demscore

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 outmost 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 inlcudes 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 QOG

The Quality of Government (QoG) Institute was founded in 2004 by Professor Bo Rothstein and Professor Sören Holmberg. It is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. QoG is comprised of about 30 researchers who conduct and promote research on the causes, consequences and nature of Good Governance and the Quality of Government (QoG) - that is, trustworthy, reliable, impartial, uncorrupted and competent government institutions. QoG's award-winning datasets focus on concepts related to quality of government, transparency, and public administration. The main objective of QoG's research is to address the theoretical and empirical problem of how political institutions of high quality can be created and maintained. A second objective is to study the effects of Quality of Government on a number of policy areas, such as health, the environment, social policy, and poverty. The QoG datasets draw on a number of freely available datasources. The list below lists all datasources included in QoG and the variable prefixes QoG uses to mark the original variable sources. More information on how the variables are complied for different QoG datasets can be found in the respective QoG codebooks available on their website. More information is available on the project's website: https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government

Prefix	Project Name	Dataset Name	url
aid_	AidData	AidData v. 3.1	http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases
aii_	Global Integrity	Africa Integrity Indicators	https://www.africaintegrityindicators.org/data
ajr_	Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson	Settler Mortality	http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001
arda_	The Association of Religion Data Archives	World Religion Project: National Religion Dataset	http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asp
atop_	Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project	The ATOP State-Year dataset	http://www.atopdata.org/
bci_	Sherppa Ghent University	The Bayesian Corruption Index	http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html
bicc_	Bonn International Center for Conversion	Global Militarization Index	http://gmi.bicc.de/
biu_	Bar-Ilan University	Religion and State Project	http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Files/Descriptions/RAS3.asp
bl_	Barro and Lee	Educational Attainment Dataset	http://www.barrolee.com/
bmr_	Boix, Miller and Rosato	Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/FJLMKT
bnr_	Bernhard, Nordstrom and Reenock	Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns	http://users.clas.ufl.edu/bernhard/content/data/data.htm
br_	Bjornskov and Rode	Bjørnskov-Rode regime data	http://www.christianbjoernskov.com/bjoernskovrodedata/
bti_	Bertelsmann Stiftung	Bertelsmann Transformation Index	https://www.bti-project.org/en/home
cai_	Forman-Rabinovici and Sommer	The Comparative Abortion Index Project	https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/udis/the-comparative-abortion-index-project/
cam_	Coppedge, Alvarez and Maldonado	Contestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000	http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm
cbi_	Ana Carolina Garriga	Central Bank Independence Dataset	https://sites.google.com/site/carogarriga/cbi-data-1?authuser=0
ccp_	The Comparative Constitutions Project	Characteristics of National Constitutions	http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/

Prefix	Project Name	Dataset Name	url
chga_	Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland	Classification of Political Regimes	https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited
ciri_	Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay	The CIRIGHTS Data project	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/cirihumanrightsdata
cpds_	Armingeon, Engler and Leemann	Comparative Political Data Set	http://www.cpds-data.org/
cri_	Fazekas and Kocsis	Corruption Risks Indicators	https://opentender.eu/download
cses_	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	CSES datasets	http://www.cses.org/
cspf_	Center of Systemic Peace	State Fragility Index and Matrix	http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
dev_	Vincenzo Emanuele	Dataset of Electoral Volatility in Western Europe	http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html
diat_	Andrew Williams	Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)	https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/
dr_	ETH Zurich	KOF Index of Globalization	http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/
ef_	Global Footprint Network	Global Footprint Data	http://www.Footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/Footprint_data_and_results/
egov_	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs	UN E-Government Knowledgebase	https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Overview
epi_	Environmental Performance Index	Environmental Performance Index Data 2020	https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-downloads
ess_	European Social Survey	European Social Survey - Wave 1-9	http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html
eu_	Eurostat	Eurostat Datasets	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database
evep_	Emanuele, Angelucci, Marino, Puleo and Vegetti	Dataset of Electoral Volatility in the European Parliament elections since 1979	http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility-in-ep-elections.html
fao_	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations	Environmental Land Use Data	http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home
fe_	James D. Fearon	Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country	https://fearonresearch.stanford.edu/paperspublished/journal-articles-2/
fh_	Freedom House	Freedom in the World	https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world
fhn_	Freedom House	Freedom on the Net	https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net

Prefix	Project Name	Dataset Name	url
fhp_	Freedom House	Freedom of the Press	https://freedomhouse.org/reports/publication-archives
fi_	Fraser Institute	Economic Freedom of the World Dataset	https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset
gc_	Guillén and Capron	State Capacity, Minority Shareholder Protections, and Stock Market Development	https://whartonmgmt.wufoo.com/forms/guillencapron-shareholder-protections-index/
gcb_	Transparency International	Global Corruption Barometer	http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview
gd_	The Political Terror Scale project	The Political Terror Scale	http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Download.html
gea_	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015	http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015
gfs_	IMF Government Finance Statistics	IMF GFS - Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG)	https://data.imf.org/?sk=388dfa60-1d26-4ade-b505-a05a558d9a42
gggi_	World Economic Forum	The Global Gender Gap Index 2006-2019	http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/
gii_	United Nations Development Programme	The Gender Inequality Index	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
gle_	Kristian S. Gleditsch	Expanded Trade and GDP Data	http://ksgleditsch.com/exptradegdp.html
gol_	Bormann and Golder	Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2016	http://mattgolder.com/elections
gpcr_	The Growth Lab at Harvard University	Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings V2	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC
gpi_	Institute for Economics & Peace	Global Peace Index	http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/
gtm_	Gerring, Thacker and Moreno	Centripetal Democratic Governance	http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/
gtr_	Andersson and Brambor	Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012	https://www.perfandersson.com/data.html
gwf_	Geddes, Wright and Frantz	Autocratic Regime Data: Autocratic Regimes	http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/
h_	Witold Henisz	Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset	https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327

