



Demscore Codebook

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1 Explanatory Notes

1.1 Cautionary Notes

The current release of the Demscore data is a beta version. The data is not yet complete and the data quality is not yet guaranteed. We are working on improving the data quality and are planning to do a full release later this year.

1.2 Demscore Background

Demscore provides worldwide free access to harmonized data on Democracy, Environment, Migration, Social Policy, Conflict and Representation from several of the world’s most prominent social science research institutes.

Demscore facilitates large-scale comparative analyses on the grand challenges of today’s societies, including those caused by population aging, rapidly changing migration patterns, increased social inequalities, accelerating globalization, recurrent financial crises, political deadlocks, violent conflict, and the rise of populism. The interdisciplinary nature of Demscore data is essential to advance adequate policy responses to such complex societal challenges facing Sweden, Europe, and the world today.

The Demscore consortium includes several national and internationally renowned databases of utmost importance for the scientific community when tackling complex societal challenges associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and beyond. The joint infrastructure ensures that data integrity and quality are at the highest international standards, and it maximizes usability in the measurement of contextual data with over 25,000 variables across nearly all countries in the world, from 1789 to the present.

It creates critical time- and cost saving advantages in data collection, management, distribution, and not the least for end-users in the scientific community. A fully normalized, joint PostgreSQL database, sophisticated programming, and a web-based interface make it possible to select a series of variables across all six Demscore databases, and get a custom-designed dataset and codebook generated automatically.

1.3 The Demscore Codebook

The autogenerated Demscore Codebook lists variable entries for those variables chosen by the user along with citation guidelines and license per variable.

The meta data is extracted from the codebooks per dataset stored in a table in The Demscore PostgreSQL database with one row per variable for all datasets. This table includes codebook entries, variable tags, labels and other variable information in LaTeX format used for the generating of an automated codebook.

For all meta data across all datasets, Demscore uses one set of standard entries that all members projects provided information on. In addition, variables from the different datasets have or require different sets of additional information as meta data specific to each dataset. These entries are also included, but as variable-specific meta data below the standard entries.

To avoid name clashes of variables and because variables entries have different naming schemes across datasets and projects, Demscore uses a hybrid form between original variable entries and new Demscore variable entries:

To begin with, all variable names in Demscore were cleaned in the beginning of the harmonization process. This cleaning included for instance that spaces or dots in the variable names were replaced with underscores and all letters were converted to lower case. The original tag is however still available and stored in the PostgreSQL table. Each variable in Demscore is available in a short- and long form. The short form is the cleaned name of the priginal variable tag, the long form begins with the name of the dataset from which it is retrieved, followed by the cleaned variable name.

For instance, the original name of the variable *MinisterPersonalID* from the H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset is included as *ministerpersonalid* (short form) *hdata_fomin_ministerpersonalid* (long form) in Demscore.

In addition, each dataset includes Demscore unit-identifier variables which are named according to the following naming scheme: Beginning with `u_`, followed by the name of the primary unit and finally the variable tag. The *year-* variable from the COMPLAB SPIN The Out-of-Work Benefits Dataset (OUTWB), which is part of the primary unit `u_complab_country_year` has the Demscore unit identifier name `u_complab_country_year_year`.

1.4 Methodology

For details on our methodology please see the Demscore Methodology document which is included in the zip file retrieved from the download interface.

1.5 Download ID

The download ID allows the user to share the ID with other users for replication purposes. A user can type the download ID into the demscore website and retrieve the same download selection and files as the original user. This ID is autogenerated for each download from the demscore website.

Download ID:

2 H-DATA

The Historical Data Archive (H-DATA) is a hub of historical country-level data running as far back as the French revolution (1789) and offers unparalleled depth of data and temporality, enabling researchers to answer critical questions about the past but to also understand the origins of, and find historical parallels to, present-day problems. H-DATA works to collect, integrate, and curate historical data from Demscore's other modules. By adding this long-term historical dimension, H-DATA makes it possible for researchers to study the path dependency of political institutions where changes are incremental or rare thus making long time-series essential to understanding their causes and consequences. By extending data back into time, H-DATA helps deepen and further our understanding of the conditions of the complex global challenges that we face today. More information is available on the project's website: <https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data>

