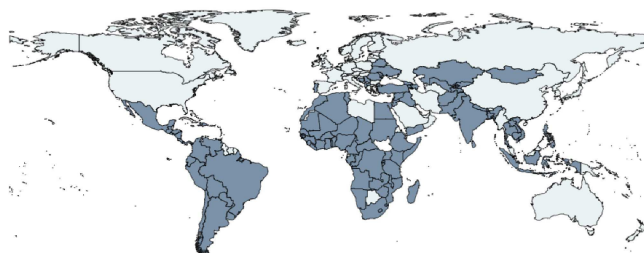
- **wdi_chdem_tlf** [Children in employment, work only (% of children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1994-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



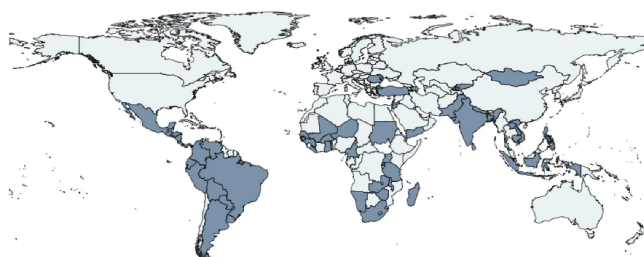
- **wdi_chdem_slfm** [Children in employment, self-employed, male (% of male children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Self-employed workers are people whose remuneration depends directly on the profits derived from the goods and services they produce, with or without other employees, and include employers, own-account workers, and members of producers cooperatives.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



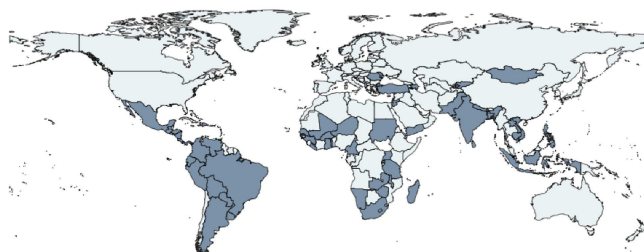
- **wdi_chdem_slff** [Children in employment, self-employed, female (% of female children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Self-employed workers are people whose remuneration depends directly on the profits derived from the goods and services they produce, with or without other employees, and include employers, own-account workers, and members of producers cooperatives.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



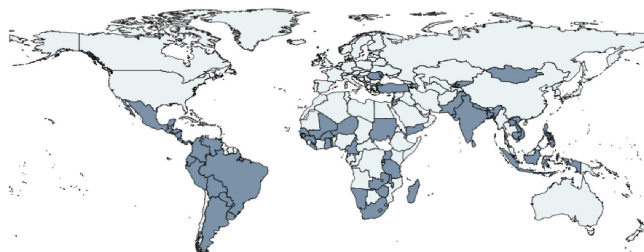
- **wdi_chdem_slf** [Children in employment, self-employed (% of children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Self-employed workers are people whose remuneration depends directly on the profits derived from the goods and services they produce, with or without other employees, and include employers, own-account workers, and members of producers cooperatives.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



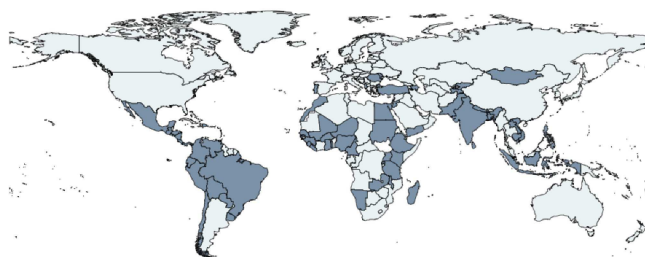
- **wdi_chdem_sermm** [Child employment in services, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2), categories G-P (ISIC revision 3), or categories G-U (ISIC revision 4). Services include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



- **wdi_chdem_serf** [Child employment in services, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2), categories G-P (ISIC revision 3), or categories G-U (ISIC revision 4). Services include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



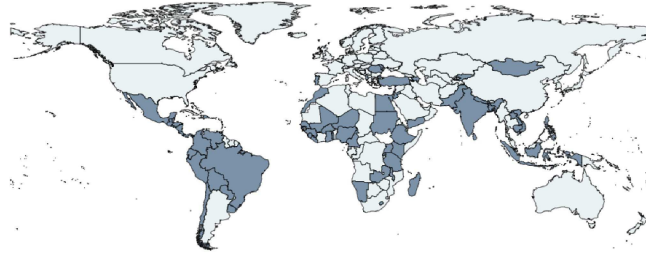
- **wdi_chdem_ser** [Child employment in services (% of economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2), categories G-P (ISIC revision 3), or categories G-U (ISIC revision 4). Services include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



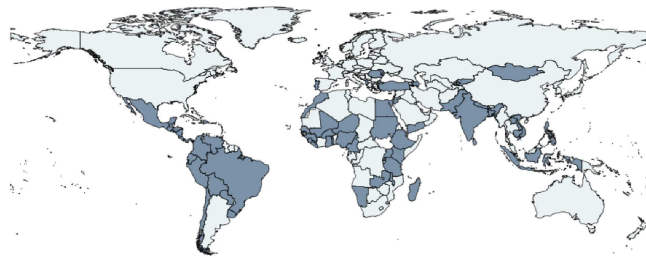
- **wdi_chdem_manm** [Child employment in manufacturing, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2), category D (ISIC revision 3), or category C (ISIC revision 4). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



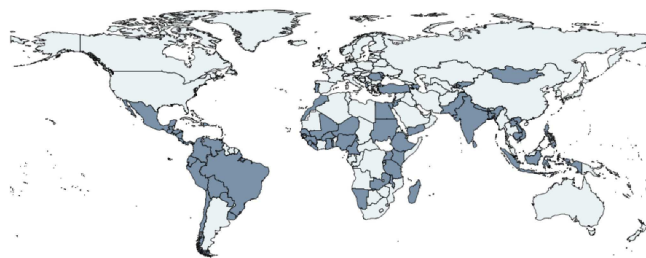
- **wdi_chdem_manf** [Child employment in manufacturing, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2), category D (ISIC revision 3), or category C (ISIC revision 4). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



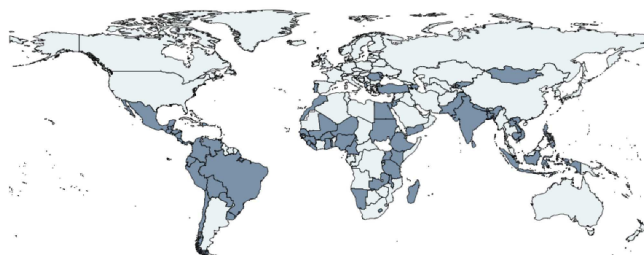
- **wdi_chdem_man** [Child employment in manufacturing (% of economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2), category D (ISIC revision 3), or category C (ISIC revision 4). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



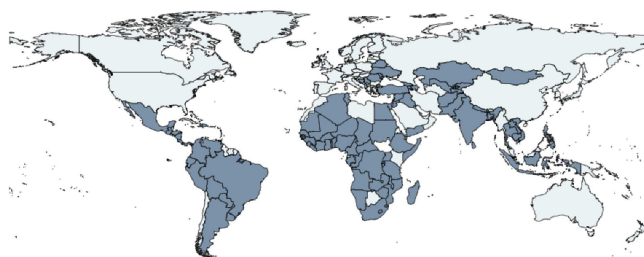
- **wdi_chdem_famm** [Children in employment, unpaid family workers, male (% of male children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Unpaid family workers are people who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



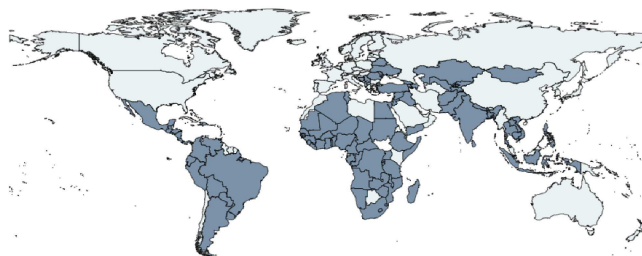
- **wdi_chdem_famf** [Children in employment, unpaid family workers, female (% of female children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Unpaid family workers are people who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



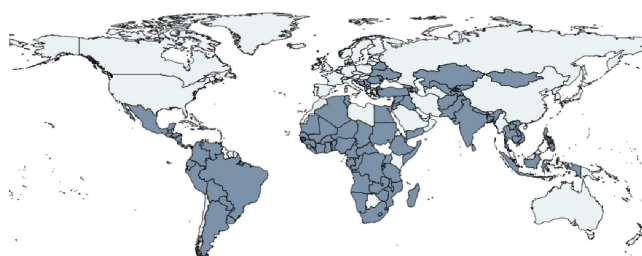
- **wdi_chdem_fam** [Children in employment, unpaid family workers (% of children in employment, ages 7-14)]

Description: Unpaid family workers are people who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1999-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_chdem_agrm** [Child employment in agriculture, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2), categories A and B (ISIC revision 3), or category A (ISIC revision 4) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



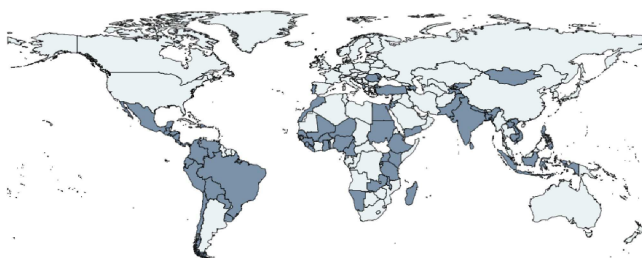
- **wdi_chdem_agrf** [Child employment in agriculture, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2), categories A and B (ISIC revision 3), or category A (ISIC revision 4) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



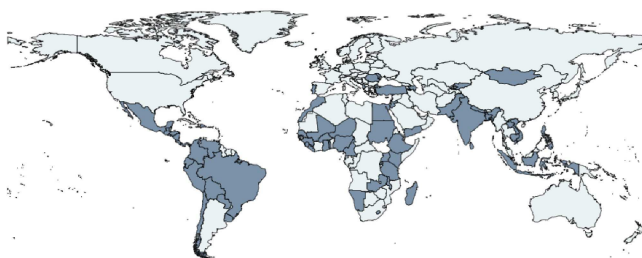
- **wdi_chdem_agr** [Child employment in agriculture (% of economically active children ages 7-14)]

Description: Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2), categories A and B (ISIC revision 3), or category A (ISIC revision 4) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1998-2016

Space coverage:



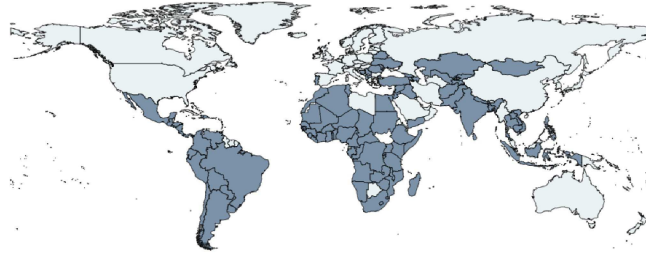
- **wdi_empch** [Children in employment, total (% of children ages 7-14)]

Description: Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1994-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



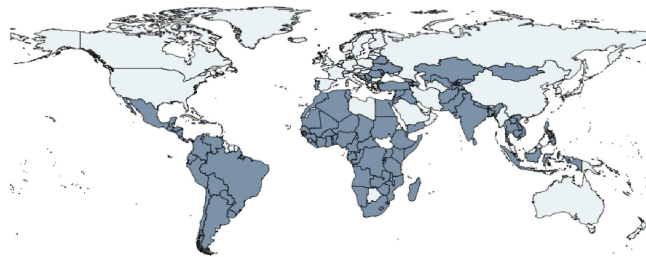
- **wdi_empchf** [Children in employment, female (% of female children ages 7-14)]

Description: Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1994-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



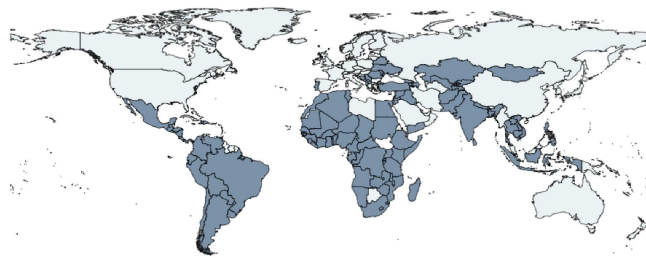
- **wdi_empchm** [Children in employment, male (% of male children ages 7-14)]

Description: Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Understanding Children’s Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.]

Time span: 1994-2016 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **qog_ccp_childwrk** [Limits on Child Work in Constitution]

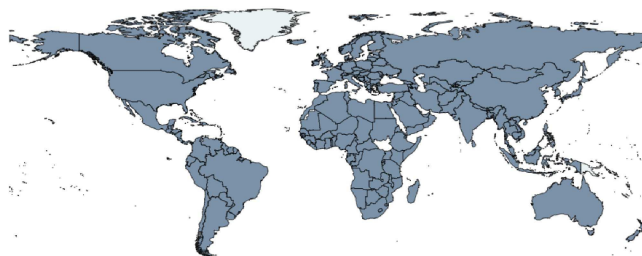
Description: Dummy variable. Does the constitution place limits on child employment? 1. Yes 2. No 90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law 96. Other

Source: QOG [5]

<http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/>

Time span: 1960-2013

Space coverage:



3.2.6 Business environment

- **qog_ciri_assn** [Freedom of Assembly and Association]

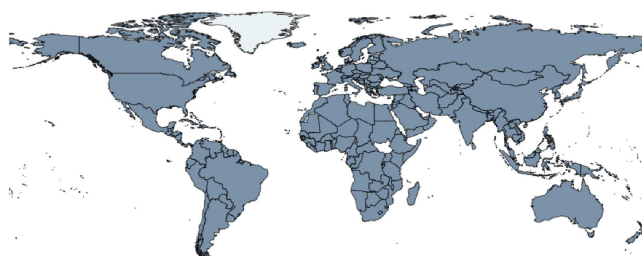
Description: Index. It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections). 0. Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens 1. These rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups 2. These rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.humanrightsdata.com/>

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_prights**

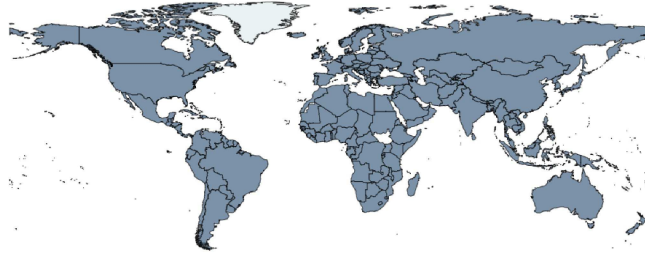
Description: This factor scores the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws. It also accounts for the possibility that private property will be expropriated. In addition, it analyzes the independence of the judiciary, the existence of corruption within the judiciary, and the ability of individuals and businesses to enforce contracts. The less certain the legal protection of property is and the greater the chances of government expropriation of property are, the higher a country's score is. The country's property rights score ranges from 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of protection of property rights.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 1995-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_fi_index_pd** [Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data)]

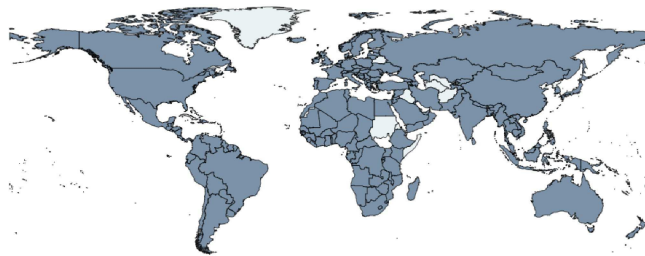
Description: The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". Panel-data adjusted.

Source: QOG [5]

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

Time span: 1970-2015 (24 missing years)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_busease** [Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)]

Description: Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 190, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cpia_breg** [CPIA business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)]

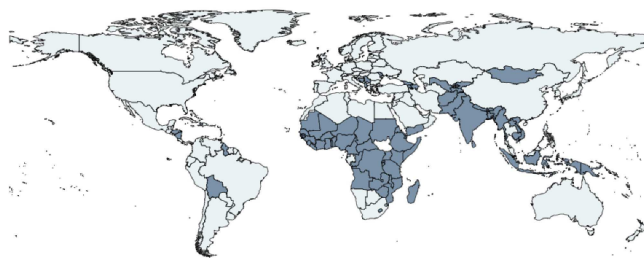
Description: Business regulatory environment assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environments help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_oplicense** [Time required to obtain an operating license (days)]

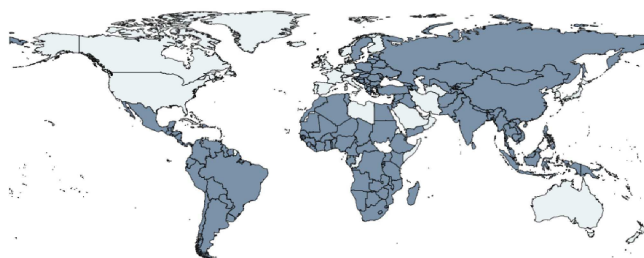
Description: Time required to obtain operating license is the average wait to obtain an operating license from the day the establishment applied for it to the day it was granted.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Enterprise Surveys.]

<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>

Time span: 2003-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_regcost** [Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)]

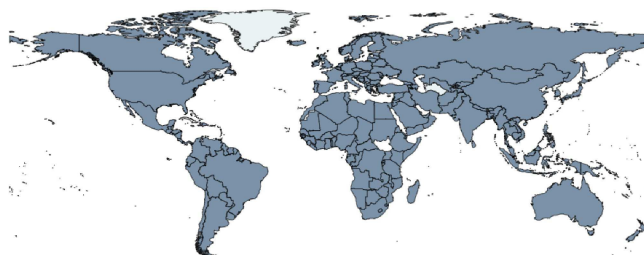
Description: Cost to register a business is normalized by presenting it as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2003-2019

Space coverage:



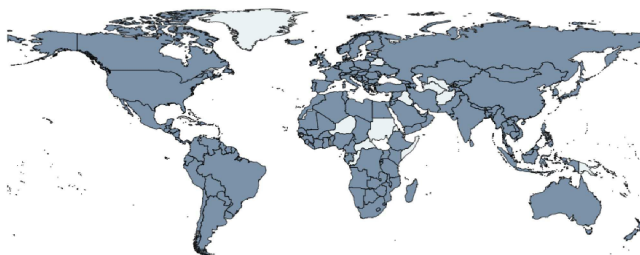
- **wdi_qualports** [Quality of port infrastructure, WEF (1=extremely underdeveloped to 7=well developed and efficient by international standards)]

Description: The Quality of Port Infrastructure measures business executives' perception of their country's port facilities. Data are from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, conducted for 30 years in collaboration with 150 partner institutes. The 2009 round included more than 13,000 respondents from 133 countries. Sampling follows a dual stratification based on company size and the sector of activity. Data are collected online or through in-person interviews. Responses are aggregated using sector-weighted averaging. The data for the latest year are combined with the data for the previous year to create a two-year moving average. Scores range from 1 (port infrastructure considered extremely underdeveloped) to 7 (port infrastructure considered efficient by international standards). Respondents in landlocked countries were asked how accessible are port facilities (1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report.]

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



- **wdi_twarehouse** [Time required to build a warehouse (days)]

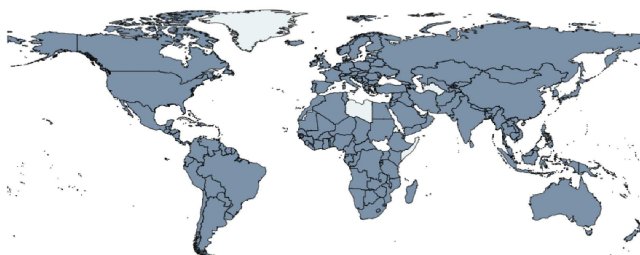
Description: Time required to build a warehouse is the number of calendar days needed to complete the required procedures for building a warehouse. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2005-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_tproperty** [Time required to register property (days)]

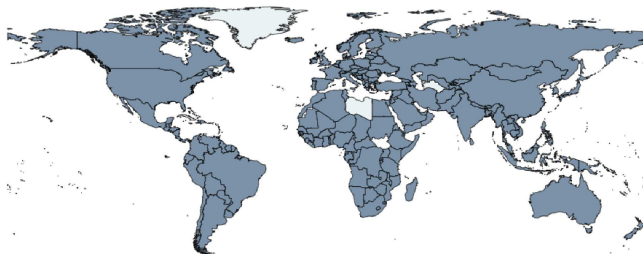
Description: Time required to register property is the number of calendar days needed for businesses to secure rights to property.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2004-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_teltrct** [Time required to get electricity (days)]

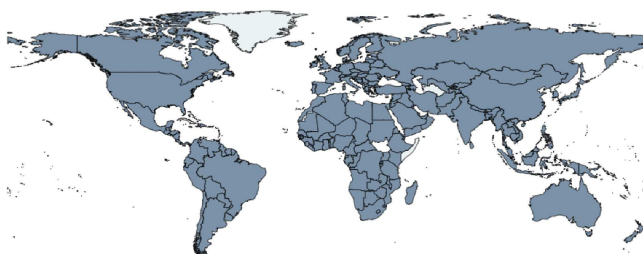
Description: Time required to get electricity is the number of days to obtain a permanent electricity connection. The measure captures the median duration that the electricity utility and experts indicate is necessary in practice, rather than required by law, to complete a procedure.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2009-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_tbusiness** [Time required to start a business (days)]

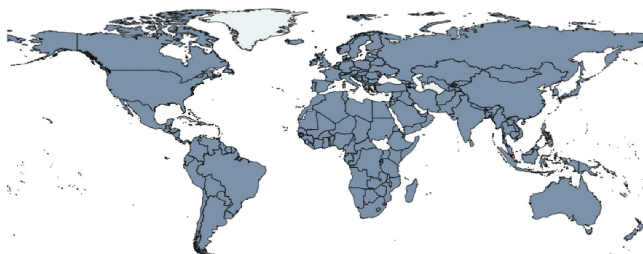
Description: Time required to start a business is the number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Doing Business project.]