Prefix	Project Name	Dataset Name	url
hrv_	Hollyer, Rosendorff and Vreeland	HRV Transparency Project	http://hrvtransparency.org/
ht_	Wahman, Teorell and Hadenius	The Authoritarian Regime Dataset	https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/data
iaep_	Institutions and Elections Project	Institutions and Elections Project Data	https://havardhegre.net/iaep/
ibp_	International Budget Partnership	Open Budget Survey Data	https://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-survey/
icd_	Brambor, Goenega, Lindvall and Teorell	Information Capacity Dataset	http://www.stanceatlund.org/information-capacity-dataset.html
icrg_	International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group	ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government	https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg
ictd_	International Centre for Tax and Development and UNU-WIDER	ICTD/UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset	https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset
ideaesd_	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	Electoral System Design	https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design
ideavt_	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	Voter Turnout Database	https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout
ihme_	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Global Burden of Disease Study 2019	http://www.healthdata.org/gbd
iiag_	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	Ibrahim Index of African Governance	http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/
ipi_	European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building	Index of Public Integrity	http://integrity-index.org/
ipu_	Inter-Parliamentary Union	Inter-Parliamentary Union Data	https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking
jht_	Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University	COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University	https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19
jw_	Johnson and Wallack	Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901

Prefix	Project Name	Dataset Name	url
kun_	Aljaz Kuncic	Institutional Quality Dataset	https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research
lis_	LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg	Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database	https://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/
lld_	Hanson and Sigman	Hanson & Sigman´s State Capacity Index	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/IFZXQX
mad_	Maddison Historical Statistics	Maddison Project Database 2020	https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2020
nelda_	Hyde and Marinov	National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy, Version 6	http://www.nelda.co/
no_	Pippa Norris	Democracy Time-series Data Release 3.0, January 2009	https://www.pippanorris.com/data
nrmi_	Natural Resource Management Index	Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi
nunn_	Nunn and Puga	Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (2012)	http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/
oecd_	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Country Statistical Profiles	http://stats.oecd.org/#
ohi_	The Ocean Health Index	The Ocean Health Index Data	http://www.oceanhealthindex.org
p_	Marshall and Gurr	Polity V Annual Time-Series, 1800-2018	http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
pei_	Norris and Groemping	Electoral Integrity Project (Version 7.0)	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/PEI
prp_	Ouattara and Standaert	The Property Rights Protection Index	https://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/Data.html
psi_	Vincenzo Emanuele	New Parties and Party System Innovation in Western Europe	http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-party-system-innovation.html
pt_	Persson and Tabellini	The Economic Effects of Constitutions	http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4273&lingua=eng&comando=Apri
pwt_	Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer	Penn World Table	http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/

Prefix	Project Name	Dataset Name	url
qs20_	Nistotskaya, Dahlberg, Dahlström, Sundström, Axelsson, Dalli and Alvarado Pachon	The QoG Expert Survey (2020 wave)	https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-expert-survey
r_	Philip G. Roeder	Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985	http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm
rd_	World Bank	Remittances Data	https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data
ross_	Michael L Ross	Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y
rsf_	Reporters Sans Frontières	World Press Freedom	https://rsf.org/en/ranking
sai_	Borcan, Olsson and Putterman	Extended State History Index	https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index
sgi_	Bertelsmann Stiftung	Sustainable Governance Indicators	https://www.sgi-network.org/2021/
slavet_	Nathan Nunn	The Long-Term Effects of Africa's Slave Trades Dataset (2008)	http://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/pages/data-0
spi_	Social Progress Imperative	Social Progress Index	https://www.socialprogress.org/index/global
svs_	The Political Terror Scale project	The Societal Violence Scale	http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html
sw_	Duane Swank	Comparative Political Parties Dataset	http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml
ti_	Transparency International	Corruption Perceptions Index	https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020
top_	World Inequality Lab	World Inequality Database	http://wid.world/data/
ucdp_	UCDP/PRIO	UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 21.1	http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/
uds_	Pemstein, Meserve and Melton	Unified Democracy Scores	http://www.unified-democracy-scores.net/uds.html
undp_	United Nations Development Program	Human Development Report	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

Prefix	Project Name	Dataset Name	url
une_	UNESCO	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	http://data.uis.unesco.org/
van_	Tatu Vanhanen	Measures of Democracy 1810-2018	https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?lang=en&study_language=en
vdem_	Varieties of Democracy	Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 11.1	https://v-dem.net/en/data/
voh_	Institute for Economics & Peace	Global Terrorism Index	http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index
wbgi_	The World Bank Group	The Worldwide Governance Indicators	https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/
wdi_	The World Bank Group	World Development Indicators	http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators
wef_	World Economic Forum	Global Competitiveness Report 2019	http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/downloads/
wel_	Christian Welzel	Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel	http://www.cambridge.org/welzel
wgov_	Nyrup and Bramwell	The WhoGov Dataset	https://politicscentre.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/whogov-dataset/
who_	World Health Organization	Global Health Observatory data repository	https://www.who.int/data/gho/
whr_	World Happiness Report	World Happiness Index	https://worldhappiness.report/
wr_	Geddes, Wright and Frantz	Autocratic Regime Data: All Political Regimes	http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/
wvs_	World Values Survey / European Values Survey	World Values Survey dataset and European Values Studies dataset	http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/
wwbi_	The World Bank Group	Worldwide Bureacracy Indicators	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132
yri_	Sundström and Stockemer	Youth Representation Index	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ps-political-science-and-politics/article/conceptualizing-measuring-and-explaining-youths-relat A50A3BC3EEB6983FABBCEF0CBEC69E76

2.1 QoG EQI Regional Level 2021 (with all NUTS2 regions)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_agg21

Description: This index focuses on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality in the EU.

Dataset citation: Charron, Nicholas, Victor Lapuente Monika Bauhr. 2021. Sub-national Quality of Government in EU Member States: Presenting the 2021 European Quality of Government Index and its relationship with Covid-19 indicators. University of Gothenburg: The QoG Working Paper Series 2021:4.

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/european-quality-of-government-index`
NA

2.1.0.1 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Description:

Numerical code of the region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. See appendix of this document for each region's code.

2.1.0.2 Name of region (name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_name

Original tag: name

Description:

Name of the region in English.

2.1.0.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_year

Original tag: year

Description:

Year of observation. If you are using data from previous waves (2010, 2013 and 2017), please also check "Suggestion Citation for Previous Waves".