2.1 H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset

Dataset tag: `hdata_fomin`

Description: For their article "War, Performance, and the Survival of Foreign Ministers", Hanna Bäck, Jan Teorell, Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar and Alejandro Quiroz Flores created The Foreign Minister Dataset. The Foreign Minister Dataset consists of comparative historical data on foreign ministers' background and reasons for leaving office in the world's 13 former and current great powers from 1789 to the present. The data covers 1155 regular (non-acting) foreign ministers, as well as partial information on 173 acting foreign ministers, for the following 13 great powers: Austria (the Habsburg Empire/Austria-Hungary), Britain, China (Qing Empire/Republic/People's Republic of China), France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Prussia/Germany, the Ottoman Empire/Turkey, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

Dataset citation: When using this dataset, please cite the following paper:

Hanna Bäck, Jan Teorell, Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar, Alejandro Quiroz Flores, War, Performance, and the Survival of Foreign Ministers, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, Volume 17, Issue 2, April 2021, oraa024, <https://doi.org/10.1093/fpa/oraa024>

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<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode>

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: <https://pp-prod-admin.it.su.se/preview/www/2.667/2.64299/2.69772/2.90148/1.610144>

2.1.1 Identifier Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.1.1.1 Country code (ccode)

Long tag: `hdata_fomin_ccode`

Original tag: `ccode`

Description:

Correlates of War (COW) country code. Country codes based on Flores' dataset.

2.1.1.2 Minister Personal ID (ministerpersonalid)

Long tag: `hdata_fomin_ministerpersonalid`

Original tag: `MinisterPersonalID`

Description:

Country-code followed by 3-digit consecutive number.

2.1.1.3 Country (country_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_country_name

Original tag: country_name

Description:

Country name

2.1.1.4 Historical Country name (country_name2)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_country_name2

Original tag: country_name2

Description:

Historical country name

2.1.1.5 Foreign Minister (foreignminister)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_foreignminister

Original tag: foreignminister

Description:

Full name of the FM. When entering new names, all apostrophes and such are removed. Much data is imported from rulers.org, and therefore dates of office and birth/death are at times included with the names, as well as information on whether they were acting ministers and if they had recurring terms in office.

2.1.2 Time in Office

These variables capture the time the foreign minister held office.

2.1.2.1 Foreign Minister entrance day (fminday)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fmindow

Original tag: fminday

Description:

Day foreign minister entered office

2.1.2.2 Foreign Minister entrance month (fminmonth)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fminmonth

Original tag: fminmonth

Description:

Month foreign minister entered office

2.1.2.3 Foreign Minister entrance year (fminyyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fminyyear

Original tag: fminyyear

Description:

Year foreign minister entered office

2.1.2.4 Foreign Minister exit day (fmoutday)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fmoutday

Original tag: fmoutday

Description:

Day foreign minister exited office

2.1.2.5 Foreign Minister exit month (fmoutmonth)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fmoutmonth

Original tag: fmoutmonth

Description:

Month foreign minister exited office

2.1.2.6 Foreign Minister exit year (fmoutyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fmoutyear

Original tag: fmoutyear

Description:

Year foreign minister exited office

2.1.3 Position

These variables give information on the position of the foreign minister.

2.1.3.1 Name of ministry (portfolio_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_portfolio_name

Original tag: portfolio_name

Description:

Free text, name of the ministry (or other) over which the FM had authority. In English where available, otherwise in original language.

2.1.3.2 Name of the position (post_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_post_name

Original tag: post_name

Description:

Name of the position, e.g. Foreign Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State. In English where available, otherwise in original language

2.1.3.3 Acting (acting)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_acting

Original tag: acting

Description:

Interim and such appointments are coded as acting. All current entries are based on Flores and Truhart.

1. No
2. Yes
3. Started as acting and became proper

2.1.3.4 Term number (term_no)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_term_no

Original tag: Term_no

Description:

The number of the term the minister is serving. 1 for the first term, 2 for the second, 3 for the third etc.

2.1.3.5 Repeated terms (repeated_terms)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_repeated_terms

Original tag: repeated_terms

Description:

Based on sources Flores and Truhart, which are unreliable on this matter, so for those ministers where full data is not entered and this data checked, caution is suggested.

1. No — only held this office one
2. Yes — held office two times or more.

2.1.3.6 Head of government (headofgovernment)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_headofgovernment

Original tag: HeadofGovernment

Description:

Is the foreign minister also head of government (prime minister/state chancellor/president/king or similar).