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Time span: 2003-2019

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_business** [Business Freedom]

Description: The business freedom score encompasses 10 components, all weighted equally, based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study (in 2005-2006; previously other data sources were being used): - Starting a business - procedures (number) - Starting a business - time (days) - Starting a business - cost (% of income per capita) - Starting a business - minimum capital (% of income per capita) -

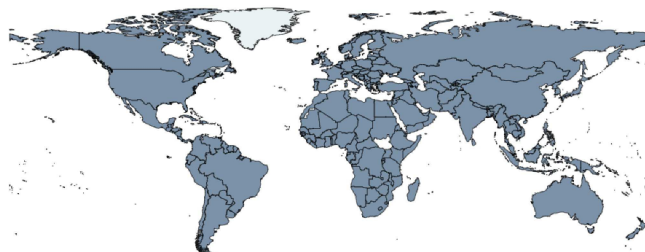
Obtaining a license - procedures (number) - Obtaining a license - time (days) - Obtaining a license - cost (% of income per capita) - Closing a business - time (years) - Closing a business - cost (% of estate) - Closing a business - recovery rate (cents on the dollar) Each of these raw components is converted into a scale graded from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of business freedom.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 1995-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_efiscore**

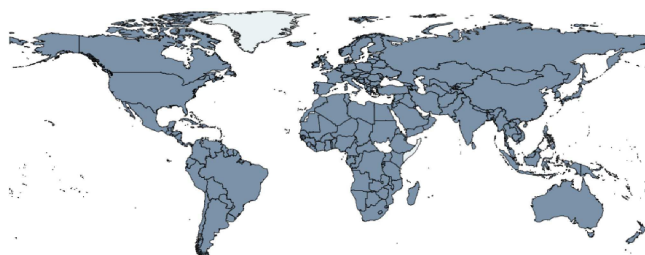
Description: The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components: - Business freedom (hf_business) - Trade freedom (hf_trade) - Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal) - Freedom from government (hf_govt) - Monetary freedom (hf_monetary) - Investment freedom (hf_invest) - Financial freedom (hf_financ) - Property rights (hf_prights) - Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt) - Labor freedom (hf_labor). Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 1995-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_financ**

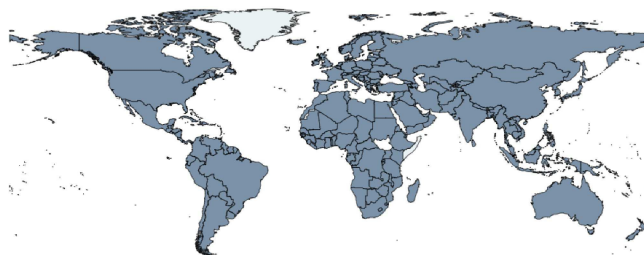
Description: The financial freedom factor measures the relative openness of each country's banking and financial system by determining: the extent of government regulation of financial services; the extent of state intervention in banks and other financial services; the difficulty of opening and operating financial services firms (for both domestic and foreign individuals); and government influence on the allocation of credit. The country's financial climate is measured as an overall score between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of financial freedom.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 1995-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_invest** [Investment Freedom]

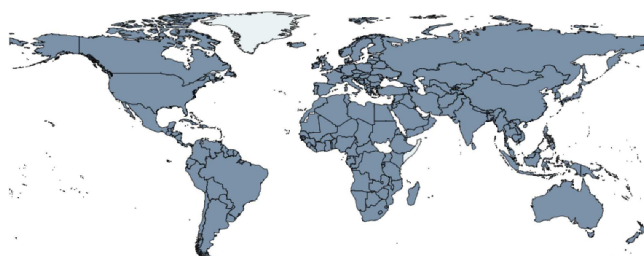
Description: This factor scrutinizes each country's policies toward foreign investment, as well as its policies toward capital flows internally, in order to determine its overall investment climate. The country's investment freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of investment freedom.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 1995-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_labor** [Labor Freedom]

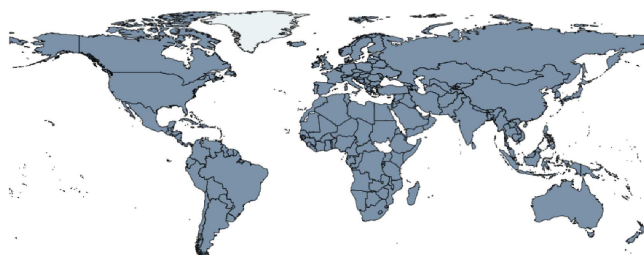
Description: Index. Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 2005-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_hf_monetary** [Monetary Freedom]

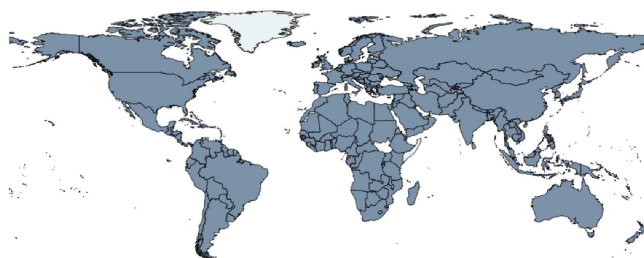
Description: The score for the monetary freedom factor is based on two components: The weighted average inflation rate for the three most recent years, Price controls. The weighted average inflation (WAI) rate for the three most recent years serves as the primary input into an equation that generates the base score for monetary freedom (MF). The extent of price controls is then assessed as a penalty of up to 20 percent subtracted from the base score. The country's monetary freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of monetary freedom.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Time span: 1995-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_shec_se** [Level of the shadow economy]

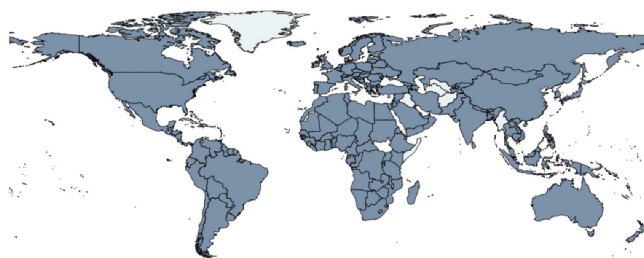
Description: Level of the shadow economy

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.spin.su.se/datasets>

Time span: 1960-2009

Space coverage:



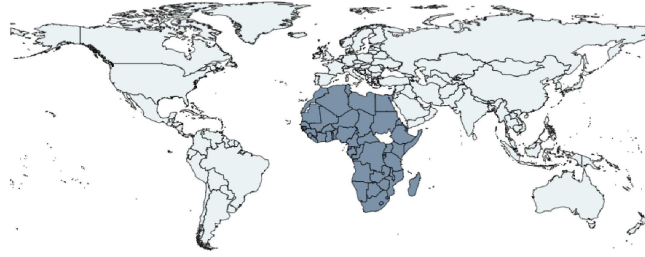
- **qog_iiag_be** [Business Environment]

Description: Business Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Sustainable Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of seven indicators from eight data sources.

Source: QOF [*original source*: Ibrahim Index of African governance.]

Time span: 2000-2016

Space coverage:



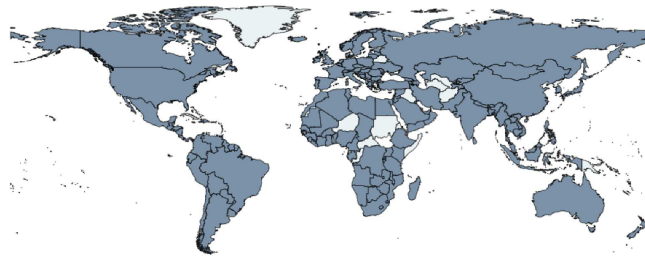
- **qog_wef_dtsb**

Description: Number of days required to start a business.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*World Economic Forum.]

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



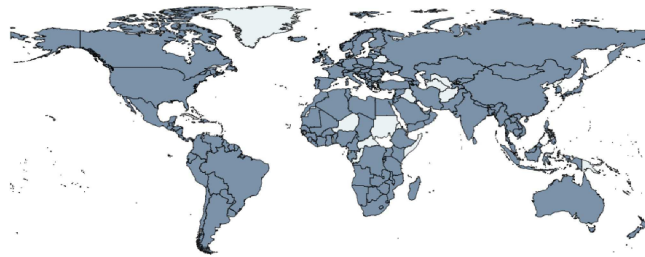
- **qog_wef_ebf** [Ethical behavior of firms]

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*World Economic Forum.]

Description: Categorical variable. Ethical behavior of firms. how would you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)? 1. Extremely poor among the worst in the world 7. Excellent among the best in the world.

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



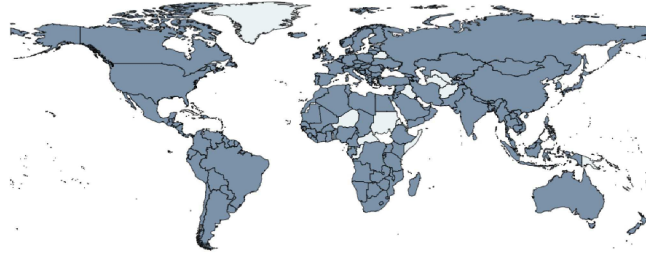
- **qog_wef_ilc**

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*WEF]

Description: Categorical variable. Intensity of Local Competition: How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? 1. Limited in most industries 7. Intense in most industries

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_wef_ipb** [Irregular payments and bribes]

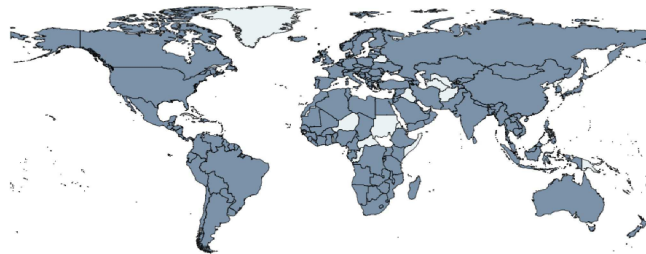
Source: QOG [5] [*original source:WEF*]

Description: Categorical variable. Irregular Payments and Bribes: Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions.

1. Very common 7. Never occurs

Time span: 2010-2017

Space coverage:



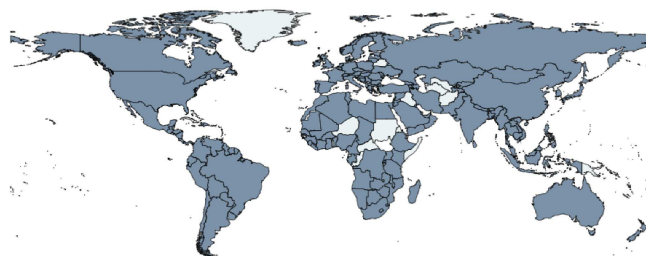
- **qog_wef_ipr**

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:WEF*]

Description: Categorical variable. Intellectual Property Protection: How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? (1Very Weak. 7Very strong)

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



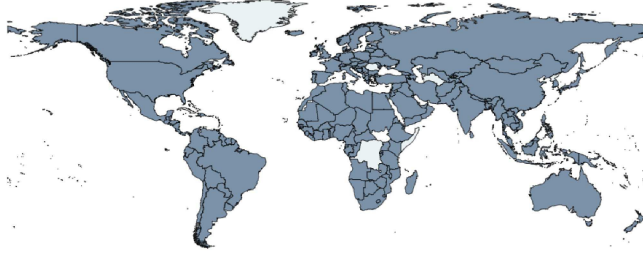
- **sp_EDBoverall_dtf**

Description:

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2009-2017

Space coverage:



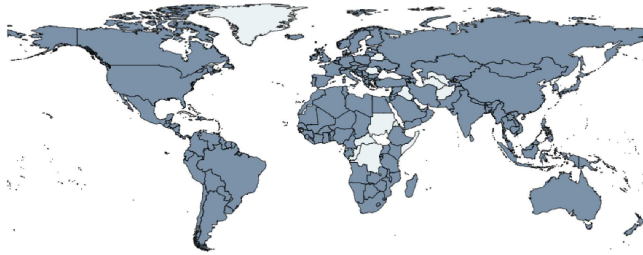
- sp_reg_business1_efw [Administrative requirements]

Description:

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2000-2015

Space coverage:



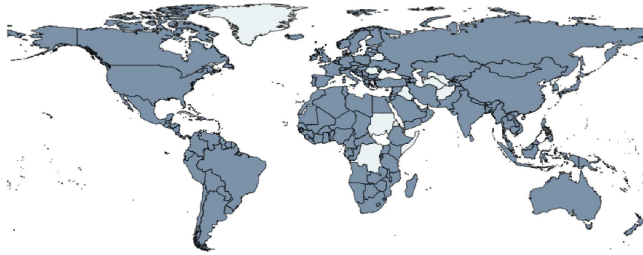
- sp_reg_business2_efw

Description: Bureaucracy costs

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1995-2015 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



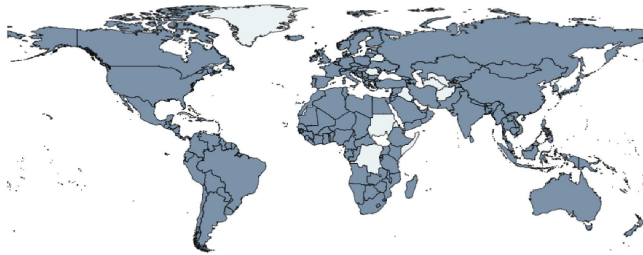
- sp_reg_business3_efw

Description: Starting a business

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1995-2015 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



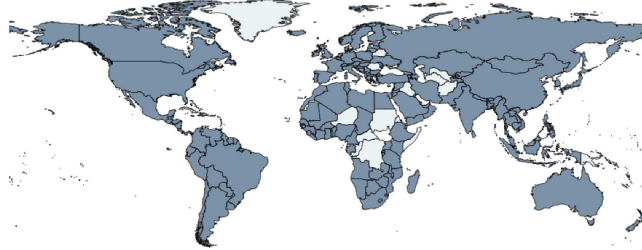
- **sp_reg_business4_efw**

Description: Extra payments/bribes/favoritism

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1995-2015 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



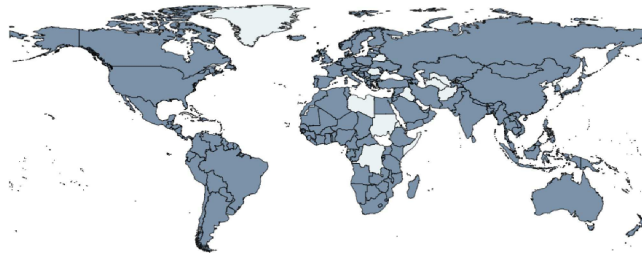
- **sp_reg_business5_efw**

Description: Licensing restrictions

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2004-2015

Space coverage:



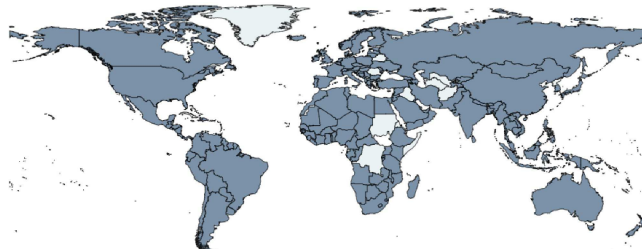
- **sp_reg_business6_efw**

Description: Tax compliance

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1995-2015

Space coverage:



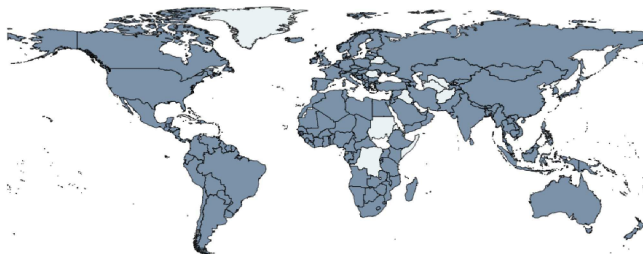
- **sp_reg_business_efw**

Description: Business regulations

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1995-2015 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



3.2.7 Health

- **wdi_hlthxpd_ppp** [Current health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)]

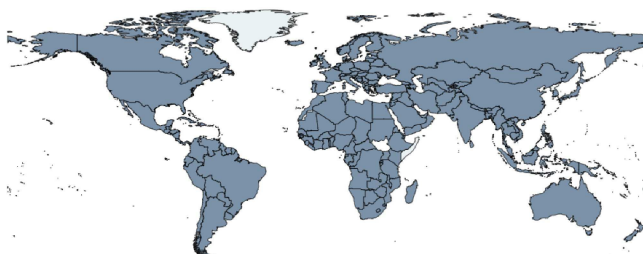
Description: Current expenditures on health per capita expressed in international dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database.]

<http://apps.who.int/nha/database>

Time span: 2000-2016

Space coverage:



- **wdi_hlthxpd_perc** [Current health expenditure (% of GDP)]

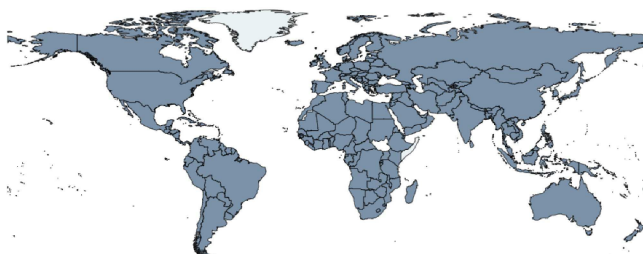
Description: Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include health-care goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database.]

<http://apps.who.int/nha/database>

Time span: 2000-2016

Space coverage:



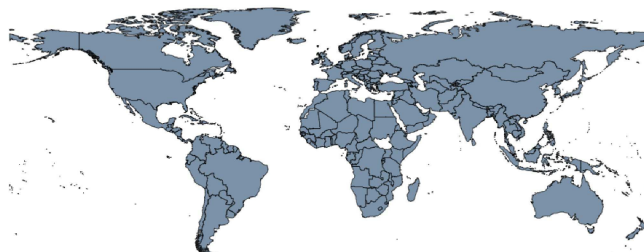
- **wdi_lifexp** [Life expectancy at birth, total (years)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision, or derived from male and female life expectancy at birth from sources such as: (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.]

Time span: 1960-2017

Space coverage:



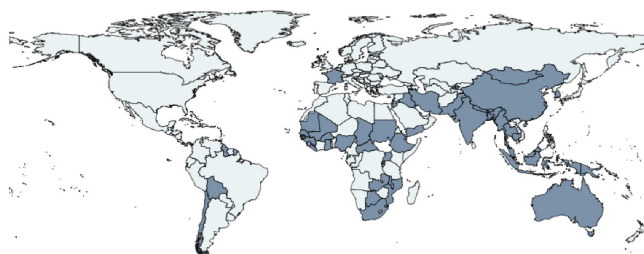
- **wdi_smhw** [Community health workers (per 1,000 people)]

Description: Community health workers include various types of community health aides, many with country-specific occupational titles such as community health officers, community health-education workers, family health workers, lady health visitors and health extension package workers.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Health Organization's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.]

Time span: 1990-2016

Space coverage:



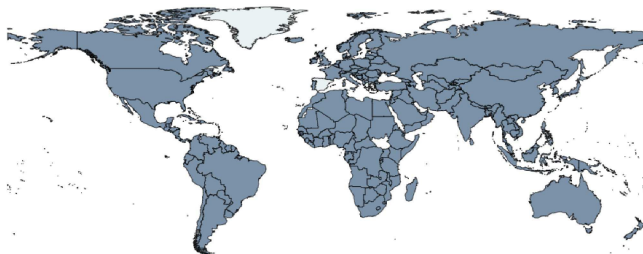
- **wdi_birthskill** [Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)]

Description: Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNICEF, State of the World's Children, Childinfo, and Demographic and Health Surveys.]

Time span: 1984-2018

Space coverage:



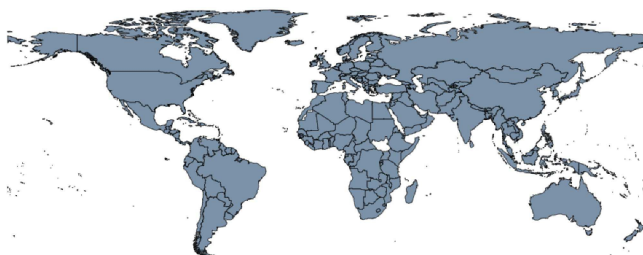
- **wdi_lifexpf** [Life expectancy at birth, female (years)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



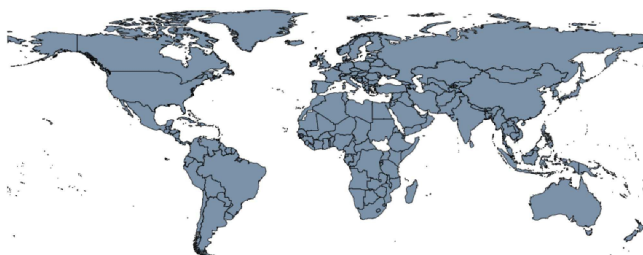
- **wdi_lifexpm** [Life expectancy at birth, male (years)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



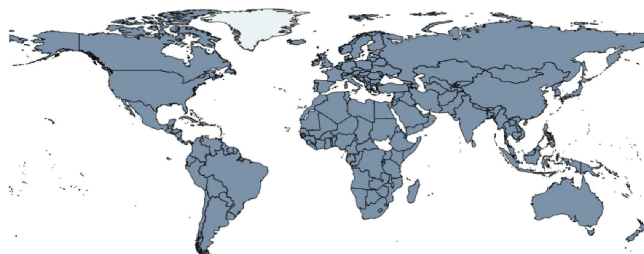
- **wdi_lrmmd** [Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)]

Description: Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and the United Nations Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 2000 to 2017. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2019]

Time span: 2000-2017

Space coverage:



- **wdi_mortf** [Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)]

Description: Adult mortality rate, female, is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60—that is, the probability of a 15-year-old female dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision. (2) University of California, Berkeley, and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research. The Human Mortality Database.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



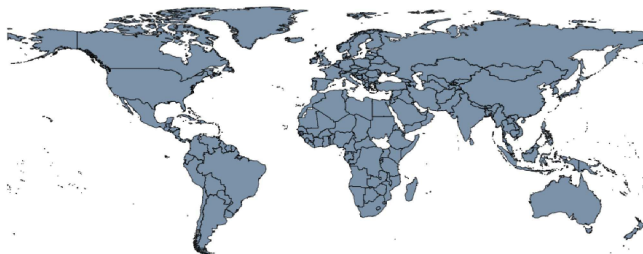
- **wdi_mortm** [Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)]

Description: Adult mortality rate, male, is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60—that is, the probability of a 15-year-old male dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision. (2) University of California, Berkeley, and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research. The Human Mortality Database.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_mortnn** [Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)]

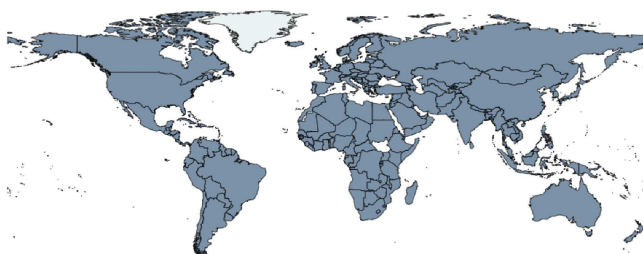
Description: Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division).]

www.childmortality.org

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_mortu5** [Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)]

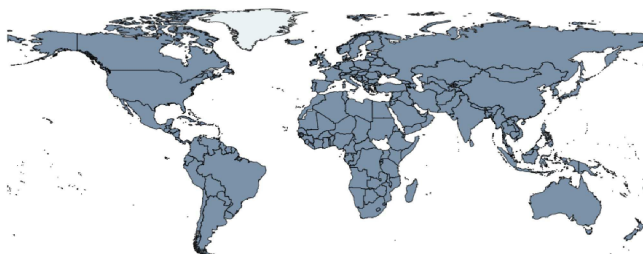
Description: Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division).]

www.childmortality.org

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_hlthxpd_pc** [Current health expenditure per capita (current US\$)]

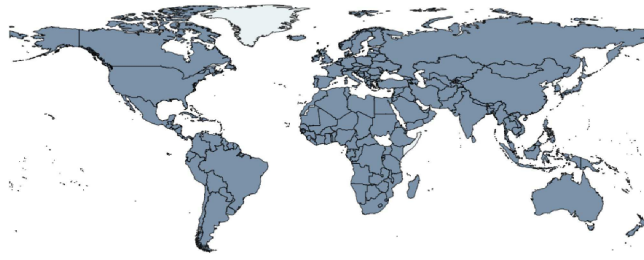
Description: Current expenditures on health per capita in current US dollars. Estimates of current health expenditures include health-care goods and services consumed during each year.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database]

<http://apps.who.int/nha/database>

Time span: 2000-2016

Space coverage:



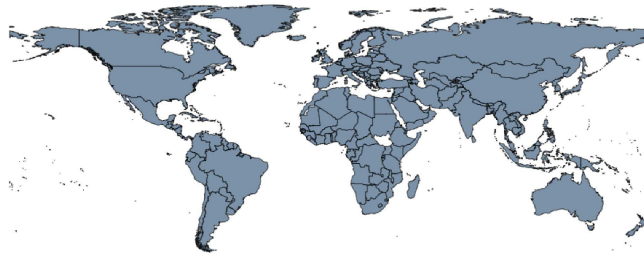
- **wdi_physicians** [Physicians (per 1,000 people)]

Description: Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Health Organization's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



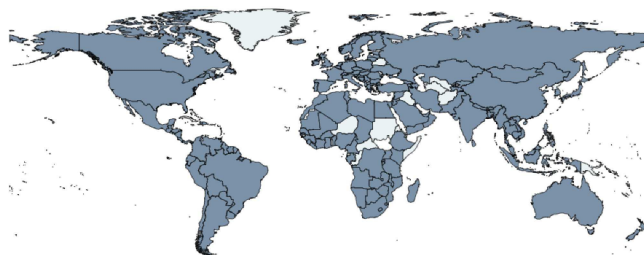
- **qog_wef_cm**

Description: Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:* WEF]

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



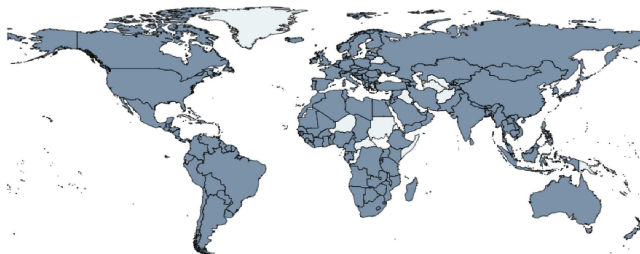
- **qog_wef_ct**

Description: Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:* WEF]

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



- **qog_whr_hap**

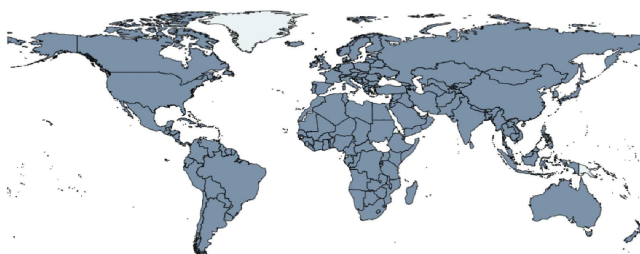
Description: National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.

Source: QOG [5]

<http://worldhappiness.report/>

Time span: 2005-2016

Space coverage:



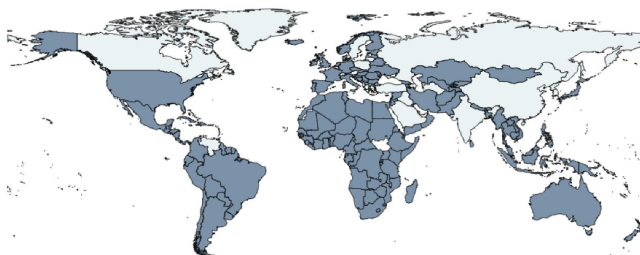
- **wdi_hivperc** [Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)]

Description: Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNAIDS estimates.]