2.1.0.4 EQI region code (eqiregionn2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqiregionn2

Original tag: EQIregionN2

Description:

EQI region code (NUTS 2) . See appendix of *THE EUROPEAN QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT INDEX 2021* for each region's code. `https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/qog_eqi_codebook_21.pdf`

2.1.0.5 NUTS Level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts_level

Original tag: nuts_level

Description:

To what level of NUTS belong observation. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.
(0) Country level
(1) Major socio-economic regions
(2) Basic regions for the application of regional policies

2.1.0.6 NUTS0 abbreviation code (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Description:
Code of NUTS0 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 0: country level.

2.1.0.7 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts1

Original tag: nuts1

Description:
Code of NUTS1 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

2.1.0.8 NUTS2 abbreviation code (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts2

Original tag: nuts2

Description:
Code of NUTS2 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.1.0.9 Name of the country (cname)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:
Name of the country where the region is located, in English.NA

2.1.0.10 Nuts 2 Level (eqi21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqi21_n2

Original tag: eqi21_n2

Description:

2.1.0.11 Lower boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi21_n2_lowme)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqi21_n2_lowme

Original tag: eqi21_n2_lowME

Description:
Lower boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

2.1.0.12 Upper boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi21_n2_highme)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqi21_n2_highme

Original tag: eqi21_n2_highME

Description:
Upper boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

2.1.0.13 Quality pillar (qualityp21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_qualityp21_n2

Original tag: qualityp21_n2

Description:
Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. We aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into 'quality pillar'.

2.1.0.14 Impartiality pillar (impartialityp21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_impartialityp21_n2

Original tag: impartialityp21_n2

Description:
Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. We aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into 'impartiality pillar'.

2.1.0.15 Corruption pillar (corruptionp21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_corruptionp21_n2

Original tag: corruptionp21_n2

Description:

Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. We aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption
indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

2.2 QoG European Quality of Government Index CATI - Country Level (2021)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_cati_long

Description: This index focuses on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality in the EU.

Dataset citation: Charron, Nicholas, Victor Lapuente Monika Bauhr. 2021. Sub-national Quality of Government in EU Member States: Presenting the 2021 European Quality of Government Index and its relationship with Covid-19 indicators. University of Gothenburg: The QoG Working Paper Series 2021:4.

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/european-quality-of-government-index`

2.2.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.2.1.1 Name of the country (cname)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:

Name of the country where the region is located in English.

2.2.1.2 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_year

Original tag: year

Description:

Year of observation. If you are using data from previous waves (2010, 2013 and 2017), please also check "Suggestion Citation for Previous Waves".

2.2.1.3 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Description:

Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 standard. All the numeric country codes are unique and this is thus the variable best suitable to use when merging les (in combination with year for time-series data). (`http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_numeric`)

2.2.1.4 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Description:
A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

2.2.1.5 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Description:
Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.2.1.6 Country Code World Bank (ccodewb)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccodewb

Original tag: ccodewb

Description:
Country code from the World Bank.

2.2.2 Country Level Variables

EQI variables for the country level.

2.2.2.1 How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (ed_qual)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ed_qual

Original tag: Ed_qual

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.2.2.2 How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (hel_qual)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_hel_qual

Original tag: Hel_qual

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.2.2.3 How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (law_qual)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_law_qual

Original tag: Law_qual

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.2.2.4 Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (edimpart1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_edimpart1

Original tag: Edimpart1

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.5 Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area. (helimpart1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_helimpart1

Original tag: Helimpart1

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.6 The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area. (lawimpart1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_lawimpart1

Original tag: Lawimpart1

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.7 All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area. (edimpart2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_edimpart2

Original tag: Edimpart2

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.2.2.8 All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area. (helimpart2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_helimpart2

Original tag: Helimpart2

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.2.2.9 All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area. (lawimpart2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_lawimpart2

Original tag: Lawimpart2

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.2.2.10 Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system. (edcorr)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_edcorr

Original tag: EdCorr

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.11 Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area. (helcorr)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_helcorr

Original tag: HelCorr

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.12 Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area. (lawcorr)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_lawcorr

Original tag: LawCorr

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.13 People in my area must use some form of corruption to just to get some basic public services. (need_cor)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_need_cor

Original tag: Need_cor

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.14 Corruption in my area is used to get access to special unfair privileges and wealth. (greed_cor)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_greed_cor

Original tag: Greed_cor

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.2.2.15 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to schools or other education services? (ed_pay)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ed_pay

Original tag: Ed_pay

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q19_1 of individual-level dataset).

2.2.2.16 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to health or medical services? (hel_pay)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_hel_pay

Original tag: Hel_pay

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q19_2 of individual-level dataset).

2.2.2.17 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to police? (law_pay)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_law_pay

Original tag: Law_pay

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q19_3 of individual-level dataset).

2.2.2.18 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to any other government-run agency? (other_pay)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_other_pay

Original tag: Other_pay

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q19_4 of individual-level dataset).

2.2.2.19 Give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months (any_bribe)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_any_bribe

Original tag: Any_bribe

Description:
Share of population who have been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months. For this variable, each respondent answered 'yes' to any of the 4 services above (*Ed_pay, Hel_pay, Law_pay, Other_pay*) is coded as '1', and '0' if otherwise.

2.2.2.20 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in health or medical services? (ed_ask)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ed_ask

Original tag: Ed_ask

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q18_1 of individual-level dataset)

2.2.2.21 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in health or medical services? (hel_ask)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_hel_ask

Original tag: Hel_ask

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q18_2 of individual-level dataset).

2.2.2.22 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in police authorities? (law_ask)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_law_ask

Original tag: Law_ask

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q18_3 of individual-level dataset).

2.2.2.23 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in any other government-run agency? (other_ask)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_other_ask

Original tag: Other_ask

Description:
Share of population who said "Yes" to above-stated question (q18_4 of individual-level dataset).

2.2.2.24 Asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months (ask_any)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ask_any

Original tag: Ask_Any

Description:
Share of population who have been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months. For this variable, each respondent answered 'yes' to any of the 4 services above (*Ed_ask, Hel_ask, Law_ask, Other_ask*) is coded as '1', and '0' if otherwise.

2.2.2.25 In the area where I live, elections are conducted freely and fairly. (elec_not_free)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_elec_not_free

Original tag: elec_not_free

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.2.2.26 On a 1 to 10 scale, with '1' being 'no confidence at all', and '10' being 'complete confidence' to do the right thing, how much confidence do you personally have in (COUNTRY's) parliament? (parl_conf)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_parl_conf

Original tag: Parl_conf

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "No confidence at all" and 10 means "Complete Confidence".