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.3.7 Manner out (manner_out)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_manner_out

Original tag: Manner_out

Description:

How did the FM leave the post as FM? Removal from office is coded as 'regular' when the FM is removed in accordance with explicit rules or established conventions of his or her particular country. Examples include voluntary retirement, dismissal by head of government ('forced resignation') and defeat in elections. Removal from office is coded as 'irregular' when the FM was removed by domestic forces in contravention of explicit rules and established conventions. Irregular removal from office is overwhelmingly the result of the threat or use of force as exemplified in coups, (popular) revolts and assassinations (regardless of whether the motivation behind the assassination was explicitly political or not). Foreign removal includes only cases where a foreign state directly removes a foreign leader, for example through invasion or kidnapping. In particular, cases where someone is seen as orchestrating a removal of a leader through a coup carried out by domestic forces are not coded as foreign removal, but as an irregular procedure.

1. By regular procedures
2. Death by natural causes
3. Retired due to ill health
4. Suicide
5. By irregular procedures
6. By deposition by a foreign state

2.1.3.8 Reason out (reason_out)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_reason_out

Original tag: Reason_out

Description:

When exiting by regular procedures (when manner_out is coded 1, otherwise this variable should be coded 9999), why did the FM leave the post as FM?

1. End of government/party leaves government:

11. End of constitutionally mandated term/elections
12. Other reason for end of government (e.g. new PM/change in party composition)
13. Party of minister leaves government

2. Forced resignation (removed by head of government or similar) primarily due to:

21. Political scandal

22. Policy disagreement between minister and premier/PM
 23. Policy disagreement between minister and monarch/president
 24. Policy disagreement between minister and own party/other minister
 25. Personal/departmental error or low personal performance
 26. Move to other post within cabinet (individual move of the FM to another post)
 27. Move to another post within cabinet in the general context of a reshuffle
 28. Loss of eligibility for the post
 29. Other reason
- 3. Unforced resignation primarily due to:**
31. Move to alternative (high) position outside of cabinet
 32. Other reason (e.g. voluntary retirement, not due to ill health)

2.1.4 Personal Background

Variables providing information on the personal background of the foreign minister.

2.1.4.1 Sex (sex)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_sex

Original tag: sex

Description:

Sex:

1. Male
2. Female

2.1.4.2 Birth Year (birthyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_birthyear

Original tag: birthyear

Description:

Birth year

2.1.4.3 Death Year (deadyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_deadyear

Original tag: deadyear

Description:

Death year

2.1.4.4 Birthplace (birthplace)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_birthplace

Original tag: birthplace

Description:

Free-text: City, comma country. When taken from Truhart sometimes only city is stated and can be completed with contemporary country later

2.1.4.5 Marital status (marital)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_marital

Original tag: marital

Description:

Marital status at time of entering office (each time)

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widowed
5. Remarried

2.1.4.6 Children (children)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_children

Original tag: children

Description:

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.4.7 Number of Children (nr_children)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_nr_children

Original tag: nr_children

Description:

The number of children when entering office. If children=1, enter 9999.

2.1.4.8 Family: noble (fambgnoble)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fambgnoble

Original tag: fambgnoble

Description:

Was the family (father) noble/royal/similar:

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.4.9 Family: profession (fambgprof)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fambgprof

Original tag: fambgprof

Description:

The family (father's) main profession (during FM's childhood)

1. Farming (incl. landowner)
2. Business (trader, merchant, crafts)
3. Worker (blue collar employees)
4. Clerical, religious
5. Military
6. Politics/state (employed and elected, within the country)
7. Other white collar employee
8. International organisations
9. Other

2.1.5 Educational Background

Variables providing information on the educational background of the foreign minister.

2.1.5.1 Education (education)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_education

Original tag: education

Description:

Level of education (the highest level of graduated studies). If education was provided by a tutor/governess in private, code 1.

1. Primary only
2. Primary & Secondary only
3. Higher education non-university
4. University/college
5. Post-graduate

2.1.5.2 Education: Field of education (edufield)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_edufield

Original tag: edufield

Description:

Field of education (if more than one field, use the two first digits to indicate the first field of higher education and the two last to indicate the other field of higher education, e.g. 0405 if mathematics and chemistry, 0708 if social sciences and law)

01. Agronomy
02. Economics, business, management
03. Engineering
04. Mathematics, computer science
05. Biology, chemistry, physics
06. Humanities
07. Social sciences
08. Law
09. Medicine
10. Military
11. Theology
12. Other

2.1.5.3 Education: School (school_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_school_name

Original tag: school_name

Description:

Free text name of school from which they have their highest degree, including city/country.