Time span: 1990-2018

Space coverage:



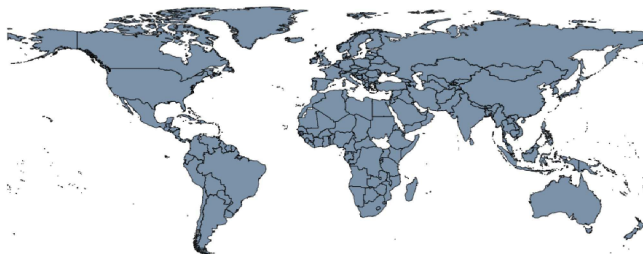
- **wdi_hosbeds** [Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)]

Description: Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Data are from the World Health Organization, supplemented by country data.]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



3.2.8 Labor market

- **qog_ciri_worker** [Workers Rights]

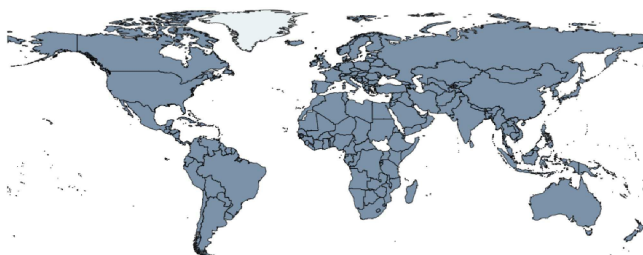
Description: Workers should have freedom of association at their workplaces and the right to bargain collectively with their employers. This variable indicates the extent to which workers enjoy these and other internationally recognized rights at work, including a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. 0. Workers' rights were severely restricted 1. Workers' rights were somewhat restricted 2. Workers' rights were fully protected

Source: QOG [5]

<http://www.humanrightsdata.com/>

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



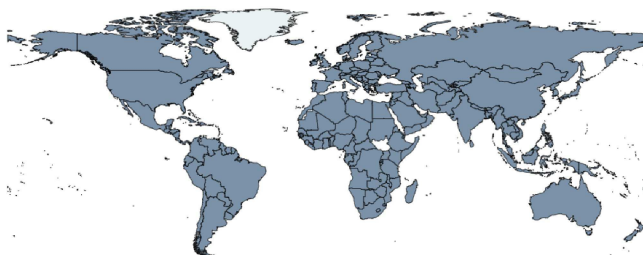
- **wdi_empm** [Employers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Employers 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).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2019.]

Time span: 1996-2019

Space coverage:



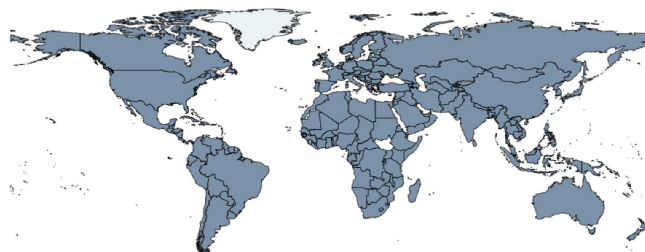
- **wdi_empf** [Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Employers 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).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2019.]

Time span: 1991-2019

Space coverage:



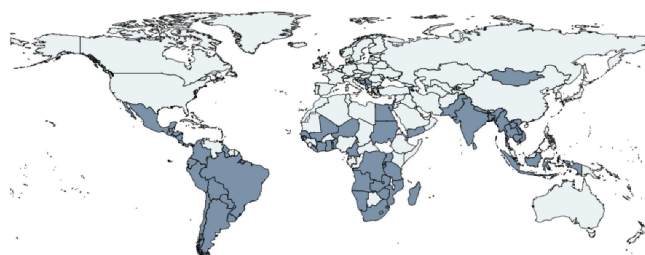
- **wdi_infemp** [Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)]

Description: Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment. It basically includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises. However, agricultural and related activities, households producing goods exclusively for their own use (e.g. subsistence farming, domestic housework, care work, and employment of paid domestic workers), and volunteer services rendered to the community are excluded.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in December 2019.]

Time span: 2000-2019

Space coverage:



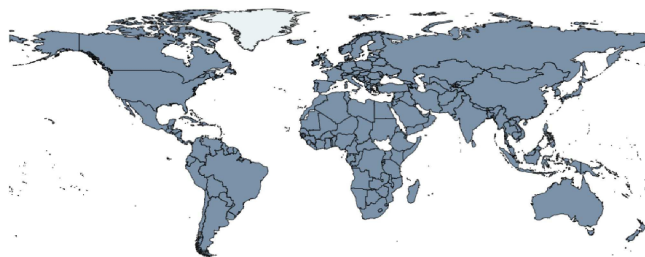
- **wdi_emprf** [Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2019.]

Time span: 1991-2019

Space coverage:



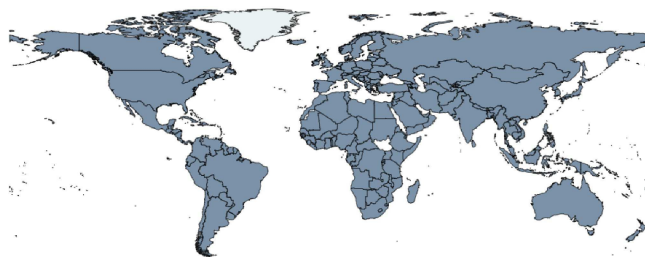
- **wdi_empprt** [Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2019.]

Time span: 1991-2019

Space coverage:



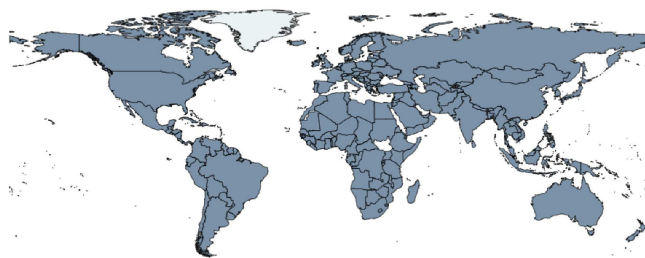
- **wdi_empprm** [Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2019.]

Time span: 1991-2019

Space coverage:



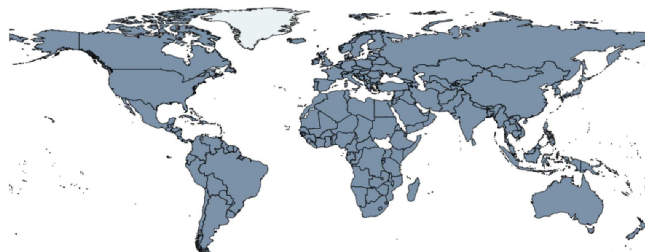
- **wdi_lfpf** [Labor force, female (% of total labor force)]

Description: 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 supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILO-STAT database. The data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span: 1990-2019

Space coverage:



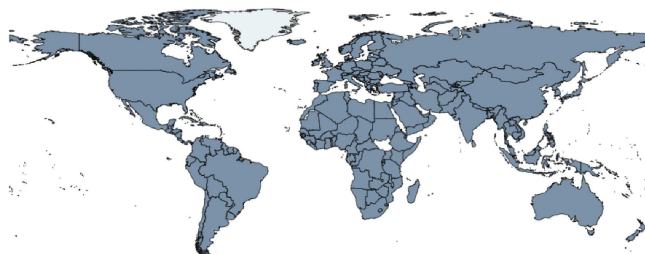
- **wdi_lfpfilo15** [Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span: 1990-2019

Space coverage:



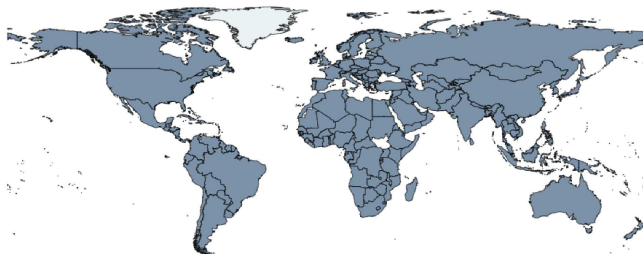
- **wdi_lfpilo15** [Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span: 1990-2019

Space coverage:



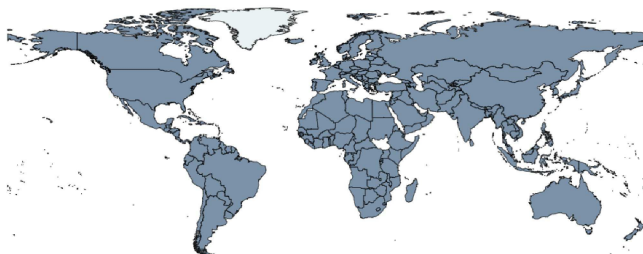
- **wdi_lfpmilo15** [Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span: 1990-2019

Space coverage:



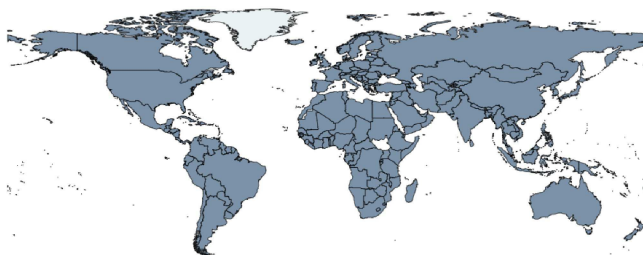
- **wdi_unempfilo** [Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span:

Space coverage:



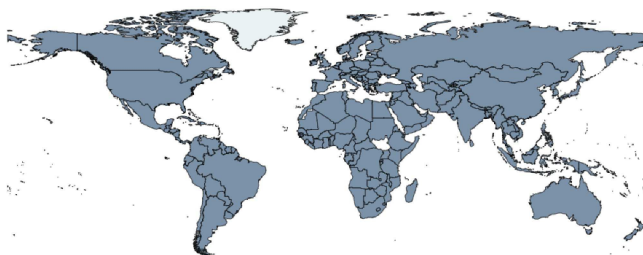
- **wdi_unempilo** [Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span: 1991-2019

Space coverage:



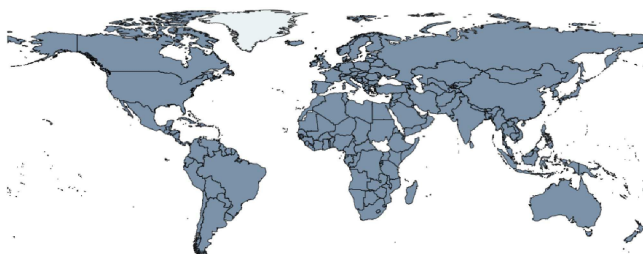
- **wdi_unempmilo** [Unemployment, male % of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)]

Description: Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span: 1991-2019

Space coverage:



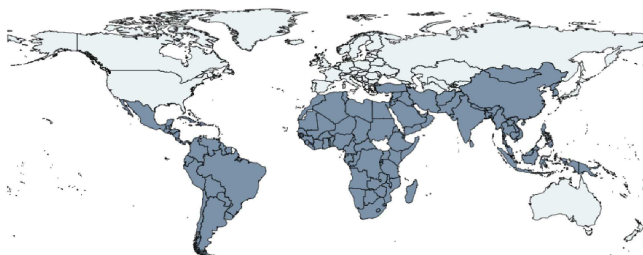
- **ipe_laborrights_MU**

Description: Mosley-Uno measure of collective labor rights [MU]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Economic Globalization and Collective Labor Rights Dataset]

Time span: 1985-2002

Space coverage:



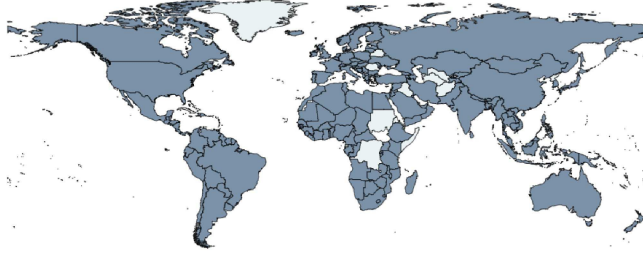
- **sp_reg_lm1_efw**

Description: Hiring regulations and minimum wage

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1995-2015 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



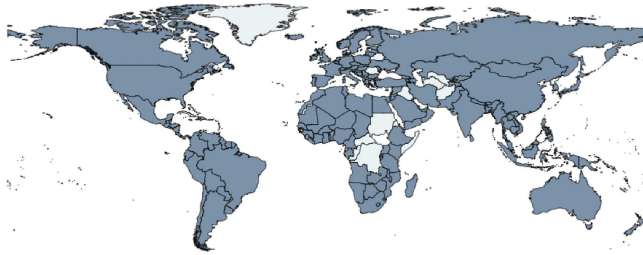
- sp_reg_lm2_efw

Description: Hiring and firing regulations

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1990-2015 (4 years missing)

Space coverage:



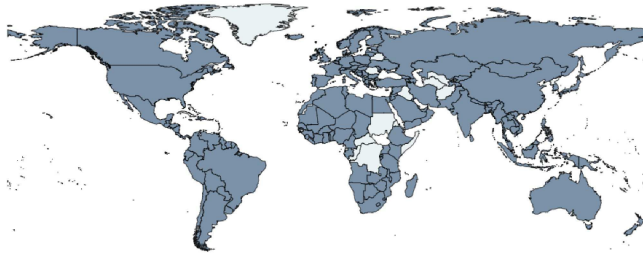
- sp_reg_lm3_efw

Description: Centralized collective bargaining

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1970-2015 (24 years missing)

Space coverage:



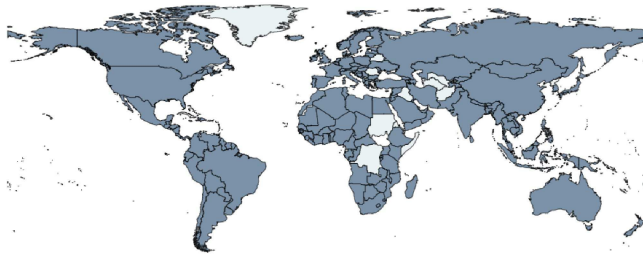
- sp_reg_lm4_efw

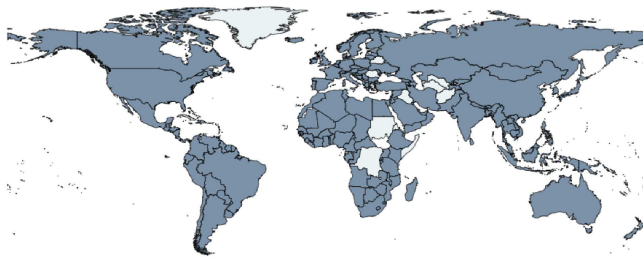
Description: Hours Regulations

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1970-2015 (24 years missing)

Space coverage:





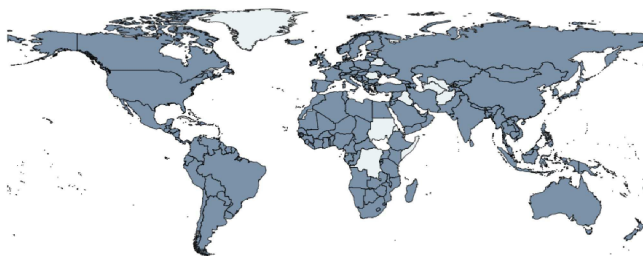
- **sp_reg_lm5_efw**

Description: Mandated cost of worker dismissal

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 2000-2015

Space coverage:



- **sp_reg_lm_efw**

Description: Labor market regulations

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1970-2015 (24 years missing)

Space coverage:

3.2.9 Education

- **wdi_comed** [Compulsory education, duration (years)]

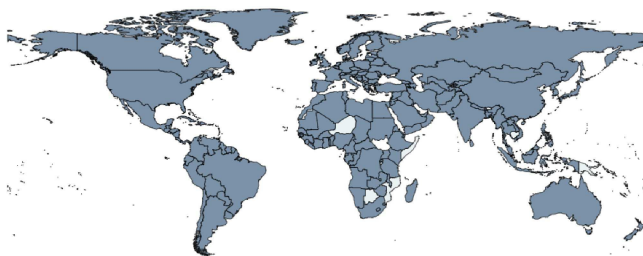
Description: Duration of compulsory education is the number of years that children are legally obliged to attend school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1995-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_edxpd** [Current education expenditure, total (% of total expenditure in public institutions)]

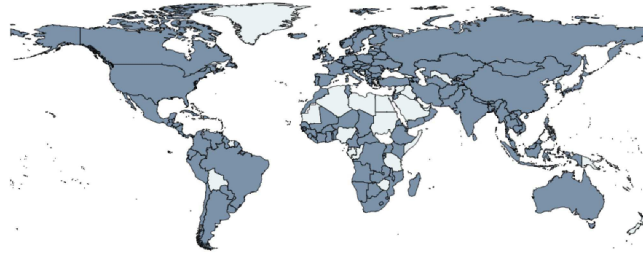
Description: Current expenditure is expressed as a percentage of direct expenditure in public educational institutions (instructional and non-instructional) of the specified level of education. Financial aid to students and other transfers are excluded from direct expenditure. Current expenditure is consumed within the current year and would have to be renewed if needed in the following year. It includes staff compensation and current expenditure other than for staff compensation (ex. on teaching materials, ancillary services and administration).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1995-2018 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_edexp** [Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)]

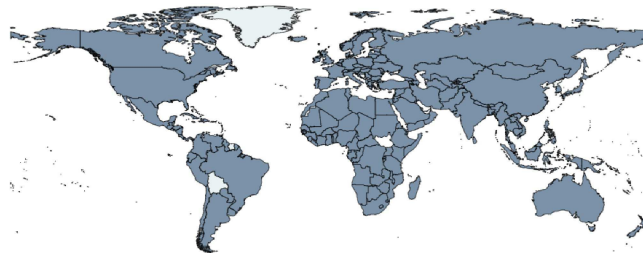
Description: General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_up** [Educational attainment, at least completed upper secondary, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)]

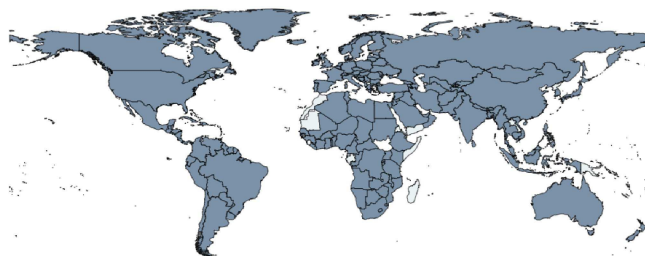
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed upper secondary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_shrtcy** [Educational attainment, at least completed short-cycle tertiary, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)]

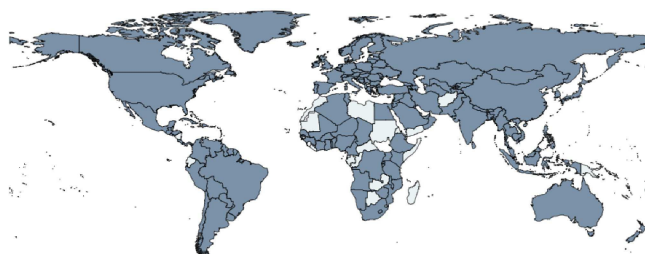
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed short-cycle tertiary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (8 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_prm** [Educational attainment, at least completed primary, population 25+ years, total (%) (cumulative)]

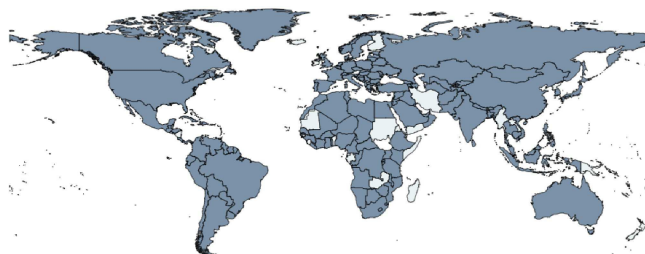
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed primary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (3 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_po** [Educational attainment, at least completed post-secondary, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)]

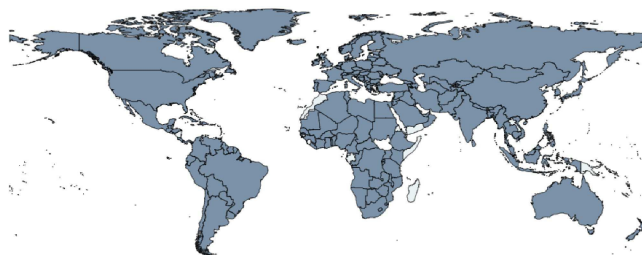
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_phd** [Educational attainment, Doctoral or equivalent, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)]

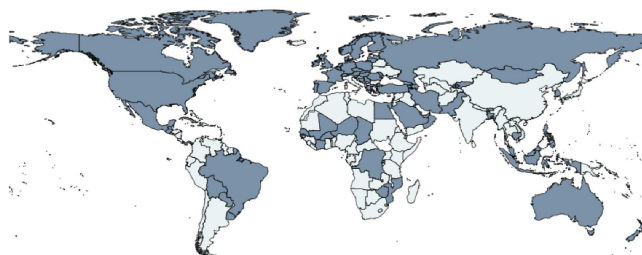
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Doctoral or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1980-2018 (27 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_ms** [Educational attainment, at least Master's or equivalent, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)]

Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Master's or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1980-2018 (25 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_lo** [Educational attainment, at least completed lower secondary, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)]

Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed lower secondary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_ba** [Educational attainment, at least Bachelor's or equivalent, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)]

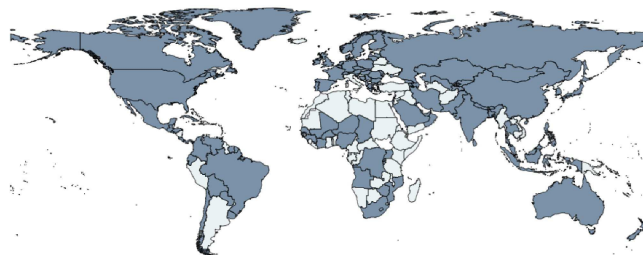
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Bachelor's or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (20 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_litrm** [Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)]

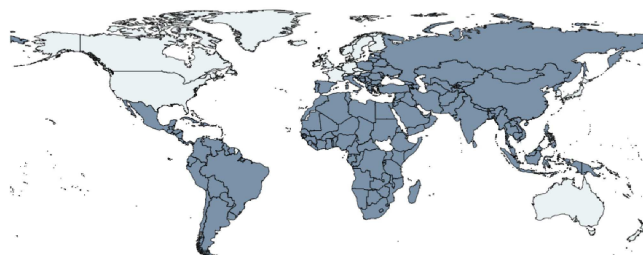
Description: Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_litr_f** [Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)]

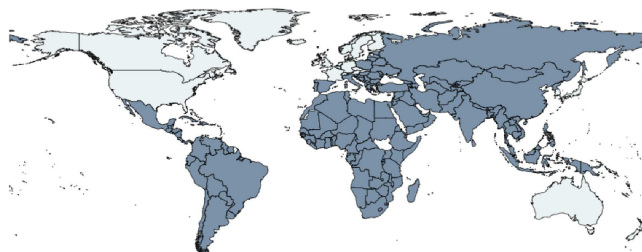
Description: Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_bam** [Educational attainment, at least Bachelor's or equivalent, population 25+, male (%) (cumulative)]

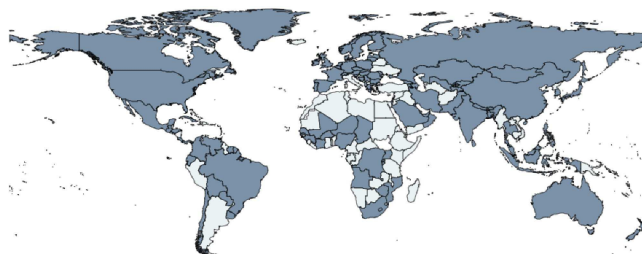
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Bachelor's or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (20 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_baf** [Educational attainment, at least Bachelor's or equivalent, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)]

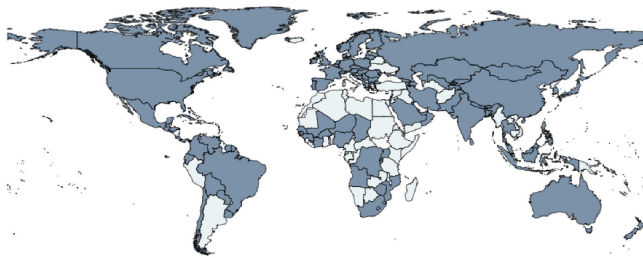
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Bachelor's or equivalent.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (20 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_lom** [Educational attainment, at least completed lower secondary, population 25+, male (%) (cumulative)]

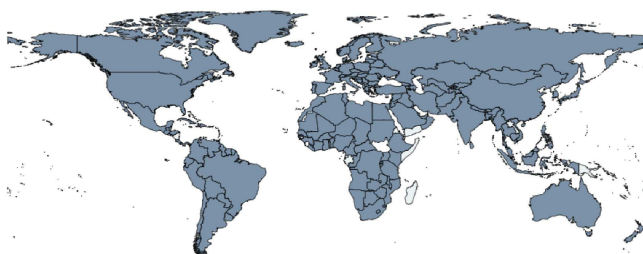
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed lower secondary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cuat_lof** [Educational attainment, at least completed lower secondary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)]

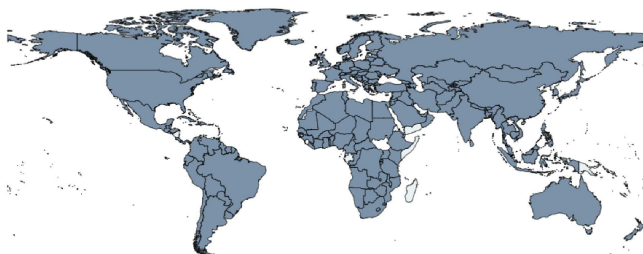
Description: The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed lower secondary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_litr** [Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)]

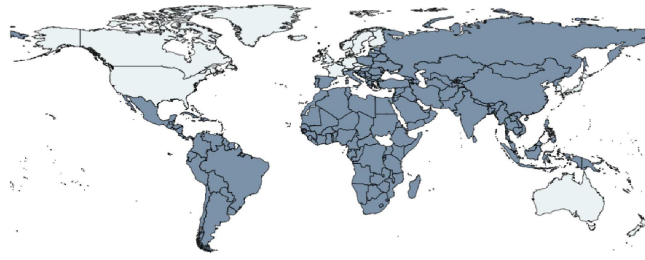
Description: Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



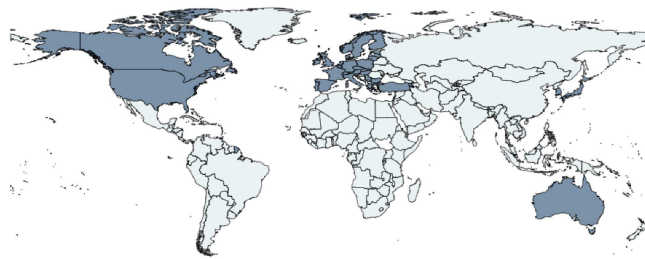
- **sp_mipex_edu2010**

Description: Education (MIPEX)

Source: Spider [2]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



- **qog_undp_hdi**

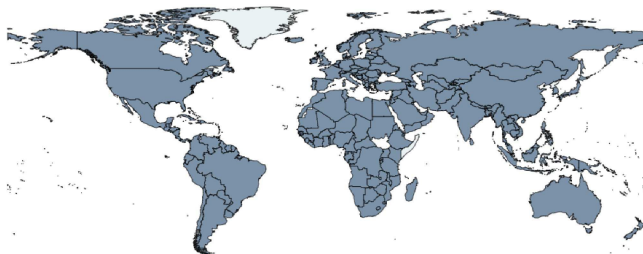
Source: QOG [5] [*original source:UNPD*]

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

Description: Human Development Index. 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 have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. 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.