2.3 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2010 2013)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013

Description: This index focuses on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality in the EU.

Dataset citation:: Charron, N., Dijkstra, L., Lapuente, V. (2015). Mapping the regional divide in Europe: A measure for assessing quality of government in 206 European regions. Social Indicators Research, 122(2), 315-346.

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

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Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/european-quality-of-government-index`

2.3.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.3.1.1 Respondent ID (2013) (id)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_id

Original tag: id

Description:
A unique identification number given each respondent for the 2013 survey.

2.3.1.2 Respondent ID (2010 & 2013) (resp_id)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_resp_id

Original tag: resp_id

Description:

A unique identification number given each respondent in the combined dataset of 2010 & 2013 EQI.

2.3.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_year

Original tag: year

Description:

The year to which the observation belong (2010 or 2013 EQI).

2.3.1.4 Country of respondents (country)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_country

Original tag: country

Description:

Unique country code, numeric.
NUTS abbreviation Code
1. France
2. Bulgaria
3. Portugal
4. Denmark
5. Sweden
6. Belgium
7. Croatia
8. Greece
9. Germany
10. Italy
11. Spain
12. UK
13. Hungary
14. Czech Republic
15. Slovakia
16. Romania
17. Austria
18. Netherlands
19. Poland
20. Finland
21. Ireland
22. Turkey
23. Serbia
24. Ukraine
25. Kosovo

2.3.1.5 NUTS abbreviation Code (nuts)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_nuts

Original tag: nuts

Description:

Abbreviation code of both NUTS1 and NUTS2-level region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions, NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.3.1.6 Name of NUTS Region (nuts_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_nuts_name

Original tag: nuts_name

Description:

Full name of NUTS1 and NUTS2-level region to which the observation belong.

2.3.1.7 Numeric NUTS code found in the QoG Regional data (nuts_c)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_nuts_c

Original tag: nuts_c

Description:

Numerical code of the region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. See appendix of this document for each region's code.

2.3.1.8 Language of interview (language)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_language

Original tag: language

Description:

The language in which the interview was conducted.

1. French
2. Bulgarian
3. Portuguese
4. Danish
5. Swedish
6. Flemish
7. Croatian
8. Greek
9. German
10. Italian
11. Spanish
12. English
13. Hungarian
14. Czech
15. Slovak
16. Romanian
17. Austrian
18. Dutch
19. Polish
20. Finnish
21. Irish
22. Turkish
23. Serbian
24. Albanian
25. Ukrainian

2.3.1.9 Type of interview (typetel)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_typetel

Original tag: typetel

Description:

whether mobile or landline was used in the interview.

1. Landline
2. Mobil Phone

2.3.2 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG EQI Survey

2.3.2.1 q1 - Have you or any of your immediate family been enrolled or employed in the public school system in your area in the past 12 months? (q1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q1

Original tag: q1

Description:

(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.2 q2 - In the past 12 months have you used public health care services in your area? (q2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q2

Original tag: q2

Description:

(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.3 q3 - Have you had any recent contact (positive or negative) with the security or police forces in your area in the past 12 months? (q3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q3

Original tag: q3

Description:

(1) Yes

(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.4 q4 - How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (q4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q4

Original tag: q4

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.3.2.5 q5 - How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (q5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q5

Original tag: q5

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.3.2.6 q6 - How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (q6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q6

Original tag: q6

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.3.2.7 q7 - Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (q7)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q7

Original tag: q7

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.8 q8 - Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area. (q8)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q8

Original tag: q8

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.9 q9 - The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area. (q9)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q9

Original tag: q9

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.10 q10 - All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area. (q10)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q10

Original tag: q10

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.3.2.11 q11 - All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area. (q11)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q11

Original tag: q11

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.3.2.12 q12 - All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area. (q12)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q12

Original tag: q12

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.3.2.13 q13 - Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system. (q13)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q13

Original tag: q13

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.14 q14 - Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area. (q14)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q14

Original tag: q14

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.15 q15 - Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area. (q15)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q15

Original tag: q15

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.16 q16_1 - In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to education services? (q16_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q16_1

Original tag: q16_1

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.17 q16_2 - In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to health or medical services? (q16_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q16_2

Original tag: q16_2

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.18 q16_3 - In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to police? (q16_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q16_3

Original tag: q16_3

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.19 q16_4 - In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to any other government-run agency? (q16_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q16_4

Original tag: q16_4

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.20 q17 - In your opinion, how often do you think other citizens in your area use bribery to obtain public services? (q17)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q17

Original tag: q17

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.21 q18 - Please respond to the following: Corruption is NOT present in elections in my area. (q18)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q18

Original tag: q18

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.3.2.22 q19 - I trust the information provided by the local mass media in reporting on matters of politics and public services in my area. (q19)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q19

Original tag: q19

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Extremely unlikely" and 10 means "Extremely likely".
Note: In EQI 2010, the same question is asked as following: "In your opinion, if corruption by a public employee or politician were to occur in your area, how likely is it that such corruption would be exposed by the local mass media?".

2.3.2.23 q20 - Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people in your area? [2013 ONLY] (q20)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q20

Original tag: q20

Description:
(1) Most people can be trusted
(2) Can't be too careful
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.24 q21a - Which statement comes closer to your own views? "In business most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard" (1) or "Hard work is no guarantee of success in business for most people, it's more a matter of luck and connections" (10). [2013 ONLY] (q21a)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q21a

Original tag: q21a

Description:
"Don't know/Refused" is coded as 99.
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Success with hard work" and 10 means "Luck and Connections".

2.3.2.25 q21b - Which statement comes closer to your own views? "In the public sector most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard" (1) or "Hard work is no guarantee of success in the public sector for most people– it's more a matter of luck and connections" (10). [2013 ONLY] (q21b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q21b

Original tag: q21b

Description:
"Don't know/Refused" is coded as 99.
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Success with hard work" and 10 means "Luck and Connections".

2.3.2.26 q22 - How would you judge the current state of the economy in (YOUR COUN- TRY)? (q22)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q22

Original tag: q22

Description:
(1) Very good
(2) Somewhat good
(3) Somewhat bad
(4) Very bad

2.3.2.27 q23 - In politics, people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on a scale from 1 to 7, where '1' means the extreme left and '7' means the extreme right? [2013 ONLY] (q23)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q23

Original tag: q23

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "Extreme left" and 10 means "Extreme right".