2.1.5.4 Education: School (multiple) (sec_school_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_sec_school_name

Original tag: sec_school_name

Description:

In case of multiple schools (e.g. undergrad degree at one and PhD at another) enter the second highest degree school here.

2.1.6 Occupational Background

Variables providing information on the occupational background of the foreign minister.

2.1.6.1 Occupation: Farmer (farmer)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_farmer

Original tag: Farmer

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a farmer/landowner before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.2 Occupation: Businessman (business)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_business

Original tag: Business

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a trader/merchant or other businessman before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.3 Occupation: Worker (worker)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_worker

Original tag: Worker

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a blue-collar employee before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.4 Occupation: Cleric (cleric)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_cleric

Original tag: Cleric

Description:

Did the FM have experience of a clerical/religious job before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.5 Occupation: Politics (politics)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_politics

Original tag: Politics

Description:

Did the FM have experience from domestic politics, as employed or elected, before becoming FM? Not that either employment/work as minister, civil servant or as a legislative deputy counts.

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.6 Occupation: Law (law)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_law

Original tag: Law

Description:

Did the FM have experience of working as a lawyer or other judicial work before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.7 Occupation: White collar (whitecollar)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_whitecollar

Original tag: Whitecollar

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a white-collar employee before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.8 Occupation: International Organization (int_org)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_int_org

Original tag: Int_org

Description:

Did the FM have experience of working within an international organisation before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.6.9 Occupation: International Organization name (internationalorganizationname)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_internationalorganizationname

Original tag: InternationalOrganizationname

Description:

If the FM had experience of working within an international organization before appointment, free text the name(s) of the organization(s) (if several, separate with commas).

2.1.7 Diplomatic Background

Variables providing information on to which extent the foreign minister has a diplomatic background.

2.1.7.1 Diplomat (diplomat)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_diplomat

Original tag: Diplomat

Description:

Did the FM hold a diplomatic office before becoming FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.7.2 Diplomat: Post (dip_post)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_dip_post

Original tag: Dip_post

Description:

If the FM had held a diplomatic office, free text the post name.

2.1.7.3 Diplomat: Country (dip_country)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_dip_country

Original tag: Dip_country

Description:

If the FM had held a diplomatic office, free text the country/ies that these offices were held in (separate with commas). If dip_post =1, enter 9999.

2.1.8 Military Background

Variables providing information on to which extent the foreign minister has a military background.

2.1.8.1 Military: Education (mili_edu)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_edu

Original tag: Mili_edu

Description:

Did the FM have military education before (each) appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.8.2 Military: Service (mili_service)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_service

Original tag: Mili_service

Description:

Did the FM serve in the military before (each) appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.8.3 Military: Rank (mili_rank)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_rank

Original tag: Mili_rank

Description:

Free text the highest awarded military rank before (each) appointment as FM? If mili_service=1, enter 9999.

2.1.8.4 Military: Combat (mili_combat)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_combat

Original tag: Mili_combat

Description:

Did the FM have combat experience before (each) appointment as FM? Participating in combat is defined as deployment as part of a national military in what would generally be considered a war zone (absent evidence of non- participation), deployment/general participation in a battle, or affirmative evidence of direct combat. Note that this does not require affirmative evidence of a given person firing a weapon.

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.8.5 Military: Combat (War) (combat_war)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_combat_war

Original tag: Combat_war

Description:

Free text the war that FM was in combat in, if multiple use commas. If mili_combat=1, enter 9999.

2.1.8.6 Military: Injury (mili_injury)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_injury

Original tag: Mili_injury

Description:

If the FM had combat experience, was the FM injured? If V45=1, enter 9999.

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.8.7 Military: Rebel (rebel)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_rebel

Original tag: Rebel

Description:

Did the FM have experience of rebel organisations before (each) appointment? Rebel is defined as those that participate in actions designed to fight against the state or overturn the state. Thus, someone that participates in a coup counts as a rebel even if the coup is non-violent,

because coup plotters take on the risk of violence (and the risks if they are caught) in attempting a coup. Someone is also a rebel if they are fighting against the ruling government in a territory, even if they believe that ruling government is illegitimate. Thus, the category of rebel includes both future autocratic leaders such as Mao Zedong as well as future democratic leaders such as Charles de Gaulle.