Time span: 1990-2015

Space coverage:



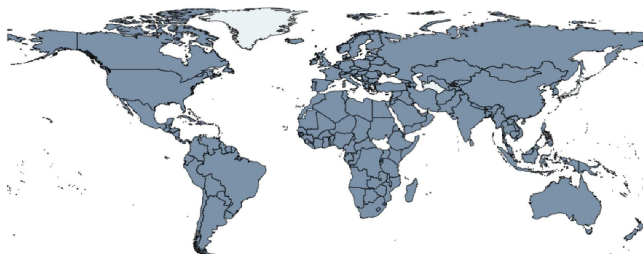
- **wdi_gerp** [Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)]

Description: Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gerpp** [School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)]

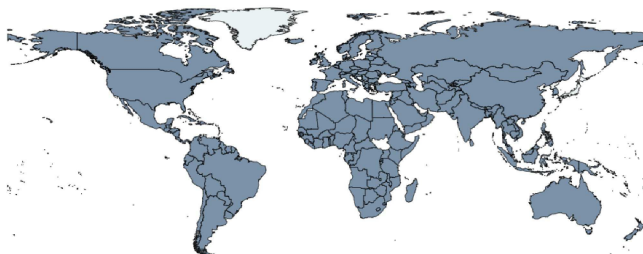
Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Preprimary education refers to programs at the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment and to provide a bridge between home and school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gers** [School enrollment, secondary (% gross)]

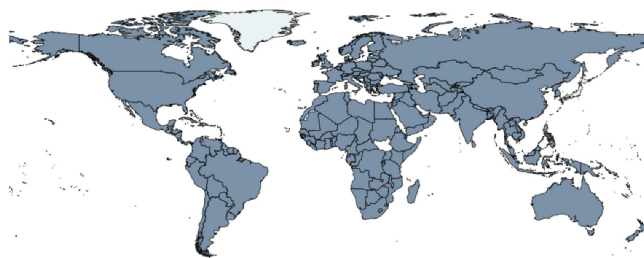
Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gersf** [School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)]

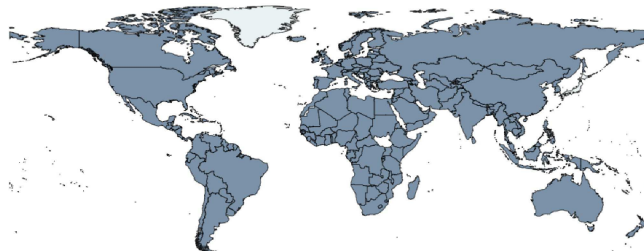
Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gersm** [School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)]

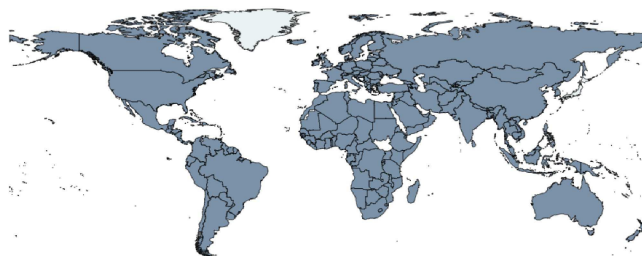
Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gert** [School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)]

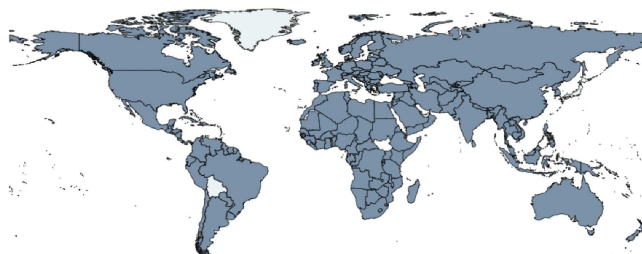
Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gertf** [School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)]

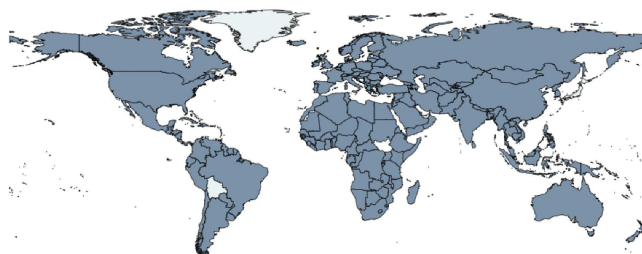
Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gertm** [School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)]

Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether

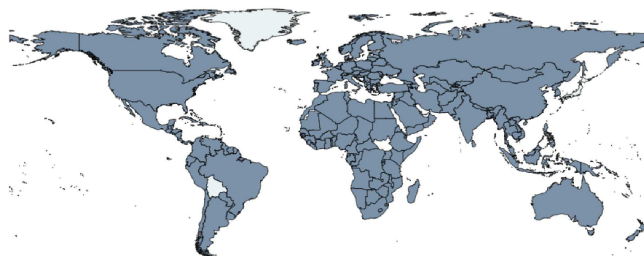
or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_pridur** [Primary education, duration (years)]

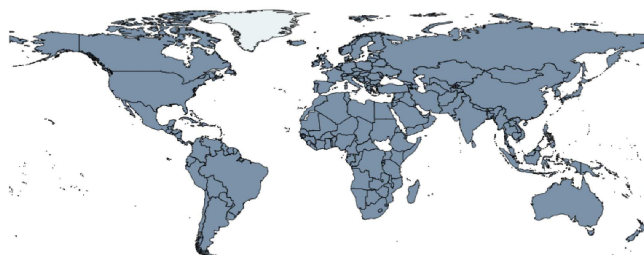
Description: Primary duration refers to the number of grades (years) in primary school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_teapuprtio_prm** [Pupil-teacher ratio, primary]

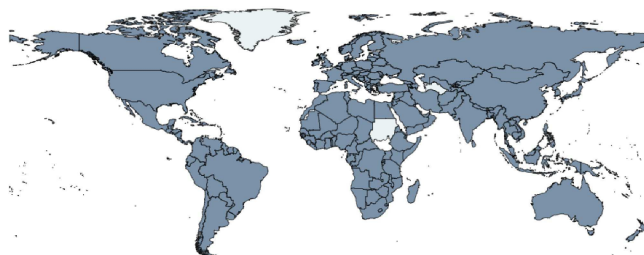
Description: Primary school pupil-teacher ratio is the average number of pupils per teacher in primary school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



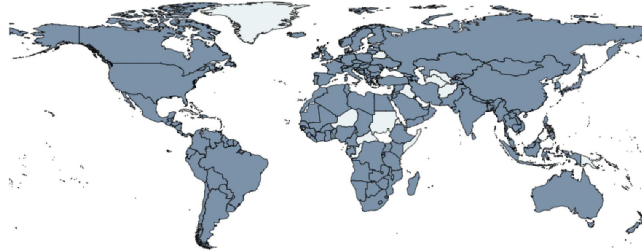
- **qog_wef_qes**

Description: Index. Quality of the educational system

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



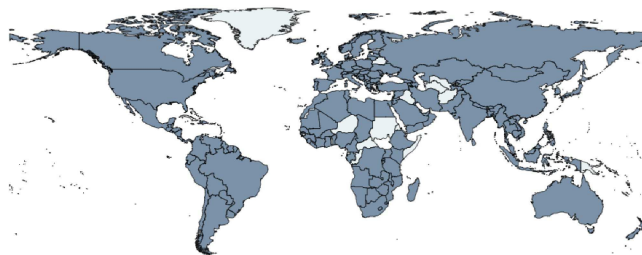
- **qog_wef_qpe** [Quality of primary education]

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:WEF.*]

Description: Categorical variable. Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country? (1 Poor 7 Excellent)

Time span:2007-2017

Space coverage:



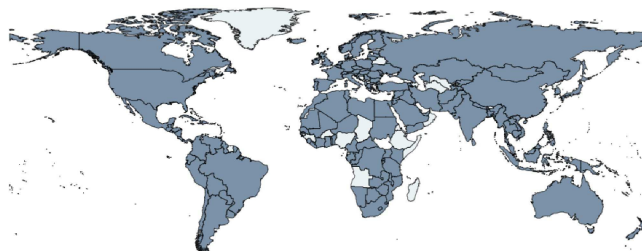
- **qog_bl_asy15f**

Description: Average Schooling Years, Female (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span:1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



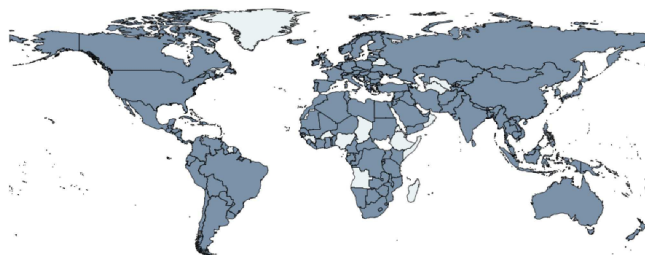
- **qog_bl_asy15m**

Description: Average Schooling Years, Male (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



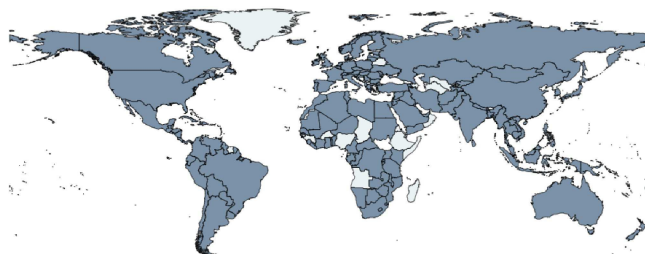
- **qog_bl_asy15mf**

Description: Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



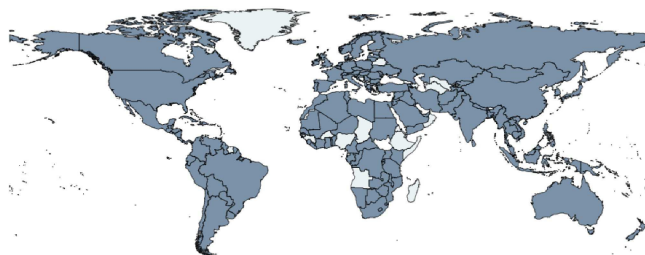
- **qog_bl_asy15f**

Description: Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



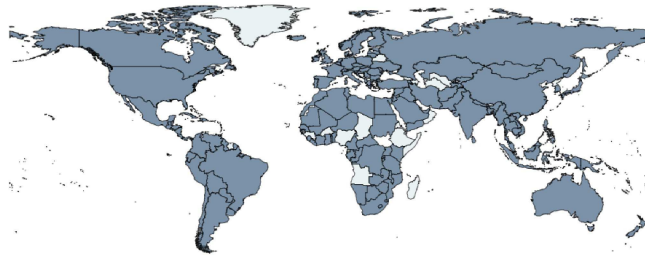
- **qog_bl_asy15m**

Description: Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



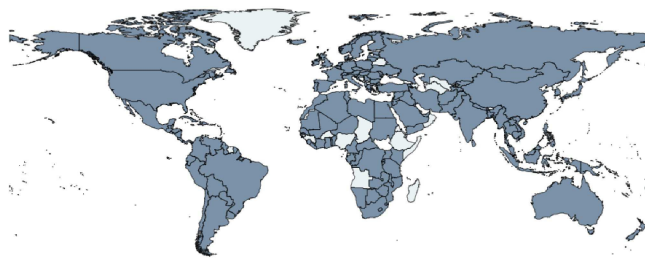
- **qog_bl_asy15mf**

Description: Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



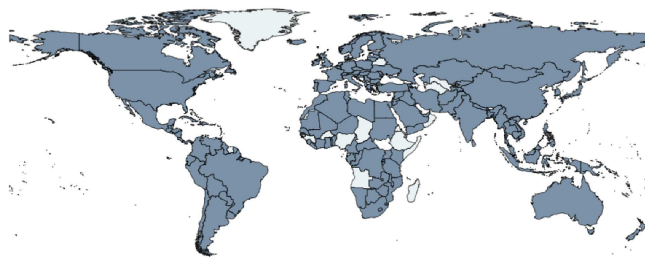
- **qog_bl_asy15f**

Description: Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



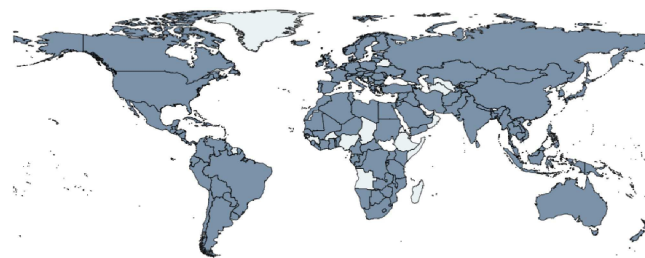
- **qog_bl_asy15m**

Description: Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



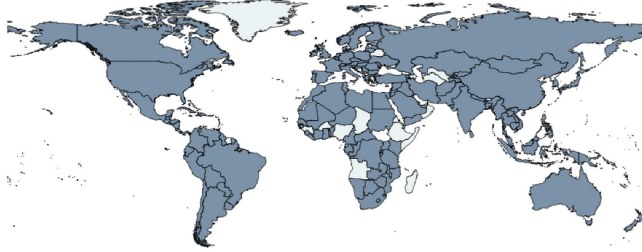
- **qog_bl_asy15mf**

Description: Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



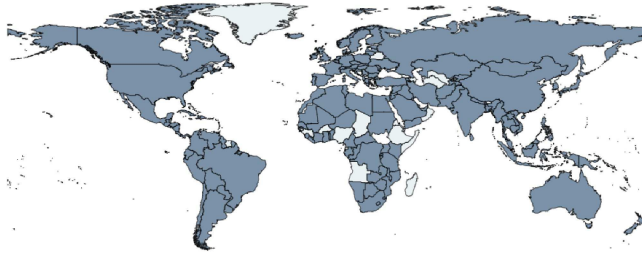
- **qog_bl_asyt15f**

Description: Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



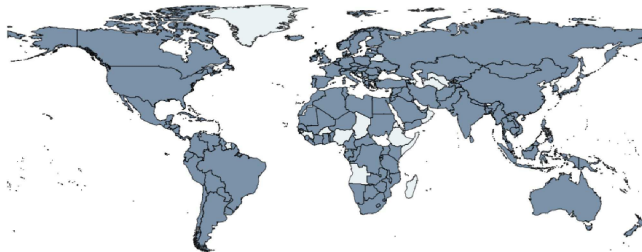
- **qog_bl_asyt15m**

Description: Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



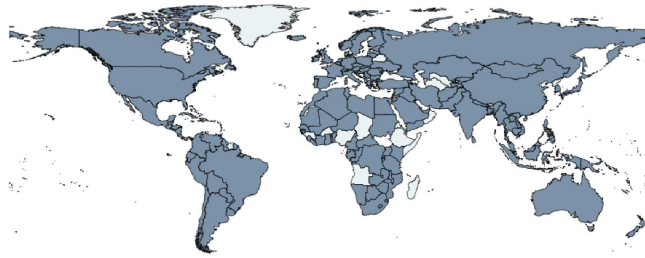
- **qog_bl_asyt15mf**

Description: Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



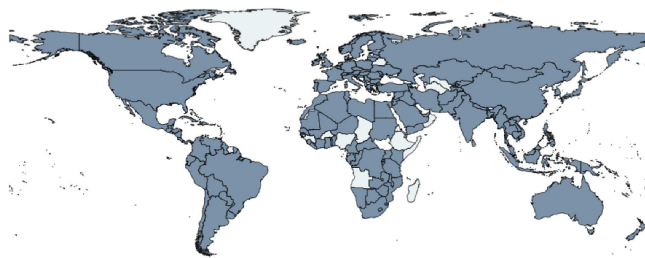
- **qog_bl_lhc_15f**

Description: Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



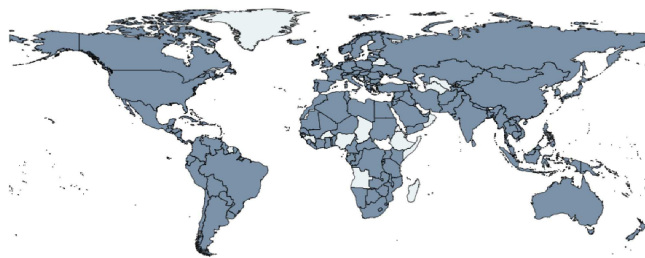
- **qog_bl_lhc_15m**

Description: Tertiary Complete, Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



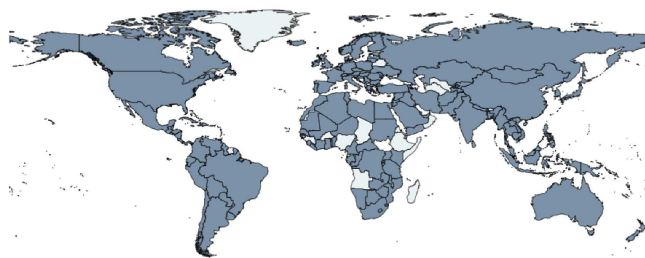
- **qog_bl_lhc_15mf**

Description: Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



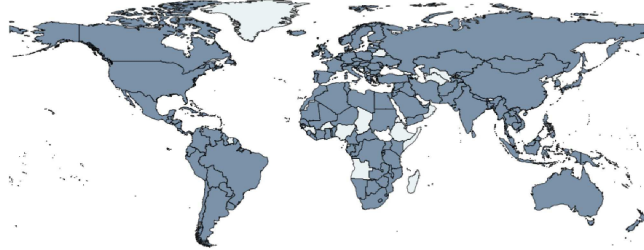
- **qog_bl_lpc_15f**

Description: Primary Complete, Female (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



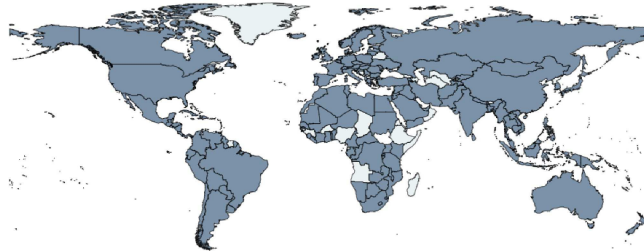
- **qog_bl_lpc_15m**

Description: Primary Complete, Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



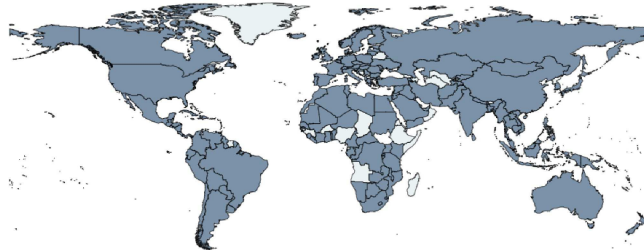
- **qog_bl_lpc_15mf**

Description: Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



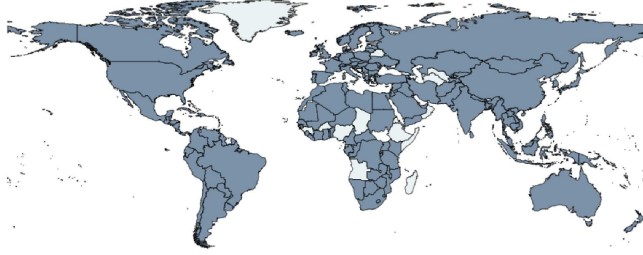
- **qog_bl_lsc_15f**

Description: Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



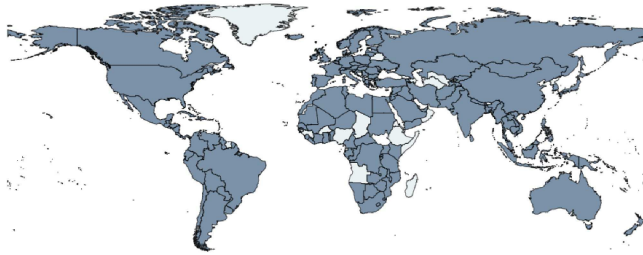
- **qog_bl_lsc_15m**

Description: Secondary Complete, Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



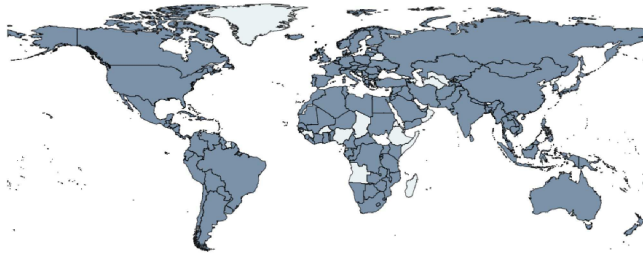
- **qog_bl_lsc_15mf**

Description: Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



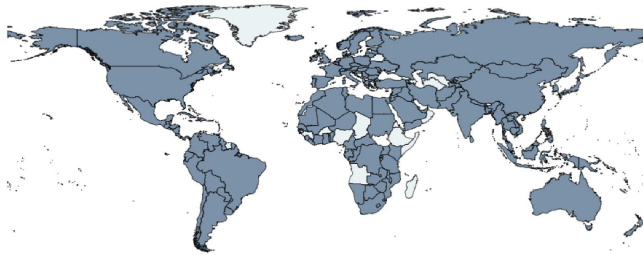
- **qog_bl_lu_15f**

Description: Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



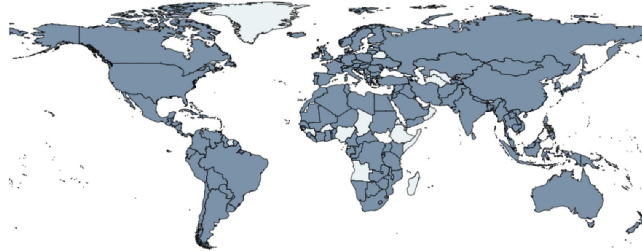
- **qog_bl_lu_15m**

Description:Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



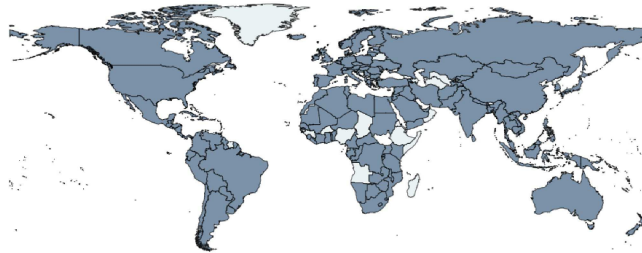
- **qog_bl_lu_15mf**

Description: Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Source: QOG [5]

Time span: 1960-2010 (40 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_ofsch** [Children out of school (% of primary school age)]

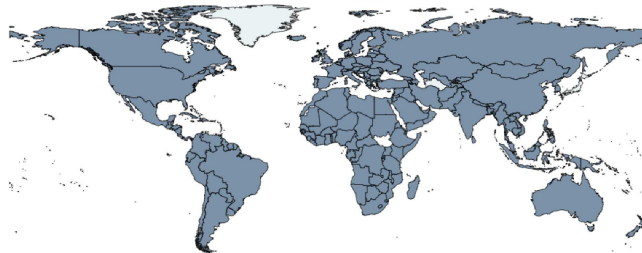
Description: Children out of school are the percentage of primary-school-age children who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school. Children in the official primary age group that are in pre-primary education should be considered out of school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_prmoschlf** [Children out of school, primary, female]

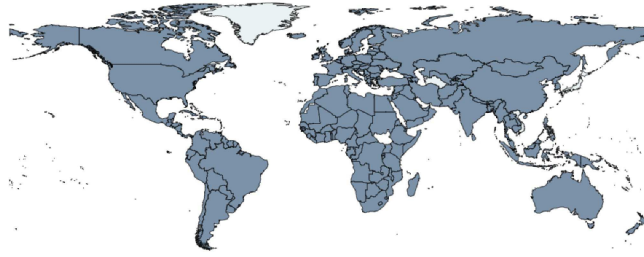
Description: Children out of school are the number of primary-school-age children not enrolled in primary or secondary school.