2.3.2.28 q24 - What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? [2013 ONLY] (q24)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q24

Original tag: q24

Description:
Each respondent hears a pre-coded list of all actual political parties, including an "other" (not speci- fied) and a "don't know/refused".

2.3.2.29 q25 – Now imagine that your preferred party was involved in a corruption scandal where party leaders had given high level jobs to their unqualified friends and family, which of the following would be most likely? [2013 ONLY] (q25)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q25

Original tag: q25

Description:
(1) Still vote for preferred party
(2) Vote for another established party not involved in the corruption scandal
(3) Not vote at all
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.30 q26 - Is your first language (mother tongue) the same as the official language in your region? (q26)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q26

Original tag: q26

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.2.31 service_exp (service_exp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_service_exp

Original tag: Service_Exp

Description:
Public service experience
(0) Respondent has not had direct contact with any other public services in question (q1, q2 and/or q3)
(1) Respondent has had direct contact with any other public services in question (q1, q2 and/or q3)

2.3.3 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.3.3.1 d1 - Gender of respondent (d1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d1

Original tag: d1

Description:
(1) Male
(2) Female

2.3.3.2 d2 - Education of respondent (d2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d2

Original tag: d2

Description:
(1) Elementary (primary) school or less (no diploma)
(2) High (secondary) school (but did not graduated from it)
(3) Graduation from high (secondary) school
(4) Graduation from college, university or other third-level institute
(5) Post-graduate degree (Masters, PHD) beyond your initial college degree
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.3 d3 - Age of respondent (d3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d3

Original tag: d3

Description:
"Don't know/refused" is coded as 999.

2.3.3.4 rd3 - Age of respondent (recoded categories) (rd3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_rd3

Original tag: rd3

Description:
(1) 18-29
(2) 30-49
(3) 50-64
(4) 65+
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.5 d4 - Household income (d4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d4

Original tag: d4

Description:
Total household net income per month, after taxes. Stated in Euros (€). "Don't know/Refused" is coded as 99.

2.3.3.6 rd4 - recoded d4 in local currency (rd4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_rd4

Original tag: rd4

Description:
Total household net income per month, after taxes. Stated in local currency. "Don't know/Refused" is coded as 999.

2.3.3.7 recoded4 – categorical re-code of rd4 income, country specific (recoded4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_recoded4

Original tag: recoded4

Description:
(1) Low
(2) Medium
(3) High
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.8 d5 - Occupation by sector (d5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d5

Original tag: d5

Description:
As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you work in the public sector (a public sector organization is either wholly owned by the public authorities or they have a majority share), the private sector or would you say that you are without a professional activity?
2.3.9
d5bis - Occupation
If d5a=1
(1) Military, soldier (6)
(2) Law enforcement, police, fire-fighter
(1) Public sector
(2) Private sector
(3) Without professional employment (99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.9 d5bis - Occupation (d5bis)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d5bis

Original tag: d5bis

Description:
Occupation
If d5a=1
(1) Military, soldier
(2) Law enforcement, police, fire-fighter
(3) Healthcare worker, doctor
(4) Teacher, academic, researcher
(5) Other government agency

(99) Don't know/Refused

If d5a=2:
(6) Self-employed, small business owner, freelancer
(7) Other private sector employee
(99) Don't know/Refused

If d5a=1:
(8) Currently unemployed
(9) Housewife, houseman
(10) Pensioner, retired
(11) Pupil, student, trainee
(12) Other
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.10 d6 - Population (d6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d6

Original tag: d6

Description:

About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted?
(1) Less than 10,000 (rural)
(2) 10,000 - 100,000 (small town or city)
(3) 100,000 - 1,000,000 (large city or urban area)
(4) More than 1,000,000 (very large city or urban area)
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.11 gender (gender)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_gender

Original tag: gender

Description:

Gender of respondent
(0) Male
(1) Female

2.3.3.12 edu3 (edu3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_edu3

Original tag: Edu3

Description:

Education of respondent
(1) Lower education (lower secondary or less) includes ISCED "level 0 Not completed primary educa- tion", "1 Primary or first stage of basic", and "2 Lower secondary or Second stage of basic education". Also short vocational programs (less than 3 years) taken after primary school (shorter 3C programs), labeled in LFS with "22".
(2) Medium education (higher secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary) includes ISCED level "3 Upper secondary (A, B, C)" and "4 Post-secondary, non-tertiary".
(3) Higher education (post-secondary) includes ISCED level 5 and higher levels, i.e. any stage of tertiary education (e.g. BA, BSc, MA, PhD), including vocational ISCED 5B programs which have different names in different countries.
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.13 age4 (age4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_age4

Original tag: Age4

Description:

Age of respondent (categorical)
(1) 18-29
(2) 30-49
(3) 50-64
(4) 65+
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.14 income3 (income3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_income3

Original tag: Income3

Description:

Categorical income, country specific
(1) Low

(2) Medium
(3) High
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.15 population (population)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_population

Original tag: Population

Description:
Population in respondent's place
About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted?
(1) Less than 10,000 (rural)
(2) 10,000 - 100,000 (small town or city)
(3) 100,000 - 1,000,000 (large city or urban area)
(4) More than 1,000,000 (very large city or urban area) (99) Don't know/Refused

2.3.3.16 unemployed (unemployed)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_unemployed

Original tag: unemployed

Description:
Binary variable on respondent's employment status
(0) Respondent reported being employed
(1) Respondent reported being unemployed

2.3.4 Weights

NA

2.3.4.1 dweight (dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Description:
The design weight
For more information on its calculation, please refer to the introduction of this codebook.

2.3.4.2 psweight (psweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_psweight

Original tag: PSweight

Description:
The post-stratification weight
For more information on its calculation, please refer to the introduction of this codebook.

2.3.4.3 pweight (pweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Description:
The population weight
For more information on its calculation, please refer to the introduction of this codebook.

2.4 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2017)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_ind_17

Description: This index focuses on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality in the EU.