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.9 Political Background

Variables providing information on the political background of the foreign minister.

2.1.9.1 Politics: Party (party)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_party

Original tag: party

Description:

Was the FM acting as member of a party?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.9.2 Politics: Party Name (party_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_party_name

Original tag: party_name

Description:

Free text the name of the political party. In English where available, otherwise in original language. If party=1, enter 9999.

2.1.9.3 Politics: Party Lead (party_lead)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_party_lead

Original tag: party_lead

Description:

Did the FM hold a leading position or special mandate on a national level within a political party?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.9.4 Politics: Parliament (parliament_bg)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_parliament_bg

Original tag: parliament_bg

Description:

Did the FM have any experience from national legislature or elected bodies prior to appointment?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.9.5 Politics: Former minister (former_minister)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_minister

Original tag: Former_minister

Description:

Was the FM a cabinet minister before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.9.6 Politics: Former minister post (former_min_post)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_min_post

Original tag: Former_min_post

Description:

If the FM was minister before appointment, free text the name of the post. If several, free text the most recent one. If parliament_bg=1, enter 9999.

2.1.9.7 Politics: Former government office (former_gov_office)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_gov_office

Original tag: Former_gov_office

Description:

Did the FM hold a high government office (not in cabinet) before appointment?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.9.8 Politics: Former government office name (former_gov_post)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_gov_post

Original tag: Former_gov_post

Description:

If the FM held a high government office before appointment, free text the name of the office. If several, free text the most recent one. If former_minister=1, enter 9999.

2.1.9.9 Politics: Interest organizations (org_connections)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_org_connections

Original tag: org_connections

Description:

Did the FM hold office within any interest organisations other than political parties (such as trade unions or business organisations) prior to appointment?

1. No
2. Yes

2.1.9.10 Politics: Interest organizations name (organisation)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_organisation

Original tag: organisation

Description:

With which organisation was the FM affiliated? If there are several connections, enter the most important (visible or long-lasting) one. Free text the name or purpose of organization. If org_connections=1, enter 9999.

2.1.10 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.1.10.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_version

Original tag: version

Description:

Current version

2.2 H-DATA Information Capacity Dataset

Dataset tag: hdata_infocap

Description: Thomas Brambor, Agustín Goenaga, Johannes Lindvall and Jan Teorell created The Information Capacity Dataset for their article "The Lay of the Land: Information Capacity and the Modern State". The Information Capacity Dataset offers numerical data on five institutions and policies that modern states use to collect information about their populations and territories: (1) the regular implementation of a reliable census, (2) the regular release of statistical yearbooks, the operation of (3) civil and (4) population registers, and (5) the establishment of a government agency tasked with processing statistical information. The dataset also includes an overall index of "information capacity" for 85 polities from 1750 to 2015.

Dataset citation: When using this data, please cite the following paper:

Brambor, Thomas, Agustín Goenaga, Johannes Lindvall and Jan Teorell. 2019. "The Lay of the Land: Information Capacity and the State." Forthcoming in *Comparative Political Studies*.

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode>

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:
<https://pp-prod-admin.it.su.se/preview/www/2.667/2.64299/2.69772/2.90148/1.610144>

2.2.1 Identifier Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.2.1.1 Country name (cname)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:

Country name

2.2.1.2 Year (year)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_year

Original tag: year

Description:

Year

2.2.1.3 Correlates of War Project Country Code (ccodecow)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Description:

Numeric code for the country from the Correlates of War Project

2.2.1.4 V-Dem Project Country Code (vdemcode)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_vdemcode

Original tag: VDemcode

Description:

Numeric code for the country from the Varieties of Democracy Project.

2.2.2 Institutions and Policies

Variabels in this section give information on institutions used to collect information about their populations and territories. These include yearbooks, census, civil and population registers, as well as the processing of statistical information by a government agency.

2.2.2.1 Statistical Agency Exists (*statagency*)

Long tag: `hdata_infocap_statagency`

Original tag: `statagency`

Description:

Dummy variable that takes a value 1 if the country has a statistical agency operating that year, and 0 otherwise. A statistical agency is an official government organization that is tasked with gathering numerical information on a variety of topics. We assign the value 0 to this variable when these tasks were absorbed by several government offices that performed other functions besides collecting and maintaining numerical information.