Source: WDI [1] [original source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_prmoschlm** [Children out of school, primary, male]

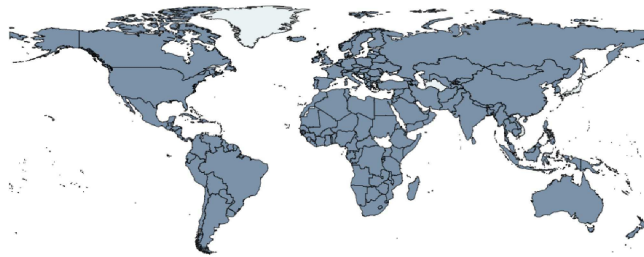
Description: Children out of school are the number of primary-school-age children not enrolled in primary or secondary school.

Source: WDI [1] [original source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_prim_compl_f** [Primary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group)]

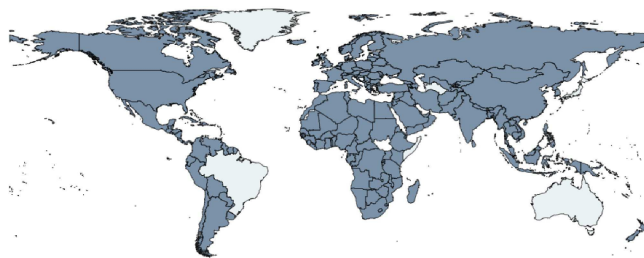
Description: Primary completion rate, or gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, is the number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education.

Source: WDI [1] [original source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_prim_compl_m** [Primary completion rate, male (% of relevant age group)]

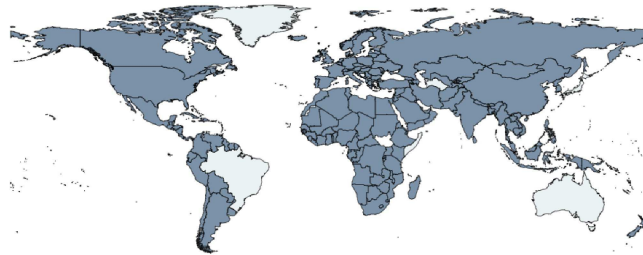
Description: Primary completion rate, or gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, is the number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_prim_compl** [Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)]

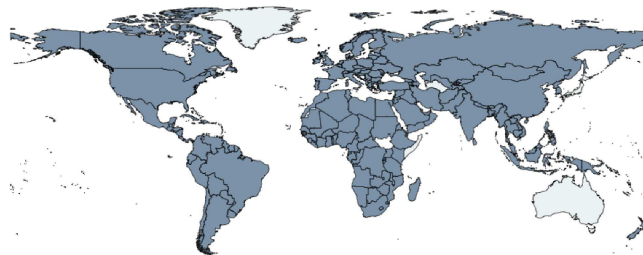
Description: Primary completion rate, or gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, is the number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_teapuptio_sec** [Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary]

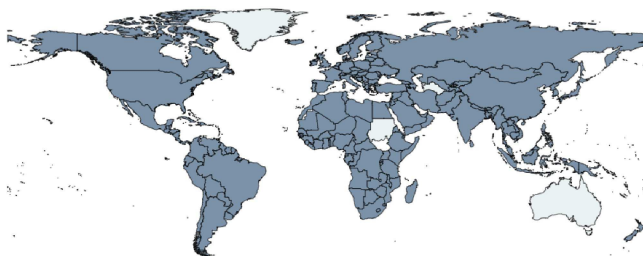
Description: Secondary school pupil-teacher ratio is the average number of pupils per teacher in secondary school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019

Space coverage:



- **wdi_progr_f** [Progression to secondary school, female (%)]

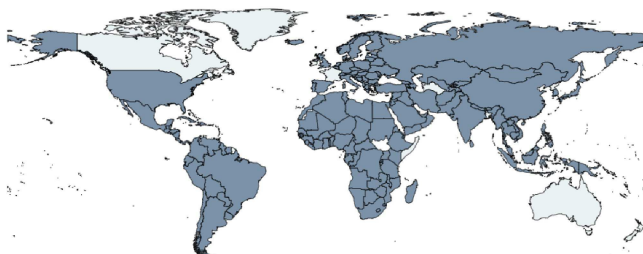
Description: Progression to secondary school refers to the number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary school in a given year as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the final grade of primary school in the previous year (minus the number of repeaters from the last grade of primary education in the given year).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_progr_m** [Progression to secondary school, male (%)]

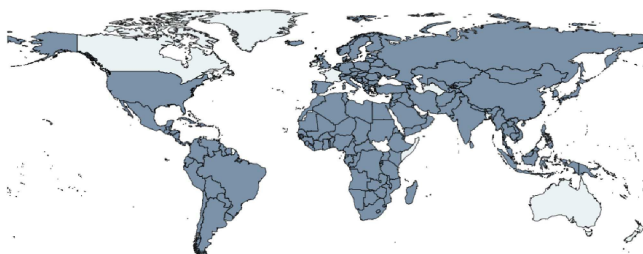
Description: Progression to secondary school refers to the number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary school in a given year as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the final grade of primary school in the previous year (minus the number of repeaters from the last grade of primary education in the given year).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_progr** [Progression to secondary school (%)]

Description: Progression to secondary school refers to the number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary school in a given year as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the final grade of

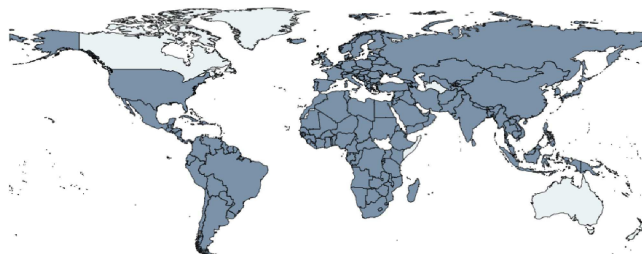
primary school in the previous year (minus the number of repeaters from the last grade of primary education in the given year).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_expstup** [Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)]

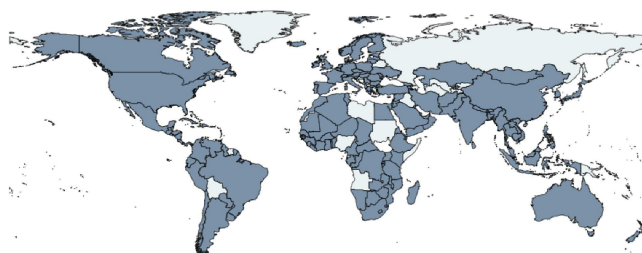
Description: Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1995-2018 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_expstus** [Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)]

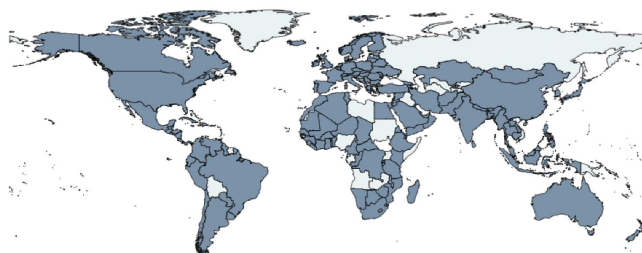
Description: Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1995-2018 (1 year missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_expstut** [Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)]

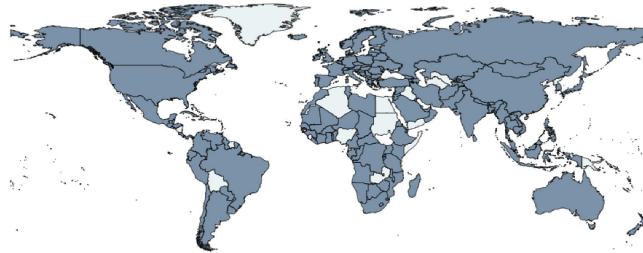
Description: Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2018 (19 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_expeduge** [Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)]

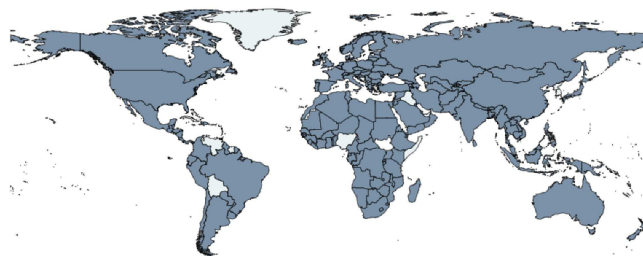
Description: General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1980-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gerppf** [School enrollment, pre-primary, female (% gross)]

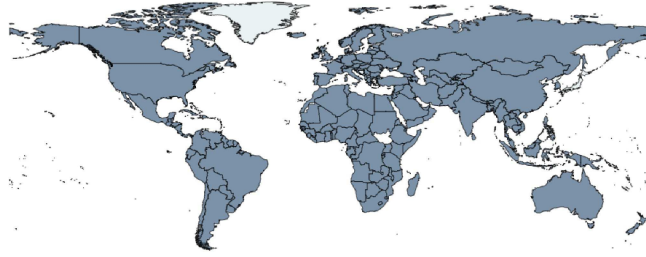
Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Pre-primary education refers to programs at the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment and to provide a bridge between home and school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Extra informations:

Time span: 1970-2019



Space coverage:

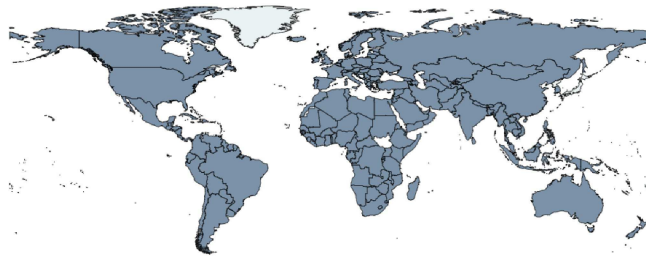
- **wdi_gerppm** [School enrollment, pre-primary, male (% gross)]

Description: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Pre-primary education refers to programs at the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment and to provide a bridge between home and school.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics]

<http://uis.unesco.org/>

Time span: 1970-2019



Space coverage:

3.3 Security issues

- **wdi_btldths** [Battle-related deaths (number of people)]

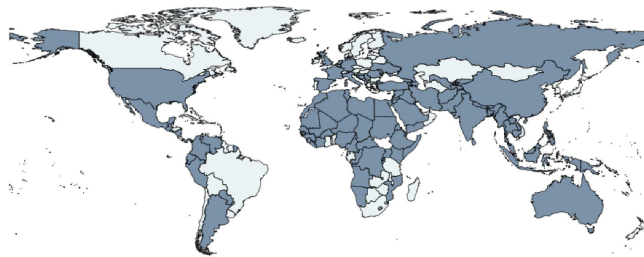
Description: Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties in the conflict dyad (two conflict units that are parties to a conflict). Typically, battle-related deaths occur in warfare involving the armed forces of the warring parties. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Uppsala Conflict Data Program]

<http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/>.

Time span: 1989-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_idp** [Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence (number of people)]

Description: Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles 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, and reflects the stock of people displaced at the end of the previous year, plus inflows of new cases arriving over the year as well as births over the year to those displaced, minus outflows which may include returnees, those who settled elsewhere, those who integrated locally, those who traveled over borders, and deaths.

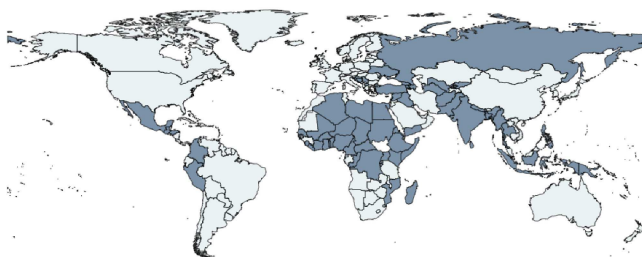
Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre]

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/>

[./publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement](#)

Time span: 2009-2018

Space coverage:



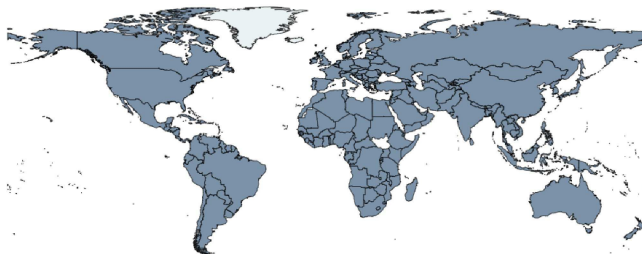
- **ipe_intind_PV** [War of Independence, Magnitude [PV]]

Description: War of Independence, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



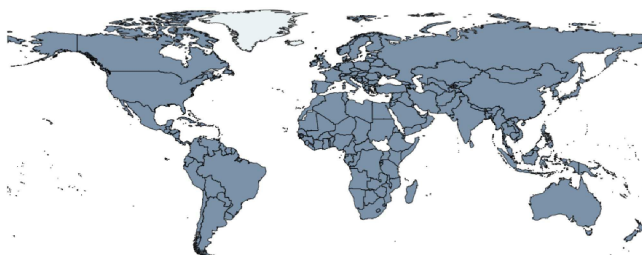
- **ipe_intviol_PV** [International Violence, Magnitude [PV]]

Description: International Violence, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



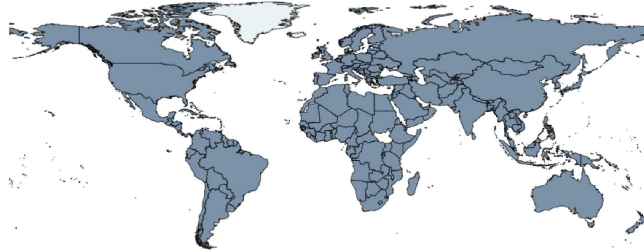
- **ipe_intwar_PV** [International Warfare, Magnitude [PV]]

Description: International Warfare, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



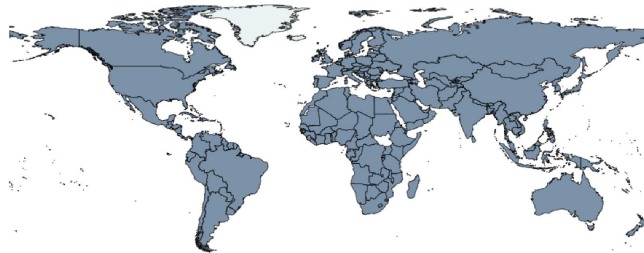
- **ipe_civviol_PV** [Civil Violence, Magnitude (PV)]

Description: Civil Violence, Magnitude (PV)

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



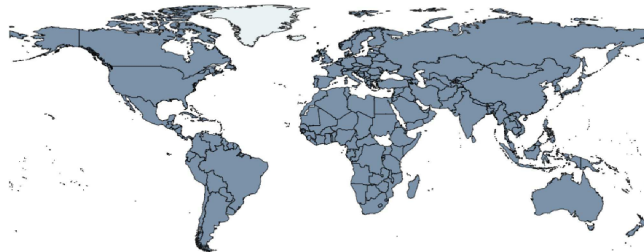
- **ipe_civwar_PV** [Civil War, Magnitude (PV)]

Description: Civil War, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



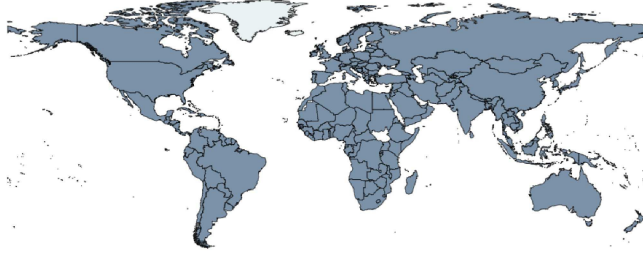
- **ipe_ethviol_PV** [Ethnic violence, Magnitude (PV)]

Description: Ethnic violence, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



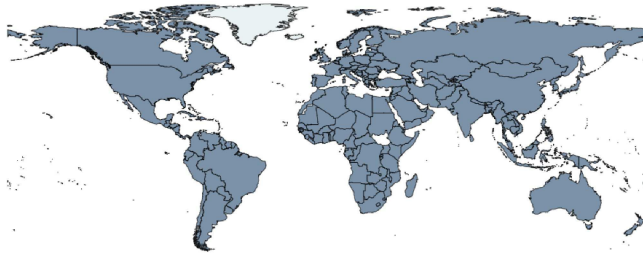
- **ipe_ethwar_PV** [Ethnic War, Magnitude (PV)]

Description: Ethnic War, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1946-2015

Space coverage:



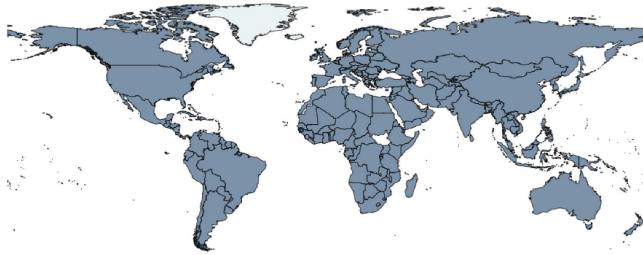
- **ipe_inttot_PV** [Total interstate MEPVS, Magnitude (PV)]

Description: Total interstate MEPVS, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



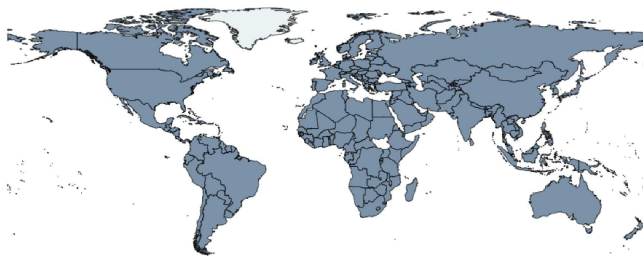
- **ipe_civtot_PV** [Total civil and ethnic MEPVS, Magnitude (PV)]

Description: Total civil and ethnic MEPVS, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



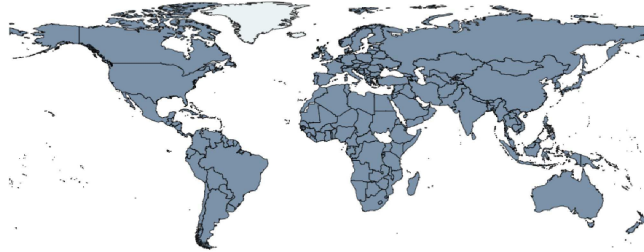
- **ipe_actotal_PV** [Total MEPVS, Magnitude (PV)]

Description: Total MEPVS, Magnitude [PV]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



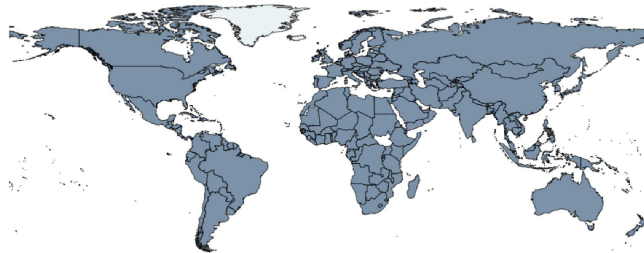
- **ipe_seceff_SFI** [Security effectiveness score (SFI)]

Description: Security effectiveness score [SFI]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:State Fragility Index]

Time span: 1995-2015

Space coverage:



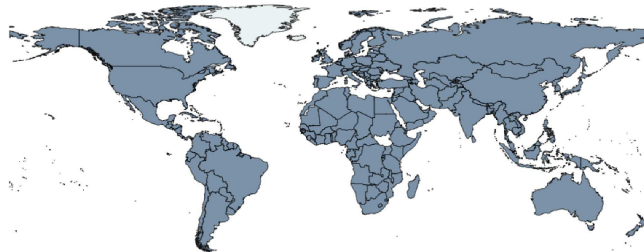
- **ipe_secleg_SFI** [Security legitimacy score (SFI)]

Description: Security legitimacy score [SFI]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:State Fragility Index]

Time span: 1995-2015

Space coverage:



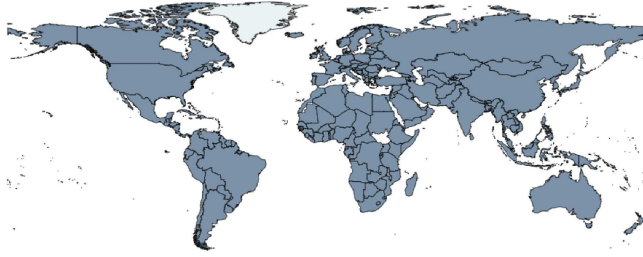
- **ipe_killing_FA** [binary version of one sided violence count data (FA)]

Description: binary version based on the UCDP one sided violence count data.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1989-2013

Space coverage:



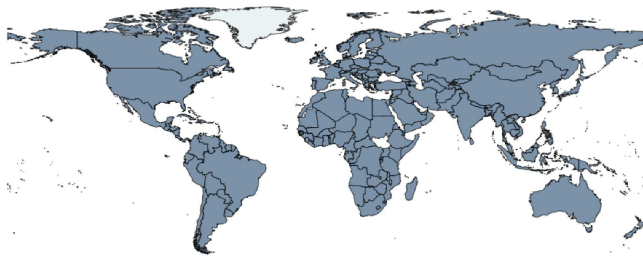
- **ipe_peacekeep_PF**

Description: Dummy variable. Whether the state hosted a UN Peacekeeping mission that year [PF]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:* Fortna UN Peacekeeping Data]

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



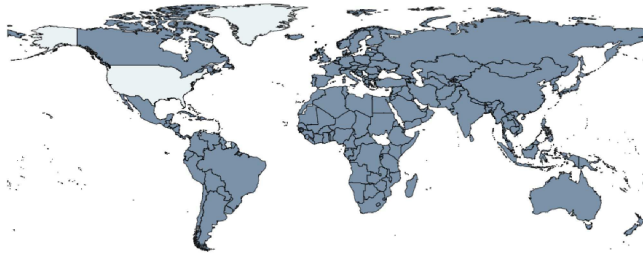
- **ipe_hathaway_FA** [5 category, ordered variable for torture (FA)]

Description: 5 category ordered variable for torture from the Hathaway (2002) article.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1985-1999

Space coverage:



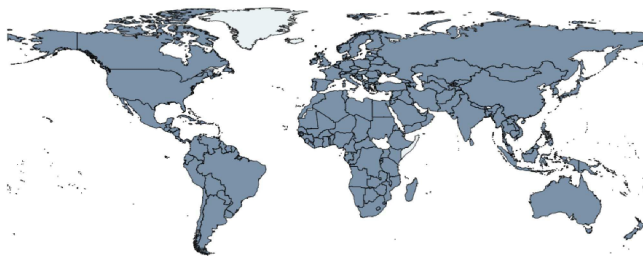
- **ipe_itt_FA**

Description: 6 category ordered variable for torture from the ITT dataset

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1995-2005

Space coverage:



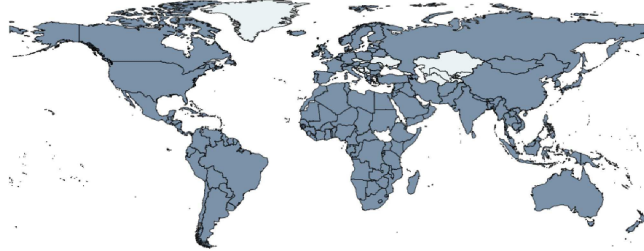
- **ipe_rummel_FA** [a binary variable for politicide/genocide (FA)]

Description: a binary variable for politicide/genocide

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1960-1987

Space coverage:



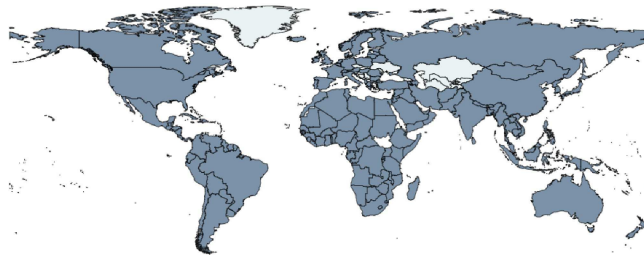
- **ipe_massive_repression_FA** [a binary variable for massive repressive events (FA)]

Description: a binary variable for massive repressive events taken from Harff and Gurr's 1988 ISQ article [FA]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1960-1988

Space coverage:



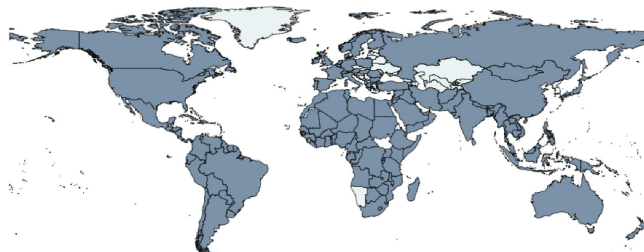
- **ipe_executions_FA** [a binary variable on executions (FA)]

Description: a binary variable taken from the World Handbook of political indicators.