Dataset citation: Charron, N., V. Lapuente P. Annoni (2019). 'Measuring Quality of Government in EU Regions Across Space and Time.' Papers in Regional Science. DOI: 10.1111/pirs.12437

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/european-quality-of-government-index`

2.4.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.4.1.1 Respondent ID (idfinal)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_idfinal

Original tag: IDFinal

Description:
A unique respondent id number for the 2017 survey

2.4.1.2 Type of Telephone Interview (typetel)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_typetel

Original tag: TYPETEL

Description:
Whether mobile or landline was used in the interview

2.4.1.3 Country (country)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_country

Original tag: COUNTRY

Description:
The country of the respondent

2.4.1.4 Language (language)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_language

Original tag: LANGUAGE

Description:
The language in which the interview was conducted

2.4.1.5 NUTS 2 (d7_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d7_nuts2

Original tag: D7_NUTS2

Description:
The NUTS 2 abbreviation code of the respondent's residence

2.4.1.6 NUTS 1 (d7_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d7_nuts1

Original tag: D7_NUTS1

Description:
The NUTS 1 abbreviation code of the respondent's residence

2.4.2 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.4.2.1 Gender (d1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d1

Original tag: D1

Description:
Gender of respondent

2.4.2.2 Age (d3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d3

Original tag: D3

Description:
Age of respondent

2.4.2.3 Age Recoded (rd3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_rd3

Original tag: RD3

Description:

Age of respondent (recoded categories) – 1=18-29,
2=30-49,
3=50-64,
4=65+,
99= Don't know/Refused

2.4.2.4 Educational Level (d2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d2

Original tag: D2

Description:

Education level of respondent.
1-Elementary (primary) school or less (no diploma),
2-High (secondary) school (but did not graduated from it),
3-Graduation from high (secondary) school,
4-Graduation from college, university or other third-level institute,
5-Post-graduate degree (Masters, PHD) beyond your initial college degree,
99 Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

2.4.2.5 Household Income (d4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d4

Original tag: D4

Description:

Please tell me your average total household net income per month (after taxes). In Euros (€)

2.4.2.6 Household Income Local Cuurency (d4b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d4b

Original tag: D4B

Description:

Recoded d4 in local currency

2.4.2.7 Household Income Recoded (recoded4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_recoded4

Original tag: RECODED4

Description:

Categorical re-code of rd4 income, country specific (1=low, 2=medium, 3=high) (2013 only)

2.4.2.8 Public Sector Organization (d5a)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d5a

Original tag: D5A

Description:

As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you work in the public sector (a public sector organization is either wholly owned by the public authorities or they have a majority share), the private sector or would you say that you are without a professional activity? (1=public sector,
2=private sector,
3=without professional employment,
99= Don't know/Refused) (2013 only)

2.4.2.9 Public Sector Organization if D5A = 1 (d5b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d5b

Original tag: D5B

Description:

f d5a=1:
(1) Military, soldier
(2) Lawn enforcement, police, fire-fighter
(3) Healthcare worker, doctor
(4) Teacher, academic, researcher
(5) Other government agency
(99) Don't know/Refused

If d5a=2:
(6) Self-employed, small business owner, freelancer

(7) Other private sector employee
(99) Don't know/Refused

If d5a=3:
(8) Currently unemployed
(9) Housewife, houseman
(10) Pensioner, retired
(11) Pupil, student, trainee
(12) Other
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.4.2.10 Population (d6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d6

Original tag: D6

Description:
About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted?
1= <10,000 (rural),
2=10,000-100,000 (small town or city),
3=100,000-1,000,000 (large city or urban area),
4= >1,000,000 (Very large city or urban area),
99=Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

2.4.3 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG EQI Survey

2.4.3.1 Q1: Public School Enrollment or Employment (q1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q1

Original tag: Q1

Description:
Have you or any of your immediate family been enrolled or employed in the public school system in your area in the past 12 months? (1 yes, 2 no)
99=Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.2 Q2: Use of Public Health Care Services (q2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q2

Original tag: Q2

Description:
In the past 12 months have you or anyone in your immediate family used public health care services in your area? (1 yes, 2 no)
99=Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.3 Q3: Contact with Security or Police Forces (q3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q3

Original tag: Q3

Description:
Have you or anyone in your immediate family had any recent contact (positive or negative) with the security or police forces in your area in the past 12 months? (1 yes, 2 no)
99=Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.4 Q4: Quality of Public Education (q4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q4

Original tag: Q4

Description:
How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (1-10, with '1' being very poor and '10' being excellent quality)

2.4.3.5 Q5: Quality of Public Health Care (q5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q5

Original tag: Q5

Description:
How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (1-10, with '1' being very poor and '10' being excellent quality)

2.4.3.6 Q6: Quality of Police Force (q6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q6

Original tag: Q6

Description:

How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (1-10, with '1' being very poor and '10' being excellent quality)

2.4.3.7 Q7: Advantages in Education (q7)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q7

Original tag: Q7

Description:

Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.8 Q8: Advantages in Public Health Care (q8)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q8

Original tag: Q8

Description:

Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.9 Q9: Advantages by Police Forces (q9)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q9

Original tag: Q9

Description:

The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.10 Q10: Equal Treatment in Education System (q10)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q10

Original tag: Q10

Description:

All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area (1-4, Agree, rather agree, rather disagree or Disagree')

2.4.3.11 Q11: Equal Treatment in Public Health Care (q11)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q11

Original tag: Q11

Description:

All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area (1-4, Agree, rather agree, rather disagree or Disagree')

2.4.3.12 Q12: Equal Treatment by Police Forces (q12)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q12

Original tag: Q12

Description:

All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area (1-4, Agree, rather agree, rather disagree or Disagree')

2.4.3.13 Q13: Corruption Prevalance in Public School System (q13)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q13

Original tag: Q13

Description:

Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.14 Q14: Corruption Prevalance in Public Health Care (q14)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q14

Original tag: Q14

Description:

Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.15 Q15: Corruption Prevalance among Police Forces (q15)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q15

Original tag: Q15

Description:

Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.16 Q16.1. Corruption for Basic Public Services (q16_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q16_1

Original tag: Q16_1

Description:

People in my area must use some form of corruption to just to get some basic public services (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.17 Q16.2. Corruption for Unfair Privileges (q16_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q16_2

Original tag: Q16_2

Description:

Corruption in my area is used to get access to special unfair privileges and wealth. (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.18 Q17.1. Bribery: Asked by Education Services (q17_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_1