2.2.2.2 Census Taken (*census*)

Long tag: `hdata_infocap_census`

Original tag: `census`

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country ran a census that year and 0 otherwise. A census is a population count that meets three requirements: (1) universality (it seeks to cover the entire population); (2) defined territory (it counts the population within a well-defined territory); and (3) simultaneity (each person is counted within a discrete time window).

2.2.2.3 First Modern Census (Ind.) (*first_moderncensus*)

Long tag: `hdata_infocap_first_moderncensus`

Original tag: `first_moderncensus`

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 the year a country first implemented a modern census (it is missing otherwise). A modern census meets all three requirements from the census variable plus a fourth one — (4) individual enumeration, which means that the census produces tabular data sets with disaggregated information for each individual.

2.2.2.4 Register-Based Census (*register_based_census*)

Long tag: `hdata_infocap_register_based_census`

Original tag: `register_based_census`

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country runs a census that is based on a continuously updated population register (as opposed to an enumeration carried out during a discrete period of time) and 0 otherwise.

2.2.2.5 Yearbook Published (*yearbook_published*)

Long tag: `hdata_infocap_yearbook_published`

Original tag: `yearbook_published`

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country published a statistical yearbook that year and 0 otherwise. A statistical yearbook is an annual publication of the state that contains numerical data about the country regarding several of the following categories: physical environment, demography, economic affairs, political affairs, and social and cultural affairs.

2.2.2.6 Year covered in Yearbook (*yearbook_coverage*)

Long tag: `hdata_infocap_yearbook_coverage`

Original tag: `yearbook_coverage`

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country published a statistical yearbook with information for that year (typically, but not necessarily, in the yearbook published the following year) and 0 otherwise.

2.2.2.7 Birth Register is Being Maintained (civreg)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_civreg

Original tag: civreg

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country maintained a birth register that year and 0 otherwise. A civil register is a government agency that records key events in the life trajectories of individuals (such as births, marriages, and deaths). We include parish registers when they were administered by official state churches (as in the Nordic countries) but not when the Church was not part of the state (as in the Catholic world).

2.2.2.8 Central Population Register is Being Maintained (popreg)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_popreg

Original tag: popreg

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country maintained a population register that year and 0 otherwise. Population registers are centralized state agencies that keep detailed and permanently updated records of every person in the territory.

2.2.2.9 Statistical Agency (Ind.) (statag_intro)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_statag_intro

Original tag: statag_intro

Description:

This variable takes the value 1 for every year after the first adoption of a statistical agency, even if it was later abolished (which only occurred in France, Germany and Denmark) and 0 for all previous years.

2.2.2.10 Graded Census Ability (Deprecated) (censusgraded_ability)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_censusgraded_ability

Original tag: censusgraded_ability

Description:

A graded index of the ability of the country to carry out censuses consistently with different degrees of difficulty. The index takes the value 30 if the country ran a census based on a continuously updated population register (based on register_based_census), 20 if it ran a modern (enumeration-based) census (censuses implemented after first_moderncensus takes the value 1 but that were not based on population registers), and 10 if it ran a non-modern census. The index is depreciated by 1 point for every consecutive year without a census, starting 10 years after the previous census. Therefore, the index takes a value of 0 after 20 years without any census, after 30 years from the last modern census, and after 40 years from the last register-based census.

2.2.2.11 Yearbook Coverage Ability (Deprecated) (ybcov_ability)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_ybcov_ability

Original tag: ybcov_ability

Description:

A graded index of the ability of the country to publish a statistical yearbook over a ten-year window. The index takes the value 10 when the country published a statistical yearbook covering that year (based on yearbook_coverage) and is depreciated by 1 point for each consecutive year without a statistical yearbook. Therefore, the index takes the value 0 after 10 years without statistical yearbooks published.

2.2.2.12 Predicted Information Capacity from IRT (infcap_irt)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_infcap_irt

Original tag: infcap_irt

Description:

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

2.2.2.13 Predicted Information Capacity from PCA (`infcap_pca`)

Long tag: `hdata_infocap_infcap_pca`

Original tag: `infcap_pca`

Description:

An aggregate index of information capacity based on a Principal Components Analysis (PCA) model, using the same component variables as `infcap_irt`.

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