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*Fariss Latent Human Rights Protection]

Time span: 1960-1982

Space coverage:



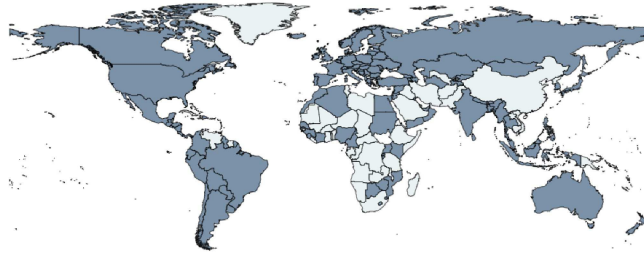
- **ipe_robbery_rate_ODC** [Robbery at the national level, number of police-recorded offences per 10,000 of]

Description: Robbery, police-recorded offences per 10,000 of population [ODC]

Source: IPE [3] [*original source:*UNODC Crime Data]

Time span: 2003-2014

Space coverage:



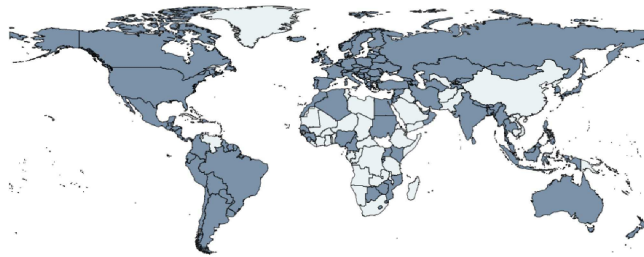
- **ipe_theft_rate_ODC**

Description: Theft at the national level, number of police-recorded offences per 10,000 of population

Source: IPE [3] [*original source*:UNODC Crime Data]

Time span: 2003-2014

Space coverage:



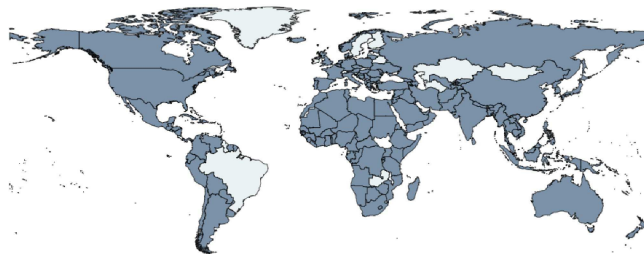
- **qog_ucdp_type1** [Extrasystemic armed conflict]

Description: Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:UCDP/PRIO]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



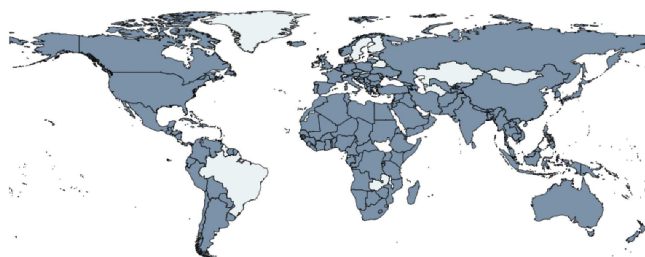
- **qog_ucdp_type2** [Interstate armed conflict]

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

Source: QOG [5] [*original source*:UCDP/PRIO]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



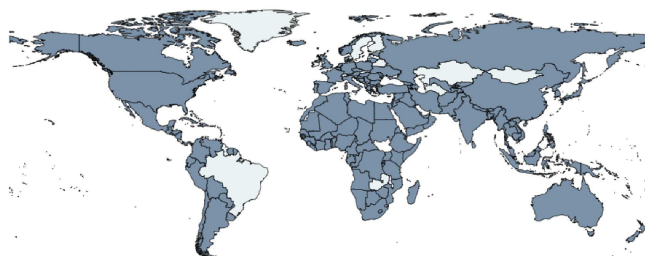
- **qog_ucdp_type3** [Internal armed conflict]

Description: Number of internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:UCDP/PRIO*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



- **qog_ucdp_type4** [Internationalized internal armed conflict]

Description: Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:UCDP/PRIO*]

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



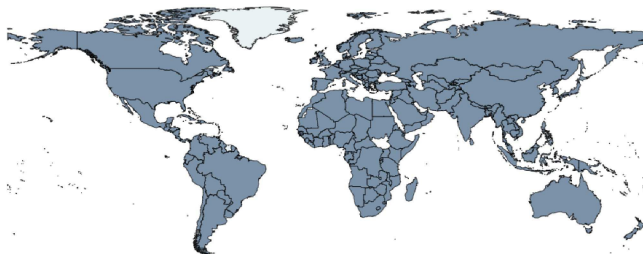
- **qog_voh_gti**

Description: Global Terrorism Index.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source: Institute for Economics & Peace*]

Time span: 2002-2015

Space coverage:



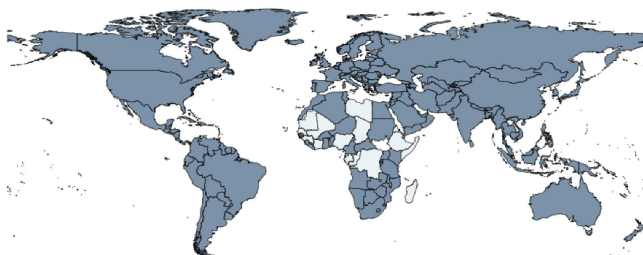
- **wdi_homicides** [Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* UN Office on Drugs and Crime’s International Homicide Statistics database.]

Time span: 1990-2017

Space coverage:



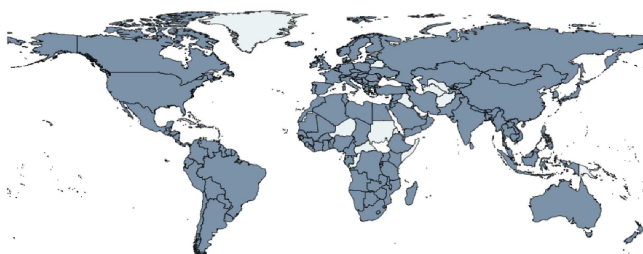
- **qog_wef_oc** [Organized crime]

Description: Organized crime. to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? (1. To a great extent, 7. Not at all). Weighted average.

Source: QIG [*original source:* WEF]

Time span: 2007-2017

Space coverage:



3.4 Environmental issues

- **wdi_N2Oem** [Nitrous oxide emissions (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)]

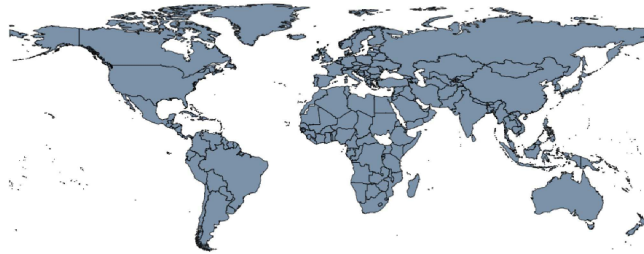
Description: Nitrous oxide emissions are emissions from agricultural biomass burning, industrial activities, and livestock management.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1970-2012

Space coverage:



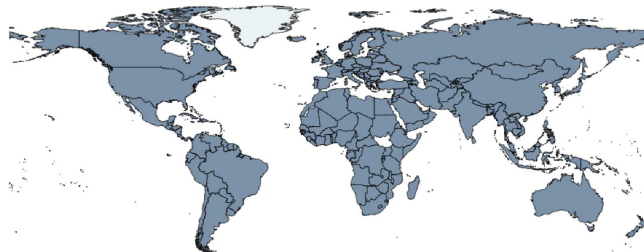
- **wdi_H2Ofwtl** [Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)]

Description: Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Food and Agriculture Organization, AQUASTAT data.]

Time span: 1962-2016 (15 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_CH4em** [Methane emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)]

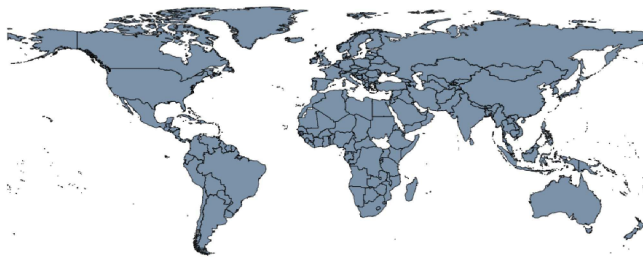
Description: Methane emissions are those stemming from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1970-2012

Space coverage:



- **wdi_birdthrd** [Bird species, threatened]

Description: Birds are listed for countries included within their breeding or wintering ranges. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.]

Time span: 2017-2018

Space coverage:



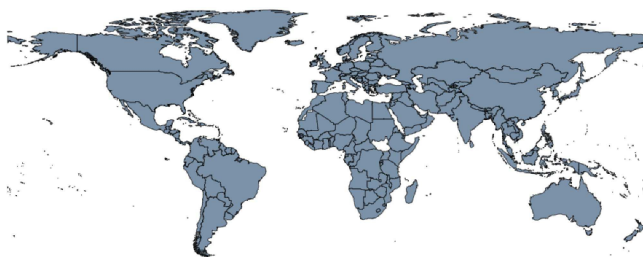
- **wdi_airpo_whotar3** [PM2.5 pollution, population exposed to levels exceeding WHO Interim Target-3 value (% of total)]

Description: Percent of population exposed to ambient concentrations of PM2.5 that exceed the World Health Organization (WHO) Interim Target 3 (IT-3) is defined as the portion of a country's population living in places where mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 are greater than 15 micrograms per cubic meter. The Air Quality Guideline (AQG) of 10 micrograms per cubic meter is recommended by the WHO as the lower end of the range of concentrations over which adverse health effects due to PM2.5 exposure have been observed.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Brauer, M. et al. 2017, for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017.]

Time span: 1990-2017 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



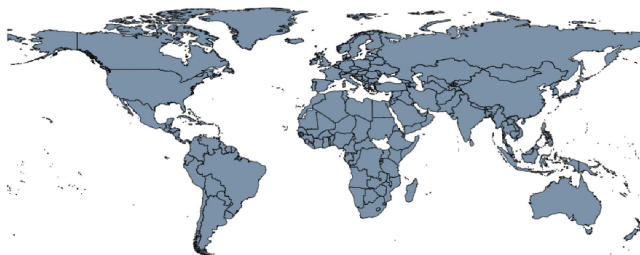
- **wdi_airpo_whotar2** [PM2.5 pollution, population exposed to levels exceeding WHO Interim Target-2 value (% of total)]

Description: Percent of population exposed to ambient concentrations of PM2.5 that exceed the World Health Organization (WHO) Interim Target 2 (IT-2) is defined as the portion of a country's population living in places where mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 are greater than 25 micrograms per cubic meter. The Air Quality Guideline (AQG) of 10 micrograms per cubic meter is recommended by the WHO as the lower end of the range of concentrations over which adverse health effects due to PM2.5 exposure have been observed.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Brauer, M. et al. 2017, for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017.]

Time span: 1990-2017 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_airpo_whotar1** [PM2.5 pollution, population exposed to levels exceeding WHO Interim Target-1 value (% of total)]

Description: Percent of population exposed to ambient concentrations of PM2.5 that exceed the World Health Organization (WHO) Interim Target 1 (IT-1) is defined as the portion of a country's population living in places where mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 are greater than 35 micrograms per cubic meter. The Air Quality Guideline (AQG) of 10 micrograms per cubic meter is recommended by the WHO as the lower end of the range of concentrations over which adverse health effects due to PM2.5 exposure have been observed.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Brauer, M. et al. 2017, for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017.]

Time span: 1990-2017 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



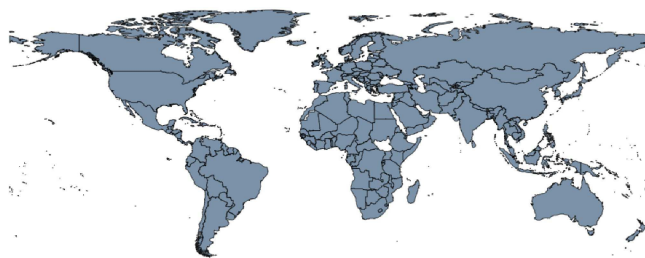
- **wdi_airpo_mean** [PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)]

Description: Population-weighted exposure to ambient PM2.5 pollution is defined as the average level of exposure of a nation's population to concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing severe health damage. Exposure is calculated by weighting mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 by population in both urban and rural areas.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Brauer, M. et al. 2017, for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017.]

Time span: 1990-2017 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



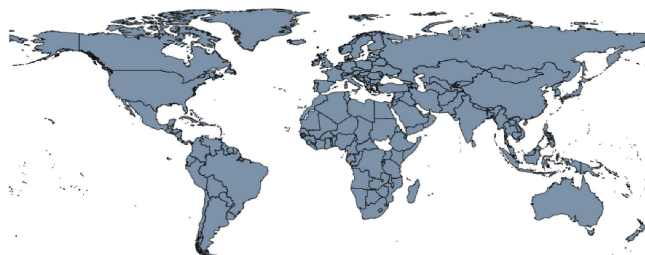
- **wdi_airpo_level** [PM2.5 air pollution, population exposed to levels exceeding WHO guideline value (% of total)]

Description: Percent of population exposed to ambient concentrations of PM2.5 that exceed the WHO guideline value is defined as the portion of a country's population living in places where mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 are greater than 10 micrograms per cubic meter, the guideline value recommended by the World Health Organization as the lower end of the range of concentrations over which adverse health effects due to PM2.5 exposure have been observed.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Brauer, M. et al. 2017, for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017.]

Time span: 1990-2017 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_agrN2Oem** [Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)]

Description: Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions are emissions produced through fertilizer use (synthetic and animal manure), animal waste management, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1969-2008

Space coverage:



- **wdi_agrCH4em** [Agricultural methane emissions (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)]

Description: Agricultural methane emissions are emissions from animals, animal waste, rice production, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1969-2008

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cpia_envr** [CPIA policy and institutions for environmental sustainability rating (1=low to 6=high)]

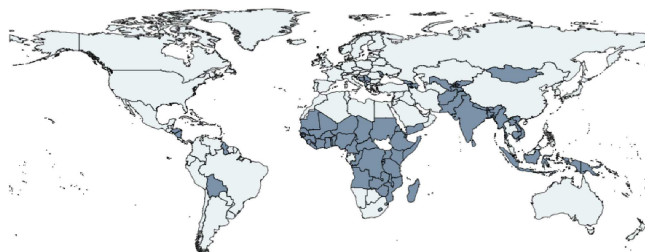
Description: Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability assess the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_hfcgasem** [HFC gas emissions (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)]

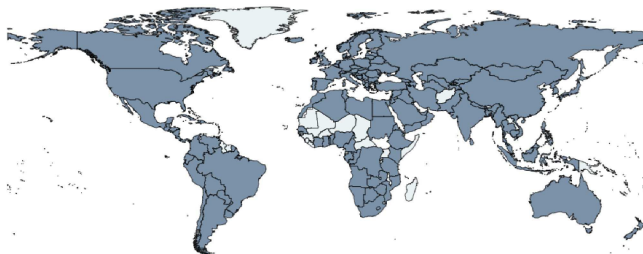
Description: Hydrofluorocarbons, used as a replacement for chlorofluorocarbons, are used mainly in refrigeration and semiconductor manufacturing.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1990-2010 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_greenhgasem** [Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)]

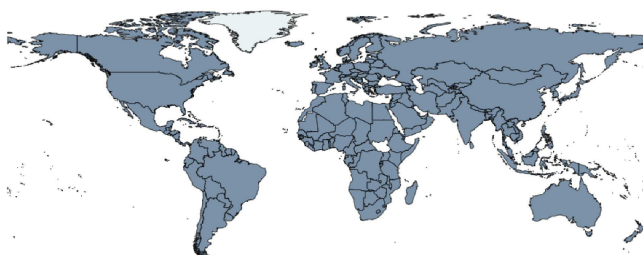
Description: Total greenhouse gas emissions in kt of CO2 equivalent are composed of CO2 totals excluding short-cycle biomass burning (such as agricultural waste burning and Savannah burning) but including other biomass burning (such as forest fires, post-burn decay, peat fires and decay of drained peatlands), all anthropogenic CH4 sources, N2O sources and F-gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF6).

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), EDGARv4.2 FT2012]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1970-2012

Space coverage:



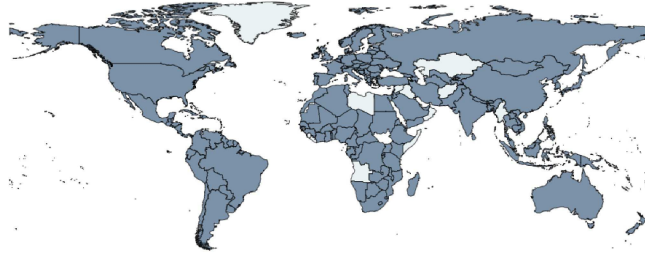
- **wdi_netem** [GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF (Mt of CO2 equivalent)]

Description: GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF refers to changes in atmospheric levels of all greenhouse gases attributable to forest and land-use change activities, including but not limited to (1) emissions and removals of CO2 from decreases or increases in biomass stocks due to forest management, logging, fuelwood collection, etc.; (2) conversion of existing forests and natural grasslands to other land uses; (3) removal of CO2 from the abandonment of formerly managed lands (e.g. croplands and pastures); and (4) emissions and removals of CO2 in soil associated with land-use change and management. For Annex-I countries under the UNFCCC, these data are drawn from the annual GHG inventories submitted to the UNFCCC by each country; for non-Annex-I countries, data are drawn from the most recently submitted National Communication where available. Because of differences in reporting years and methodologies, these data are not generally considered comparable across countries. Data are in million metric tons.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.]

Time span: 1990-2009

Space coverage:



- **wdi_pfcgasem** [PFC gas emissions (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)]

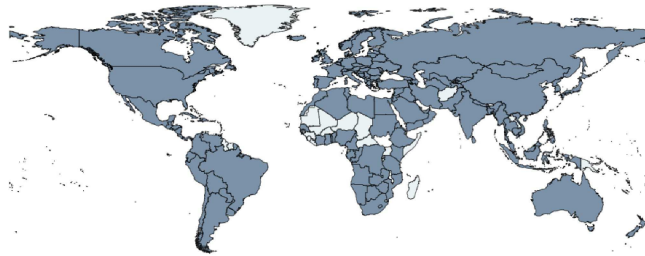
Description: Perfluorocarbons, used as a replacement for chlorofluorocarbons in manufacturing semi-conductors, are a byproduct of aluminum smelting and uranium enrichment.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1990-2010 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_othrdgasem** [Other greenhouse gas emissions, HFC, PFC and SF6 (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)]

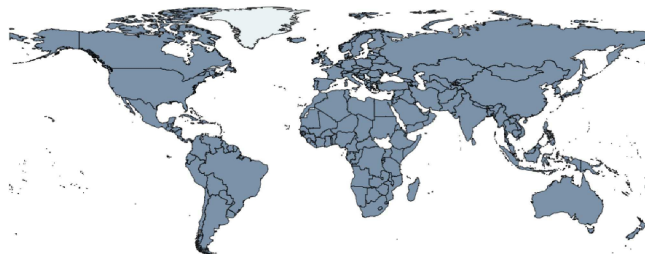
Description: Other greenhouse gas emissions are by-product emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates from original source: European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR).]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1970-2012

Space coverage:



- **wdi_sf6gasem** [SF6 gas emissions (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)]

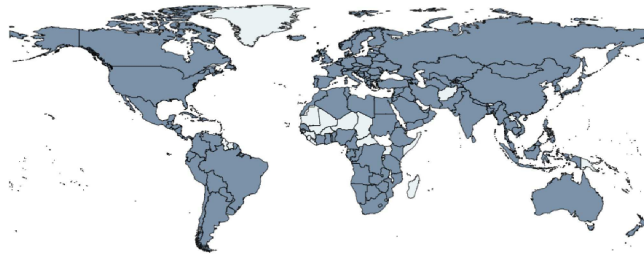
Description: Sulfur hexafluoride is used largely to insulate high-voltage electric power equipment.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)]

<http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Time span: 1990-2010 (16 years missing)

Space coverage:



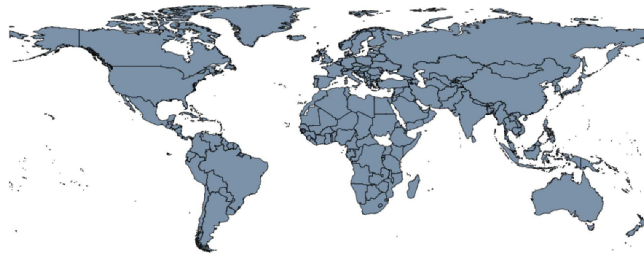
- **epi_blc**

Description: BLC emissions

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1970-2010

Space coverage:



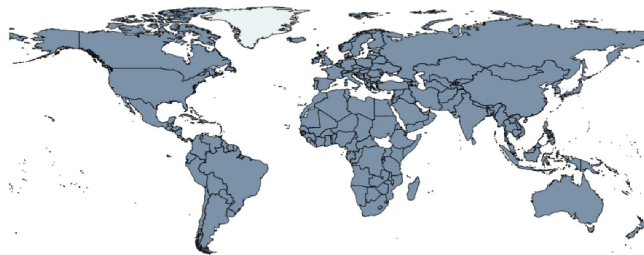
- **epi_ch4 [CH4 emissions]**

Description: Index. CH4 emissions

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1990-2014

Space coverage:



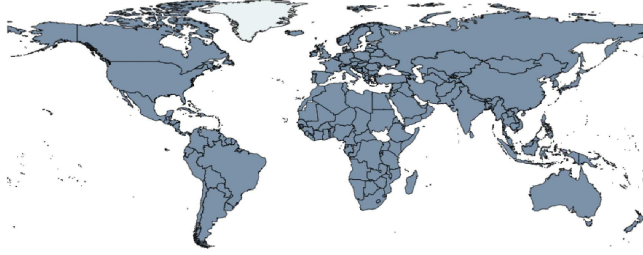
- **epi_not**

Description: N2O emissions

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1990-2014

Space coverage:



- **epi_so2**

Description: SO2 emissions

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1970-2010

Space coverage:



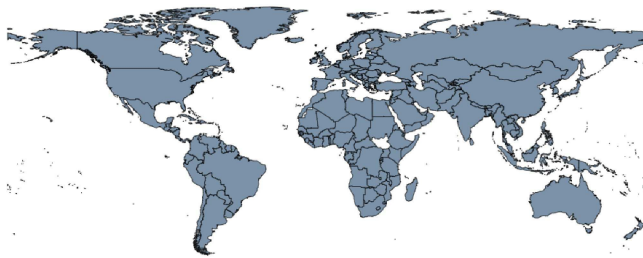
- **epi_spi** [Species Protection Index]

Description: Species Protection Index

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1990-2014

Space coverage:



- **wdi_elerenew** [Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)]

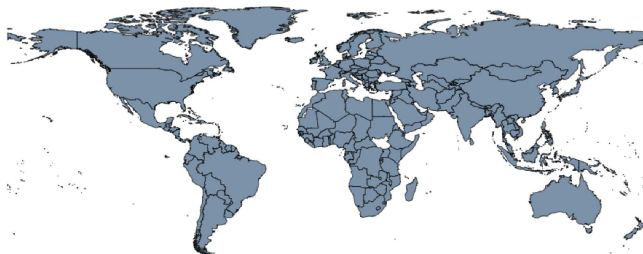
Description: Renewable electricity is the share of electricity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* IEA Statistics © OECD/IEA 2018]

<http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp>

Time span: 2006-2011

Space coverage:



- **wdi_enerenew** [Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)]

Description: Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.]

Time span: 1990-2015

Space coverage:



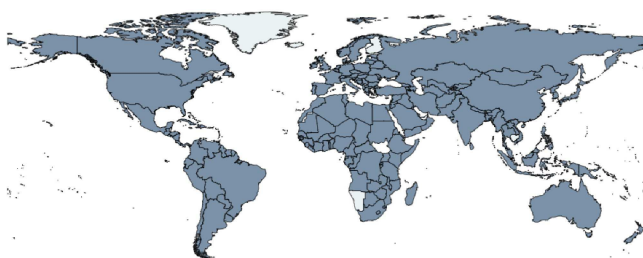
- **qog_ef_for** [Forests]

Description: Ecofootprint, Forest Production. The forest product Footprint, which is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:*EF]

Time span: 1961-2013

Space coverage:



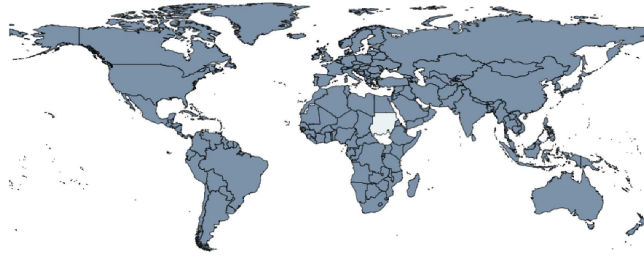
- **wdi_forest** [Forest area (% of land area)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Food and Agriculture Organization, electronic files and web site.]