Original tag: Q17_1

Description:

In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in
education services? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.19 Q17.2. Bribery: Asked by Health or Medical Services (q17_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_2

Original tag: Q17_2

Description:

In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in
health or medical services? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.20 Q17.3. Bribery: Asked by Police (q17_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_3

Original tag: Q17_3

Description:

In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in police? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.21 Q17.4. Bribery: Asked by Other Government Run Agency (q17_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_4

Original tag: Q17_4

Description:

In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in any other government-run agency? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.22 Q18.1. Bribery: given to Education Services (q18_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_1

Original tag: Q18_1

Description:

In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to education services? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.23 Q18.2. Bribery: Given to Health or Medical Services (q18_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_2

Original tag: Q18_2

Description:
In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to health or medical services? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.24 Q18.3. Bribery: Given to Police (q18_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_3

Original tag: Q18_3

Description:
In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to the police? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.25 Q18.4. Bribery: Given to Other Government-Run Agency (q18_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_4

Original tag: Q18_4

Description:
In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to any other government-run agency? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.26 Q19: Corruption: Elections (q19)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q19

Original tag: Q19

Description:
Corruption is NOT present in elections in my area. (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.27 Q20: Equal Treatment by Tax Authorities (q20)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q20

Original tag: Q20

Description:
The tax authorities in my **area** treat all people equally (1-10, with 1 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')

2.4.3.28 Q21: News Sources (q21)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q21

Original tag: Q21

Description:
From which of the following do you most often get your news?

$$[Randomizeorder\breve{}Singlechoice\breve{}Readout] \tag{1}$$

1. In a print or online newspaper,
2. On the radio,
3. On television,
4. An online social networking site (such as Facebook, Twitter or Youtube) or any other website (blogs..)

2.4.3.29 Q22.1. Trust Others (q22_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_1

Original tag: Q22_1

Description:
On a 1-10 scale, with '1' being 'don't trust at all', and '10' being 'complete trust', how much do you personally trust the other people in your area?

2.4.3.30 Q22.2. Trust National Parliament (q22_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_2

Original tag: Q22_2

Description:
On a 1-10 scale, with '1' being 'don't trust at all', and '10' being 'complete trust', how much do you personally trust the COUNTRY'S parliament?

2.4.3.31 Q22.3. Trust European Union (q22_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_3

Original tag: Q22_3

Description:
On a 1-10 scale, with '1' being 'don't trust at all', and '10' being 'complete trust', how much do you personally trust the European Union?

2.4.3.32 Q22.4. Trust Regional or Local Parliament (q22_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_4

Original tag: Q22_4

Description:
On a 1-10 scale, with '1' being 'don't trust at all', and '10' being 'complete trust', how much do you personally trust your regional/local parliament?

2.4.3.33 Q23.1. Public v Private Ownership (q23_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_1

Original tag: Q23_1

Description:
We'd like to ask you about your views on some issues in the next few questions. Please rate how strongly you agree with the following statements, with '1' being strongly disagree, and '10' being strongly agree. (1-10 scale, 99 Don't know/Refused):

You prefer private ownership of business and industry over state ownership in most cases

2.4.3.34 Q23.2. Government Responsibility to Reduce Income Differences (q23_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_2

Original tag: Q23_2

Description:
We'd like to ask you about your views on some issues in the next few questions. Please rate how strongly you agree with the following statements, with '1' being strongly disagree, and '10' being strongly agree. (1-10 scale, 99 Don't know/Refused):

The government in COUNTRY should take measures to reduce differences in peoples' income.

2.4.3.35 Q23.3. Environmental Protection v Economic Growth (q23_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_3

Original tag: Q23_3

Description:
We'd like to ask you about your views on some issues in the next few questions. Please rate how strongly you agree with the following statements, with '1' being strongly disagree, and '10' being strongly agree. (1-10 scale, 99 Don't know/Refused):

Protecting the environment should always take priority, even at the cost of economic growth

2.4.3.36 Q23.4. Migration (q23_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_4

Original tag: Q23_4

Description:
We'd like to ask you about your views on some issues in the next few questions. Please rate how strongly you agree with the following statements, with '1' being strongly disagree, and '10' being strongly agree. (1-10 scale, 99 Don't know/Refused):

Immigrants contribute a lot to COUNTRY

2.4.3.37 Q23.5. Strong Leader (q23_5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_5

Original tag: Q23_5

Description:
We'd like to ask you about your views on some issues in the next few questions. Please rate how strongly you agree with the following statements, with '1' being strongly disagree, and '10' being strongly agree. (1-10 scale, 99 Don't know/Refused):

We need a strong leader with the willingness to punish those who don't behave properly.

2.4.3.38 Q24. State of Economy (q24)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q24

Original tag: Q24

Description:
How would you judge the current state of the economy in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (1. Very good,
2. Somewhat good,
3. Somewhat bad,
4. Very bad)

2.4.3.39 Q25. Political Party Preference (q25)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q25

Original tag: Q25

Description:
What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? (2013 only)

2.4.3.40 Q26.a.1. Randomized Question 1 (q26a1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a1

Original tag: Q26A1

Description:
Randomized experimental question – 4 equally-sized random groups – responses:
1. Still vote for preferred party
2. Vote for another established party not involved in the corruption scandal
3. Not vote at all.
99 Don't know/Refused

Now imagine that your preferred party was involved in a corruption scandal where party leaders had given high level jobs to their unqualified friends and family, which of the following would be most likely?

2.4.3.41 Q26.a.2. Randomized Question 2 (q26a2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a2

Original tag: Q26A2

Description:
Randomized experimental question – 4 equally-sized random groups – responses:
1. Still vote for preferred party
2. Vote for another established party not involved in the corruption scandal
3. Not vote at all.
99 Don't know/Refused

Now imagine that your preferred party was involved in a corruption scandal where party leaders had been caught with public funds in their personal bank accounts, which of the following would be most likely?

2.4.3.42 Q26.a.3. Randomized Question 3 (q26a3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a3

Original tag: Q26A3

Description:
Randomized experimental question – 4 equally-sized random groups – responses:
1. Still vote for preferred party
2. Vote for another established party not involved in the corruption scandal
3. Not vote at all.
99 Don't know/Refused

Now imagine that your preferred party was involved in a corruption scandal where party leaders had been caught taking bribes in exchange for public contracts, which of the following would be most likely?