Time span: 1990-2016

Space coverage:



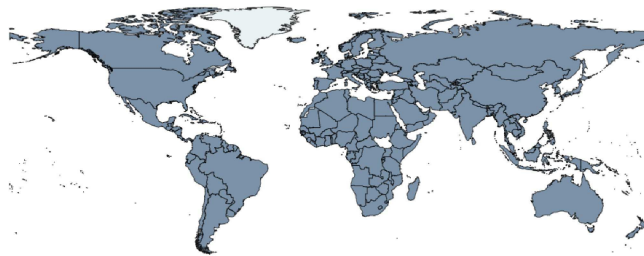
- **epi_cdt** [CO2 emissions]

Description:

Source: EPI [6]

Time span:

Space coverage:



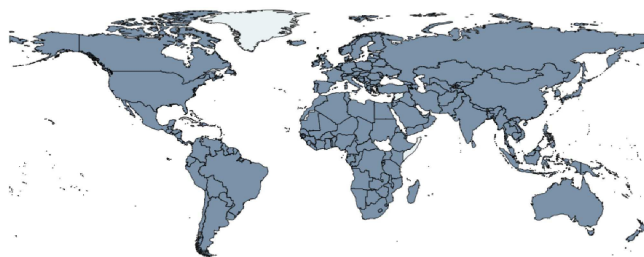
- **wdi_co2em1** [CO2 emissions (kg per 2011 PPP \$ of GDP)]

Description: Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States.]

Time span: 1990-2014

Space coverage:



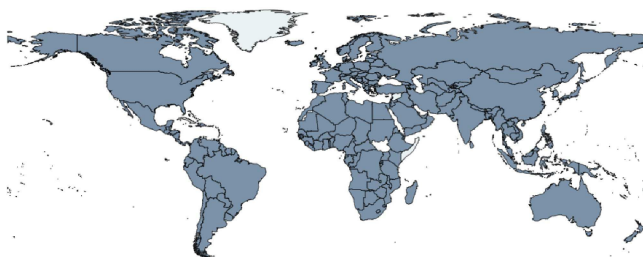
- **wdi_co2em3** [CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)]

Description: Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States.]

Time span: 1990-2014

Space coverage:



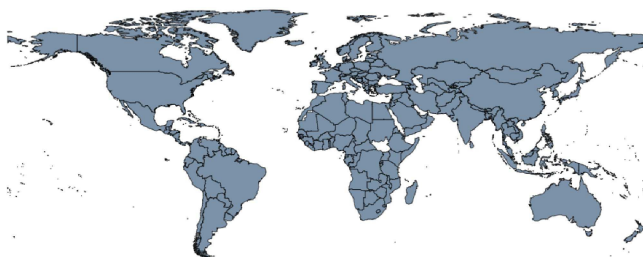
- **wdi_co2em4** [CO2 emissions (kt)]

Description: Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States.]

Time span: 1960-2014

Space coverage:



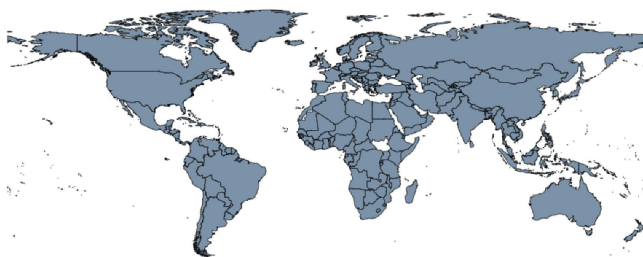
- **wdi_co2** [CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)]

Description: Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States.]

Time span: 1960-2014

Space coverage:



- **epi_nox**

Description: NOx emissions

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1970-2010

Space coverage:



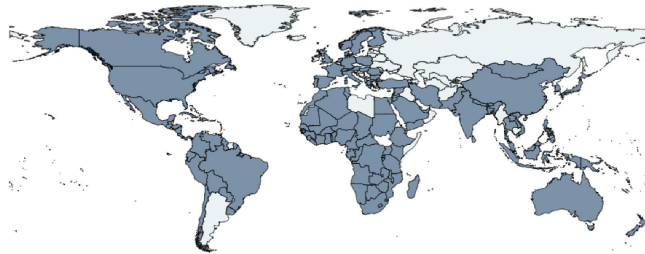
- epi_nsr

Description: Nitrogen Surplus

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1961-2011

Space coverage:



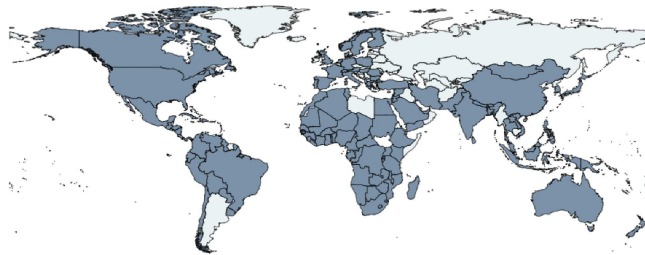
- epi_nue [Nitrogen Use Efficiency]

Description: Nitrogen Use Efficiency

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 1961-2011

Space coverage:



- epi_pm1 [pm1]

Description: % of population [PM2.5] > 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2008-2015

Space coverage:



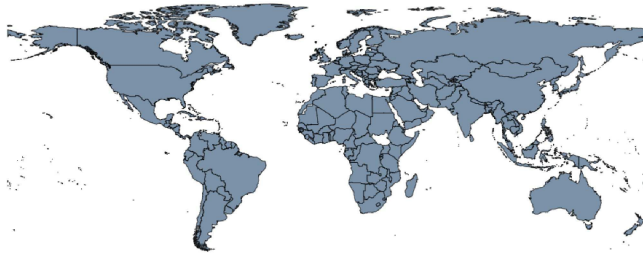
- **epi_pm2** [pm2]

Description: % of population [PM2.5] > 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2008-2015

Space coverage:



- **epi_pm3** [pm3]

Description: % of population [PM2.5] > 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2008-2015

Space coverage:



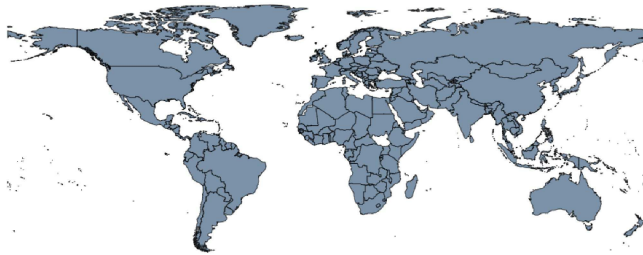
- **epi_pm4** [pm4]

Description: % of population [PM2.5] > 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2008-2015

Space coverage:



- epi_pme

Description: PM2.5 Exposure

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2008-2015

Space coverage:



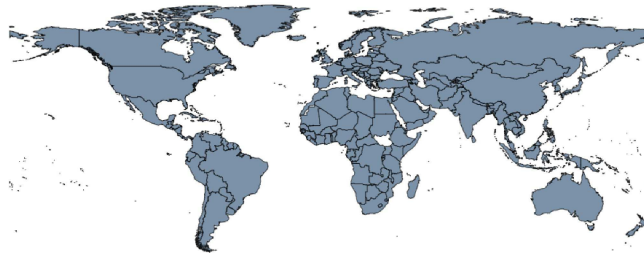
- epi_shi

Description: Species Habitat Index

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2001-2014

Space coverage:



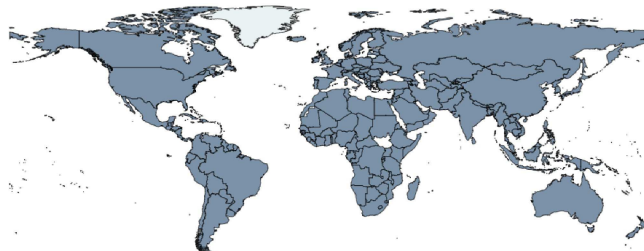
- qog_nrmi_nrmi [Natural Resource Management Index]

Description: The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) is a composite index derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality.

Source: QOG [5] [*original source:NRMI*]

Time span: 2006-2011

Space coverage:



- epi_atl [Annual loss of forested land]

Description: Annual loss of forested land

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2001-2016

Space coverage:

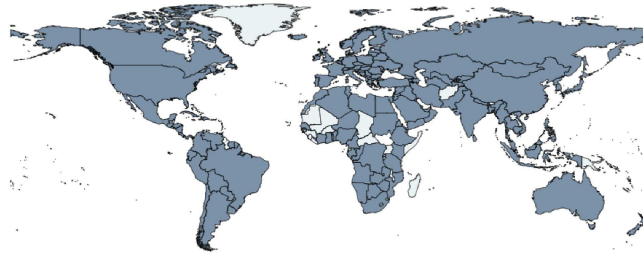
- **epi_ceh** [CO2 emissions per kWh of electricity and heat]

Description: CO2 emissions per kWh of electricity and heat

Source: EPI [6]

Time span: 2005-2014

Space coverage:



3.5 Other

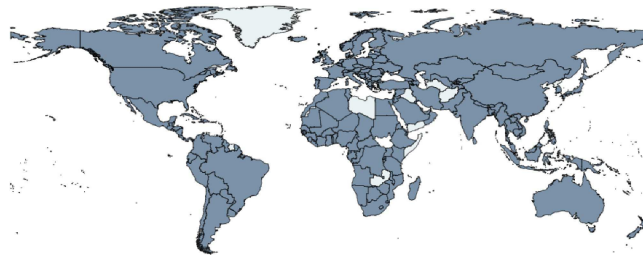
- **wdi_nnicapgr** [Adjusted net national income per capita (annual % growth)]

Description: Adjusted net national income is GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods in World Bank's "The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium" (2011).]

Time span: 1971-2017

Space coverage:



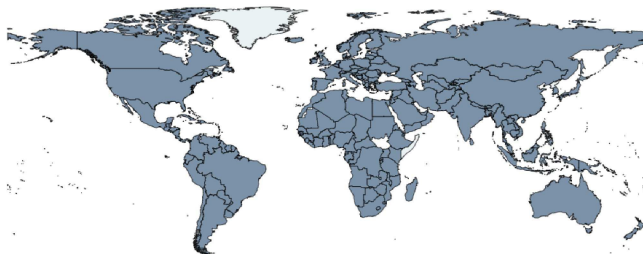
- **wdi_nnicapcur** [Adjusted net national income per capita (current US\$)]

Description: Adjusted net national income is GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods in World Bank's "The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium" (2011).]

Time span: 1970-2017

Space coverage:



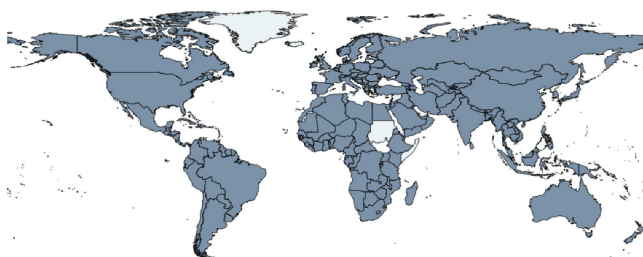
- **wdi_nnicapcon2010** [Adjusted net national income per capita (constant 2010 US\$)]

Description: Adjusted net national income is GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods in World Bank's "The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium" (2011).]

Time span: 1970-2017

Space coverage:



- **wdi_cpia_macr** [CPIA macroeconomic management rating (1=low to 6=high)]

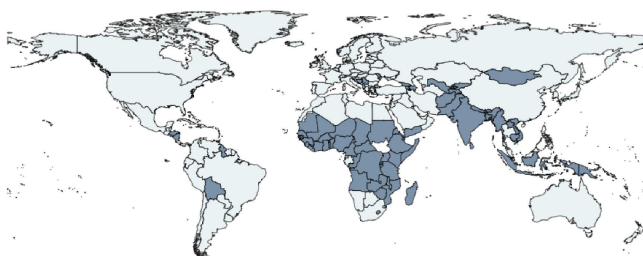
Description: Macroeconomic management assesses the monetary, exchange rate, and aggregate demand policy framework.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank Group, CPIA database.]

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

Time span: 2005-2018

Space coverage:



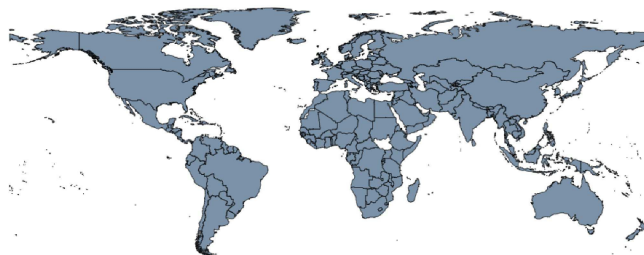
- **wdi_gdpgr** [GDP growth (annual %)]

Description: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.]

Time span: 1961-2018

Space coverage:



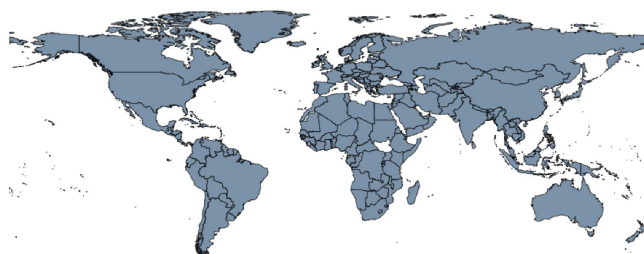
- **wdi_gdpcur** [GDP (current US\$)]

Description: 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 current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



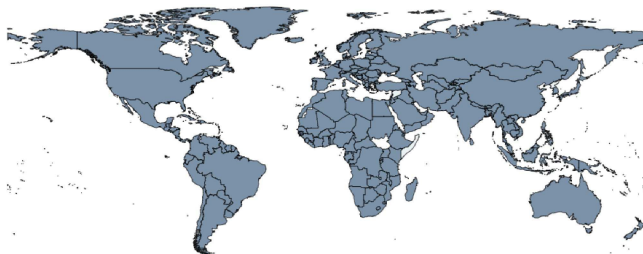
- **wdi_gdpcon2010** [GDP (constant 2010 US\$)]

Description: 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 2010 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2010 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



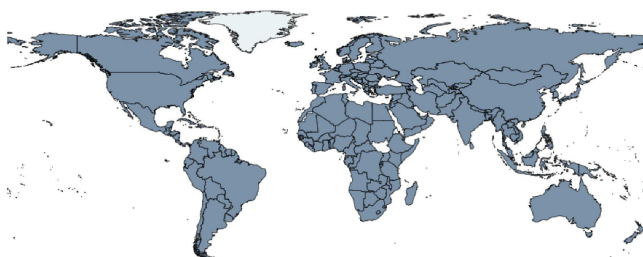
- **wdi_fr_airtrspt** [Air transport, freight (million ton-km)]

Description: Air freight is the volume of freight, express, and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (operation of an aircraft from takeoff to its next landing), measured in metric tons times kilometers traveled.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Civil Aviation Organization, Civil Aviation Statistics of the World and ICAO staff estimates.]

Time span: 1970-2018

Space coverage:



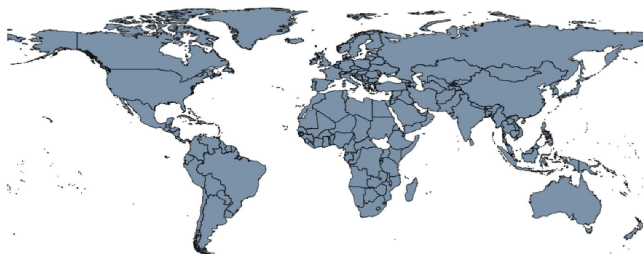
- **wdi_itttel** [Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication / ICT Development Report and database.]

Time span: 1960-2018 (12 years missing)

Space coverage:



- **wdi_itbbnd** [Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication / ICT Development Report and database.]

Time span: 1998-2018

Space coverage:



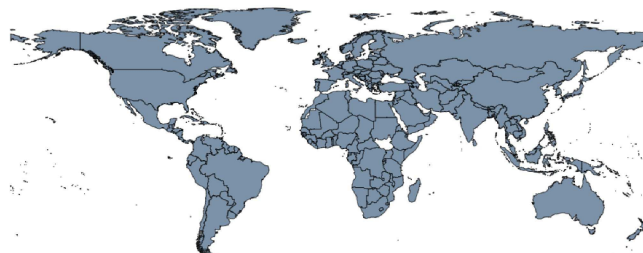
- **wdi_intrntusers** [Individuals using the Internet (% of population)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication / ICT Development Report and database.]

Time span: 1960-2018 (12 years missing)

Space coverage:



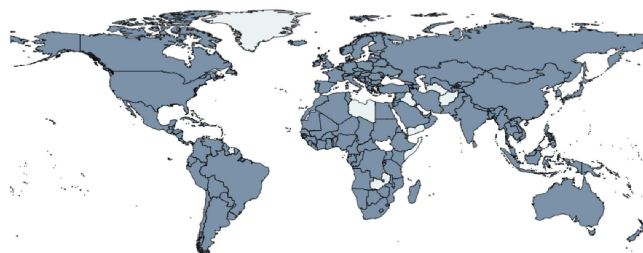
- **wdi_nnigr** [Adjusted net national income (annual % growth)]

Description: Adjusted net national income is GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods described in "The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018: Building a Sustainable Future" (Lange et al 2018).]

Time span: 1971-2017

Space coverage:



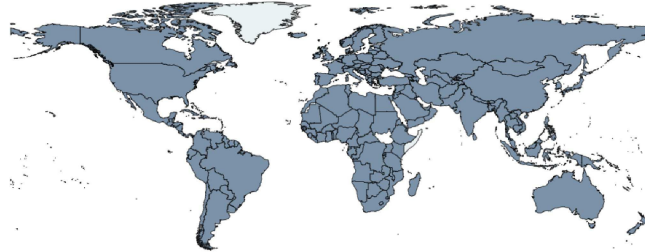
- **wdi_nnicur** [Adjusted net national income (current US\$)]

Description: Adjusted net national income is GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods described in "The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018: Building a Sustainable Future" (Lange et al 2018).]

Time span: 1970-2017

Space coverage:



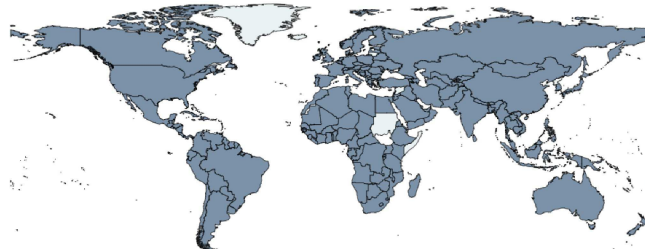
- **wdi_nnicon10** [Adjusted net national income (constant 2010 US\$)]

Description: Adjusted net national income is GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods described in "The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018: Building a Sustainable Future" (Lange et al 2018).]

Time span: 1970-2017

Space coverage:



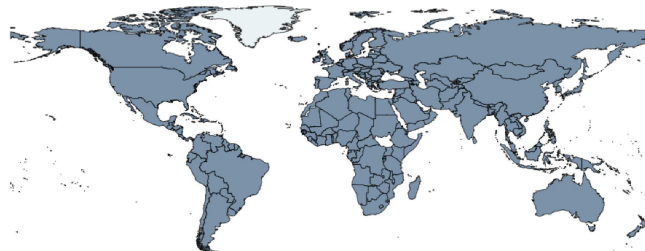
- **ipe_tpop_MC** [Total Population (MC)]

Source: IPE [3]

Description: 1960-2012

Time span:

Space coverage:



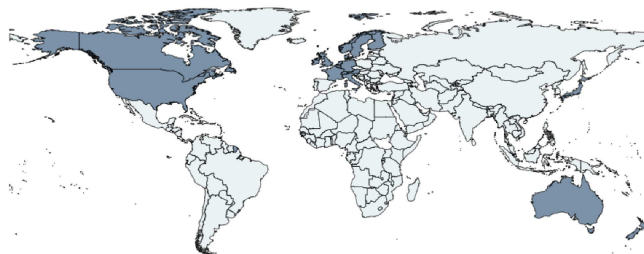
- **qog_scip_popu1564** [Working aged population]

Source: QOG [5] , SCIP

Description: Working aged population. Total number of people in population 15-64 years of age (in hundreds of thousands).

Time span: 1960-2005 (36 years missing)

Space coverage:



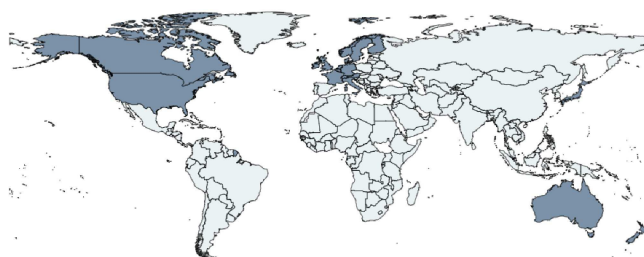
- **qog_scip_popu65ab** [Population above age of 65]

Source: QOG [5] , SCIP

Description: Population above age of 65. Total number of persons that possibly could receive old-age pension at the age of 65 years (i.e. population 65 years and older, in hundreds of thousands).

Time span: 1960-2005 (36 years missing)

Space coverage:



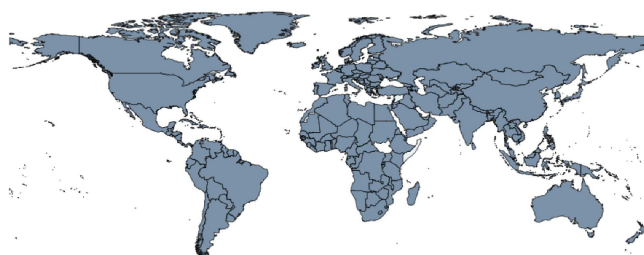
- **wdi_gdpcapcon2010** [GDP per capita (constant 2010 US\$)]

Description: 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 2010 U.S. dollars.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gdpcapcur** [GDP per capita (current US\$)]

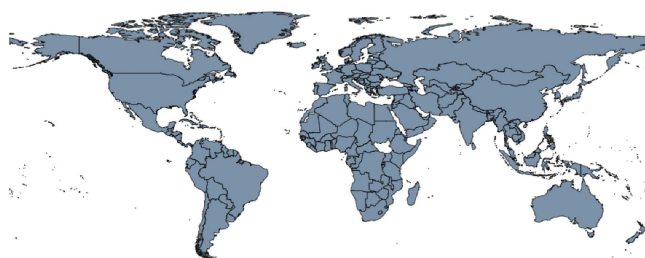
Description: GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.]

Extra informations:

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_gdpcapgr** [GDP per capita growth (annual %)]

Description: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.]

Time span: 1961-2018

Space coverage:



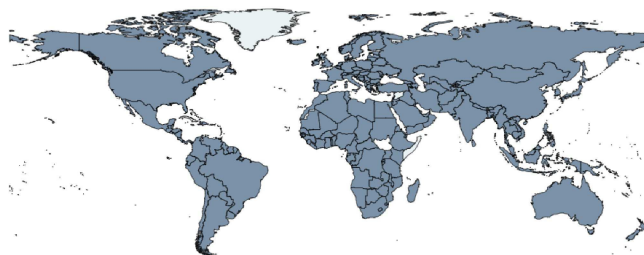
- **wdi_gdpcappppcon2011** [GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$)]

Description: 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 2011 international dollars.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, International Comparison Program database.]

Time span: 1990-2018

Space coverage:



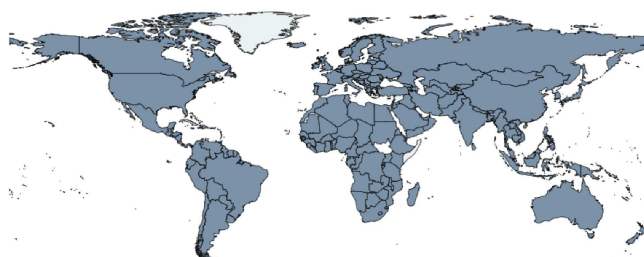
- **wdi_gdpcapppcur** [GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)]

Description: 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 current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank, International Comparison Program database.]

Time span: 1990-2018

Space coverage:



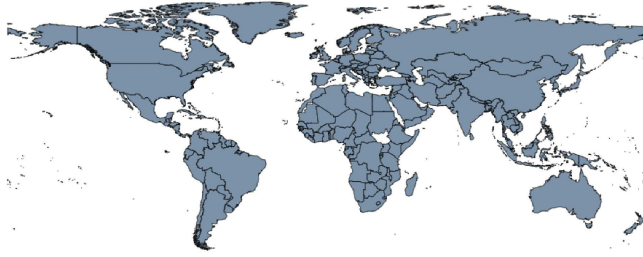
- **wdi_popgr** [Population growth (annual %)]

Description: Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year $t-1$ to t , expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Derived from total population. Population source: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision, (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Reprint (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



- **wdi_poprul** [Rural population (% of total population)]

Description: 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.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* World Bank staff estimates based on the United Nations Population Division's World Urbanization Prospects: 2018 Revision.]

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



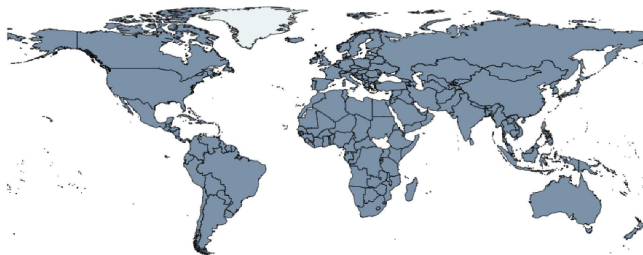
- **wdi_if** [Labor force, total]

Description: Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Not everyone who works is included, however. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces. Labor force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave.

Source: WDI [1] [*original source:* Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILO-STAT database. The data retrieved in March 1, 2020.]

Time span: 1990-2019

Space coverage:



3.6 PCA variables

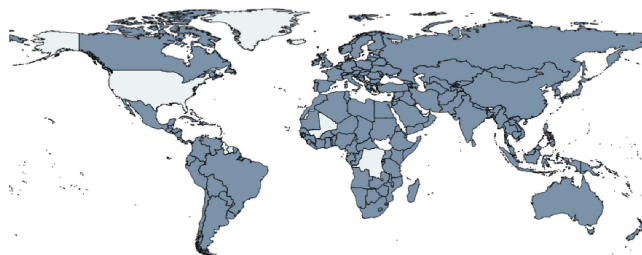
- **pca_cvrights**

Description: Principal component Civil Rights, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1988-2010

Space coverage:



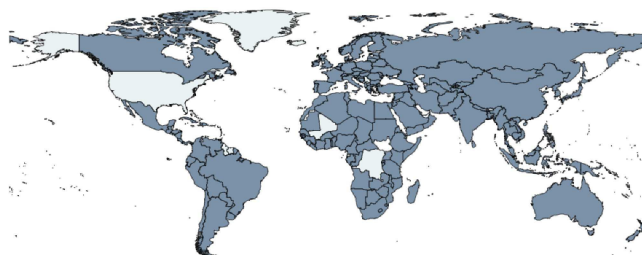
- **pcai_cvrights**

Description: Principal component Civil Rights, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1985-2013

Space coverage:



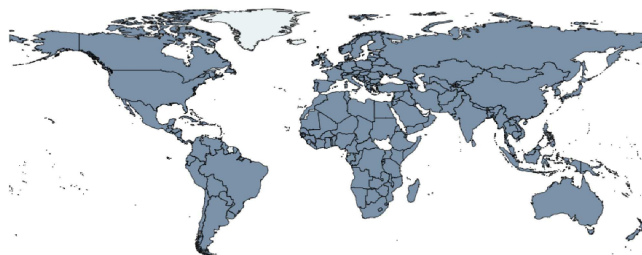
- **pca_womenrights**

Description: Principal component Women Rights, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2013

Space coverage:



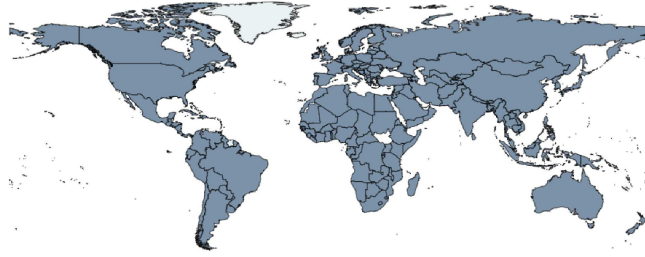
- **pcai_womenrights**

Description: Principal component Women Rights, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960- 2016

Space coverage:



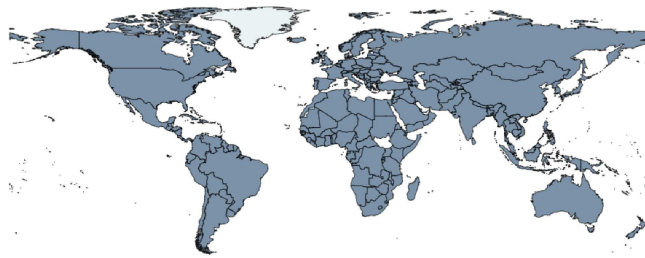
- **pca_corruption**

Description: Principal component Corruption, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2016

Space coverage:



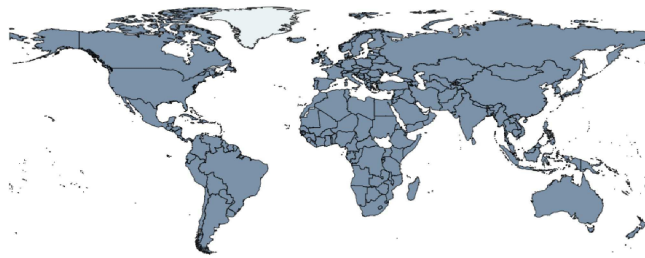
- **pcai_corruption**

Description: Principal component Corruption, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



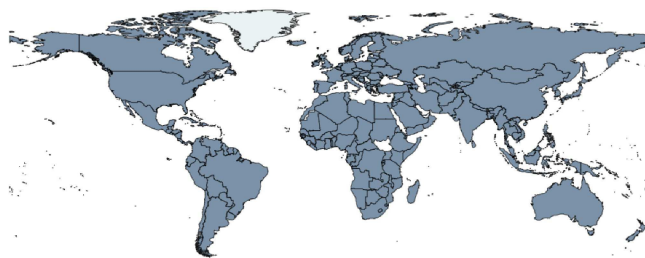
- **pca_ruleoflaw**

Description: Principal component Rule of Law, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2008

Space coverage:



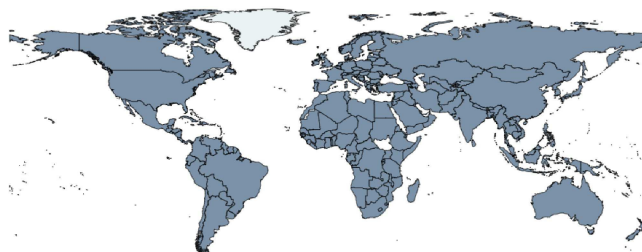
- **pcai_ruleoflaw**

Description: Principal component Rule of Law, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2011

Space coverage:



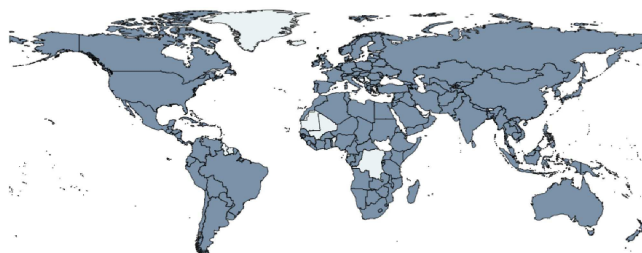
- **pca_politicalrights**

Description: Principal component Political Rights, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1981-2008 (2 years missing)

Space coverage:



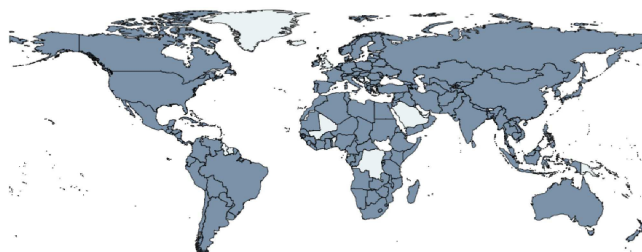
- **pcai_politicalrights**

Description: Principal component Political Rights, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1978-2011

Space coverage:



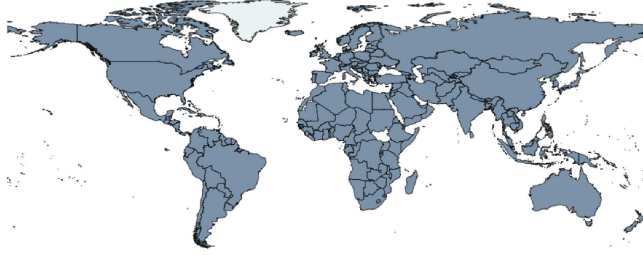
- **pca_gender**

Description: Principal component Gender, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1990-2011

Space coverage:



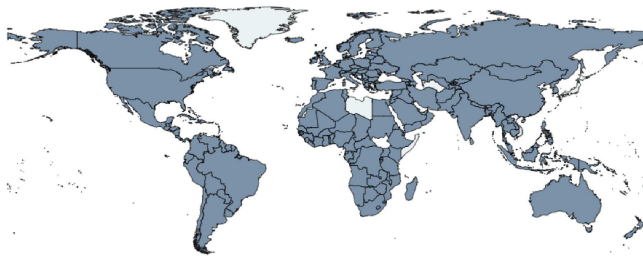
- **pcai_gender**

Description: Principal component Gender, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1987-2014

Space coverage:



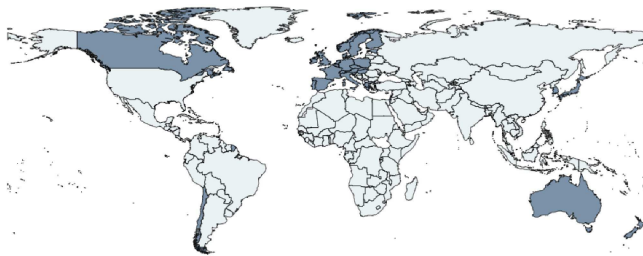
- **pca_socprotection**

Description: Principal component Social Protection, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1985-2014

Space coverage:



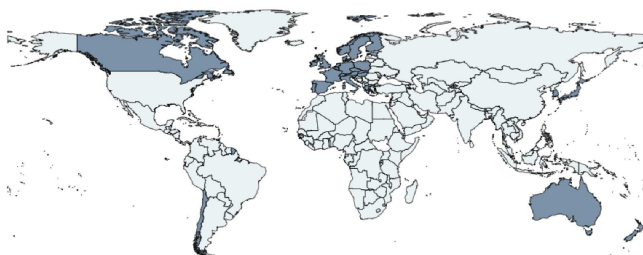
- **pcai_socprotection**

Description: Principal component Social Protection, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1982-2017

Space coverage:



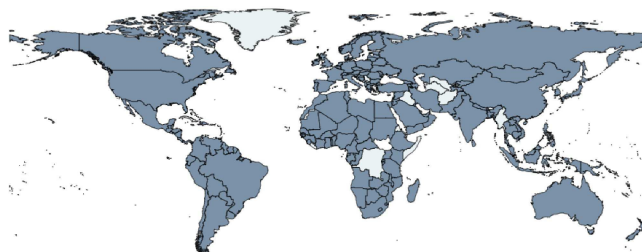
- **pca_business**

Description: Principal component Business, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1995-2009

Space coverage:



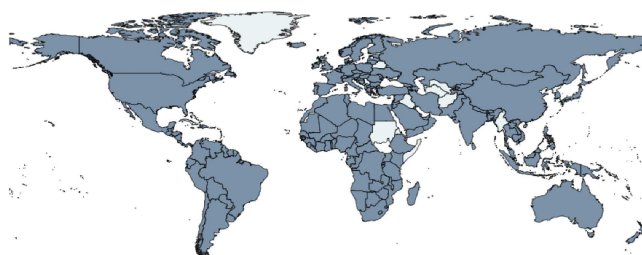
- **pcai_business**

Description: Principal component Business, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1992-2012

Space coverage:



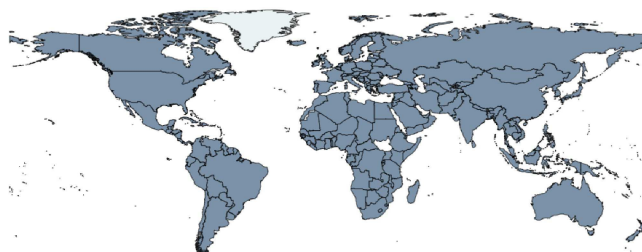
- **pca_health**

Description: Principal component Health, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



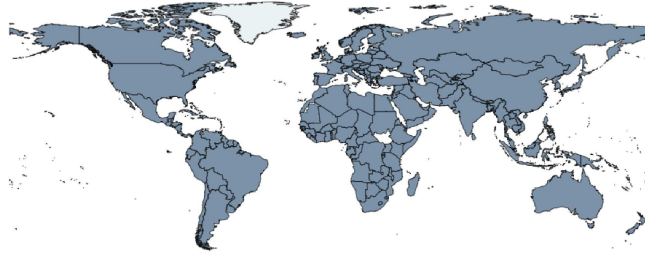
- **pcai_health**

Description: Principal component Health, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



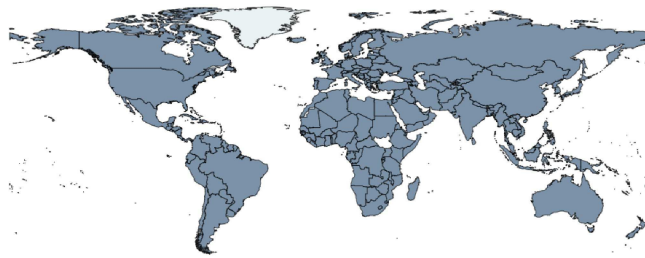
- **pca_work**

Description: Principal component Work Rights, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1991-2016

Space coverage:



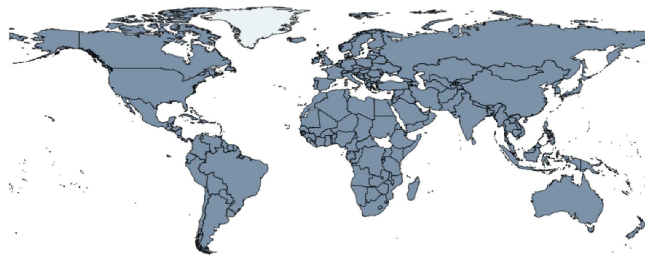
- **pcai_work**

Description: Principal component Work Rights, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1988-2018

Space coverage:



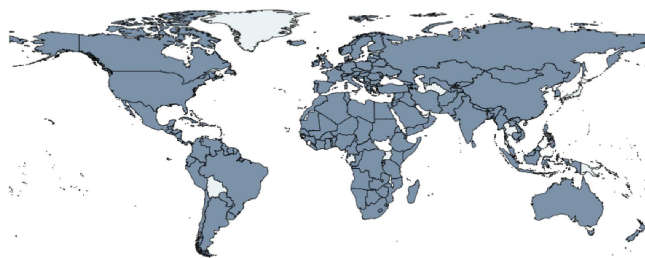
- **pca_education**

Description: Principal component Education, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1970-2016

Space coverage:



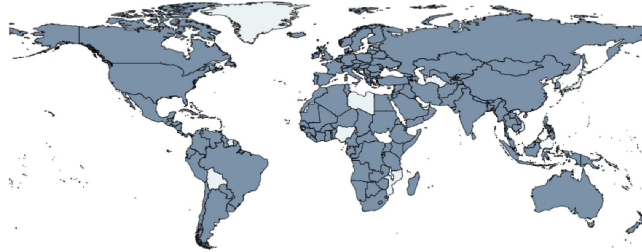
- **pcai_education**

Description: Principal component Education, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1967-2018

Space coverage:



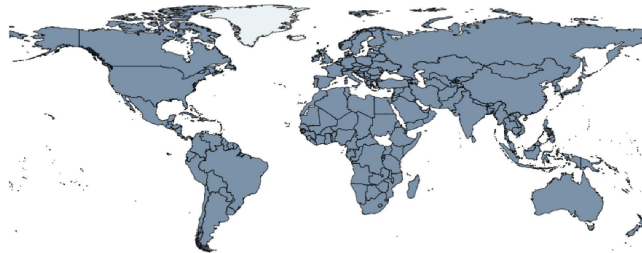
- **pca_security**

Description: Principal component Security, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2015

Space coverage:



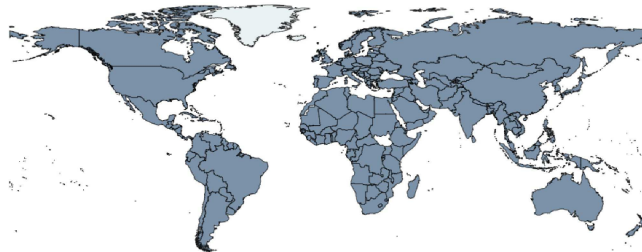
- **pcai_security**

Description: Principal component Security, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1960-2018

Space coverage:



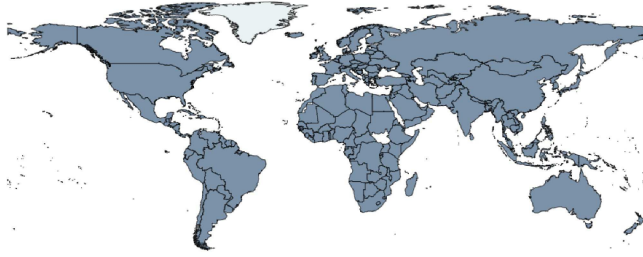
- **pca_environment**

Description: Principal component Environment, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1970-2008

Space coverage:



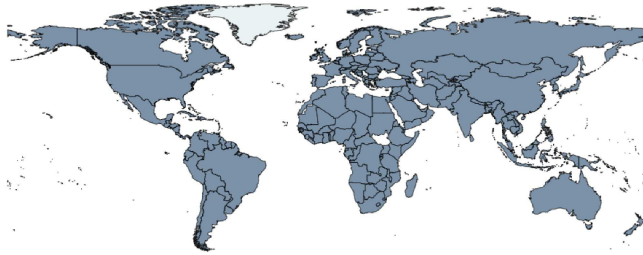
- **pcai_environment**

Description: Principal component Environment, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1967-2011

Space coverage:



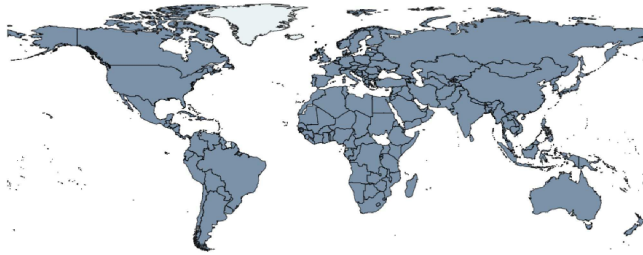
- **pca_rel_minority**

Description: Principal component Religion and Minority, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1981-2011

Space coverage:



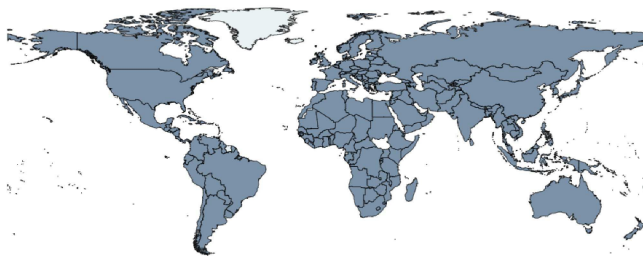
- **pcai_rel_minority**

Description: Principal component Religion and Minority, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1978-2014

Space coverage:



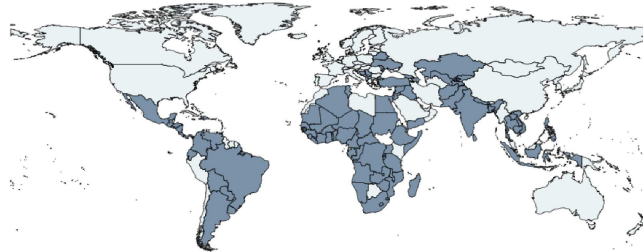
- **pca_childlabour**

Description: Principal component Child labor, normalized

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1999-2015 (3 years missing)

Space coverage:



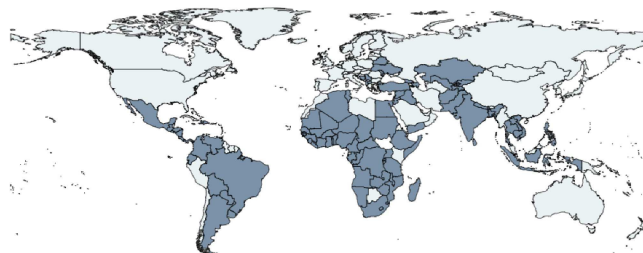
- **pcai_childlabour**

Description: Principal component Child labor, normalized, imputed

Source: Own calculations.

Time span: 1999-2015 (3 years missing)

Space coverage:



References

- [1] World Bank. World development indicators. 2020.
- [2] Balázs Égert, Peter Gal, and Isabelle Wanner. Structural policy indicators database for economic research (spider). 2017.
- [3] Benjamin AT Graham and Jacob R Tucker. The international political economy data resource. *The Review of International Organizations*, 14(1):149–161, 2019.
- [4] Henry F Kaiser. The application of electronic computers to factor analysis. *Educational and psychological measurement*, 20(1):141–151, 1960.
- [5] The Quality of Government Standard Dataset. Teorell, jan, stefan dahlberg, sören holmberg, bo rothstein, natalia alvarado pachon ,richard svensson. January.
- [6] Zachary A Wendling, John W Emersion, Daniel C Esty, Marc A Levy, Alex De Sherbinin, et al. Environmental performance index 2018. *Technical Appendix, New Haven: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*, 2018.

4 Appendix

Table 33: List of countries included in the dataset

ISO	Country Name	ISO	Country Name	ISO	Country Name
AFG	Afghanistan	GIN	Guinea	RWA	Rwanda
ALB	Albania	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	WSM	Samoa
DZA	Algeria	GUY	Guyana	SMR	San Marino
ASM	American Samoa	HTI	Haiti	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
AND	Andorra	HND	Honduras	SAU	Saudi Arabia
AGO	Angola	HKG	Hong Kong SAR, China	SEN	Senegal
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	HUN	Hungary	SRB	Serbia
ARG	Argentina	ISL	Iceland	SYC	Seychelles
ARM	Armenia	IND	India	SLE	Sierra Leone
ABW	Aruba	IDN	Indonesia	SGP	Singapore
AUS	Australia	IRN	Iran, Islamic Rep.	SXM	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
AUT	Austria	IRQ	Iraq	SVK	Slovak Republic
AZE	Azerbaijan	IRL	Ireland	SVN	Slovenia
BHS	Bahamas, The	IMN	Isle of Man	SLB	Solomon Islands
BHR	Bahrain	ISR	Israel	SOM	Somalia
BGD	Bangladesh	ITA	Italy	ZAF	South Africa
BRB	Barbados	JAM	Jamaica	SSD	South Sudan
BLR	Belarus	JPN	Japan	ESP	Spain
BEL	Belgium	JOR	Jordan	LKA	Sri Lanka
BLZ	Belize	KAZ	Kazakhstan	KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis
BEN	Benin	KEN	Kenya	LCA	St. Lucia
BMU	Bermuda	KIR	Kiribati	MAF	St. Martin (French part)
BTN	Bhutan	PRK	Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
BOL	Bolivia	KOR	Korea, Rep.	SDN	Sudan
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	KXK	Kosovo	SUR	Suriname
BWA	Botswana	KWT	Kuwait	SWE	Sweden
BRA	Brazil	KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	CHE	Switzerland
VGB	British Virgin Islands	LAO	Lao PDR	SYR	Syrian Arab Republic
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	LVA	Latvia	TJK	Tajikistan
BGR	Bulgaria	LBN	Lebanon	TZA	Tanzania
BFA	Burkina Faso	LSO	Lesotho	THA	Thailand
BDI	Burundi	LBR	Liberia	TLS	Timor-Leste
CPV	Cabo Verde	LYB	Libya	TGO	Togo
KHM	Cambodia	LIE	Liechtenstein	TON	Tonga
CMR	Cameroon	LTU	Lithuania	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
CAN	Canada	LUX	Luxembourg	TUN	Tunisia
CYM	Cayman Islands	MAC	Macao SAR, China	TUR	Turkey
CAF	Central African Republic	MDG	Madagascar	TKM	Turkmenistan
TCD	Chad	MWI	Malawi	TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
CHI	Channel Islands	MYS	Malaysia	TUV	Tuvalu
CHL	Chile	MDV	Maldives	UGA	Uganda
CHN	China	MLI	Mali	UKR	Ukraine
COL	Colombia	MLT	Malta	ARE	United Arab Emirates
COM	Comoros	MHL	Marshall Islands	GBR	United Kingdom
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep.	MRT	Mauritania	USA	United States
COG	Congo, Rep.	MUS	Mauritius	URY	Uruguay
CRI	Costa Rica	MEX	Mexico	UZB	Uzbekistan
CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	FSM	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	VUT	Vanuatu
HRV	Croatia	MDA	Moldova	VEN	Venezuela, RB
CUB	Cuba	MCO	Monaco	VNM	Vietnam
CUW	Curacao	MNG	Mongolia	VIR	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
CYP	Cyprus	MNE	Montenegro	PSE	West Bank and Gaza
CZE	Czech Republic	MAR	Morocco	YEM	Yemen, Rep.
DNK	Denmark	MOZ	Mozambique	ZMB	Zambia
DJI	Djibouti	MMR	Myanmar	ZWE	Zimbabwe
DMA	Dominica	NAM	Namibia		
DOM	Dominican Republic	NRU	Nauru		
ECU	Ecuador	NPL	Nepal		
EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep.	NLD	Netherlands		
SLV	El Salvador	NCL	New Caledonia		
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	NZL	New Zealand		
ERI	Eritrea	NIC	Nicaragua		
EST	Estonia	NER	Niger		
SWZ	Eswatini	NGA	Nigeria		
ETH	Ethiopia	MKD	North Macedonia		
FRO	Faroe Islands	MNP	Northern Mariana Islands		
FJI	Fiji	NOR	Norway		
FIN	Finland	OMN	Oman		
FRA	France	PAK	Pakistan		
PYF	French Polynesia	PLW	Palau		
GAB	Gabon	PAN	Panama		
GMB	Gambia, The	PNG	Papua New Guinea		
GEO	Georgia	PRY	Paraguay		
DEU	Germany	PER	Peru		
GHA	Ghana	PHL	Philippines		
GIB	Gibraltar	POL	Poland		
GRC	Greece	PRT	Portugal		
GRL	Greenland	PRI	Puerto Rico		
GRD	Grenada	QAT	Qatar		
GUM	Guam	ROU	Romania		
GTM	Guatemala	RUS	Russian Federation		

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