2.4.3.43 Q26.a.4. Randomized Question 4 (q26a4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a4

Original tag: Q26A4

Description:
Randomized experimental question – 4 equally-sized random groups – responses:
1. Still vote for preferred party
2. Vote for another established party not involved in the corruption scandal
3. Not vote at all.
99 Don't know/Refused

Now imagine that that party was involved in a corruption scandal, which of the following would be most likely?

2.4.3.44 Q26.b.1. Follow Up to Randomized Question 1 (q26b_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_1

Original tag: Q26B_1

Description:

Follow up ONLY if '1' on 26a – could you just tell me if you 'totally agree', 'rather agree', rather disagree' or 'totally disagree' with the following as to why your choice is to still vote for your preferred party?

No other party comes as close to reflecting your political preferences

2.4.3.45 Q26.b.2. Follow Up to Randomized Question 2 (q26b_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_2

Original tag: Q26B_2

Description:

Follow up ONLY if '1' on 26a – could you just tell me if you 'totally agree', 'rather agree', rather disagree' or 'totally disagree' with the following as to why your choice is to still vote for your preferred party?

The other parties are probably involved in corruption as well

2.4.3.46 Q26.b.3. Follow Up to Randomized Question 3 (q26b_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_3

Original tag: Q26B_3

Description:

Follow up ONLY if '1' on 26a – could you just tell me if you 'totally agree', 'rather agree', rather disagree' or 'totally disagree' with the following as to why your choice is to still vote for your preferred party?

Corruption as an issue is just not as important as other things, like the economy or jobs

2.4.3.47 Q26.b.4. Follow Up to Randomized Question 4 (q26b_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_4

Original tag: Q26B_4

Description:

Follow up ONLY if '1' on 26a – could you just tell me if you 'totally agree', 'rather agree', rather disagree' or 'totally disagree' with the following as to why your choice is to still vote for your preferred party?

Your party would most likely deal with the scandal internally and punish those involved

2.4.4 Weights

NA

2.4.4.1 Individual Weights (iweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_iweight

Original tag: Iweight

Description:

Individual weights based on gender and age compared with region's actual population.

The EQI employs a random sampling technique that does not involve quotas (other than NUTS regions) or stratification on demographic categories across individuals, such as gender. The post stratification weights thus help to adjust the sample to better match the population on general demographic characteristics. In this case, gender and age are included (see the variables 'D1' and 'D3'). Population data is taken from Eurostat for all countries. Cross-tabulations from the population data were then collected and put together for each country and region and were compared with that of the cross tabulations in the sample. The Iweights were calculated based on differences between the sample and population cells, such that demographic groups (older males for example) that were over (under) sampled relative to the population receive a lower (higher) weight.

2.4.4.2 Design Weights (dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Description:

The design weight

Design weights are included to compensate for the fact that certain people have a higher or lower likelihood of being selected for the survey than others. As the EQI survey is one that draws an equal number of respondents from each NUTS 2 (or NUTS 1 region in some cases), respondents do not have the same likelihood of selection within countries. There are an uneven amount of regions across countries and the design weights are country-centric, and are equal to the inverse of the size of a region's population within each country, so that more (less) populous regions receive greater (lesser) weights than rural ones to compensate for the fact that their sample size is equal in the survey data. Although for all analyses it is important to use

the Dweight, it is especially important for country comparisons, means, proportions, etc. to use the design weights, otherwise results will likely be biased.
The Dweight is equal to Population size aged 18 years and above in region X in country Y / Net sample size of region X in country Y. It therefore has a mean value of '1' in each country.

2.4.4.3 Population Weights (pweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Description:

The population weight

The population weight is included for comparisons across countries and is included to adjust for a country's proportion in the sample relative to its actual population of the total population of all countries in the survey. The weights are thus at the country level and do not need to be included for single country, regional level analyses or analyses where comparing country averages of certain survey items are of interest where the country-level is the primary unit of comparison. However, in obtaining sample-wide (or EU-wide) means or proportions, it is recommended to use the population weights.
The Pweight helps to correct for any potential bias in obtaining means, proportion, etc when combining data from two or more countries. Without the Pweight, the researcher risks (most often) over-represent smaller countries at the expense of larger ones. The Pweight thus is included to adjust so that every country is represented in relative proportion to its population size of the countries in the sample for each year. The population size weight is calculated as PWEIGHT = population size aged 18 and above divided by net sample size in country.

2.4.4.4 Post Stratification Weight (psweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_psweight

Original tag: PSweight

Description:

The post stratification weight.

The PSweights are the product of the Iweights and the Dweights.
PSweights are recommended when comparing means, proportions, etc across regions and/or countries to correct for sampling issues. However, for more sophisticated, multilevel statistical analyses, the researcher can/should include additional demographic controls as independent variables in the model, such as income or age for example.

Weighting truncations and re-scaling

To avoid extreme weighting values, all values are truncated at the 99th percentile of the distribution of the originally calculated design and post-stratification weight values. This truncates the weights at the high end at about a value of '5', which effects on 144 cases in the 2017 data. Weights are then divided by the mean value of the sample to adjust for the sample size, giving the mean weight a value of '1'.

Missing data

In the case of missing data, this outcome is coded '99' in the dataset. On the two post-stratification control variables (gender and education) in no case do we find that any country exceeds 1percent of the total observations as missing values, thus we follow the standard practice of MCAR (missing completely at random assumption) and simply drop these observations from the weighting scheme.

2.5 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2021)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_ind_21

Description: This index focuses on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality in the EU.

Dataset citation: Charron, Nicholas, Victor Lapuente Monika Bauhr. 2021. Sub-national Quality of Government in EU Member States: Presenting the 2021 European Quality of Government Index and its relationship with Covid-19 indicators. University of Gothenburg: The QoG Working Paper Series 2021:4.

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without

previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/european-quality-of-government-index`

2.5.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.5.1.1 Respondent ID (resp_id)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_resp_id

Original tag: resp_id

Description:
Respondent ID Number

2.5.1.2 Type of interview (typeinterview)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_typeinterview

Original tag: typeinterview

Description:
How was the interview conducted?
1. Computer assisted telephone interview(CATI)
2. Online

2.5.1.3 Type of Interview, detailed (typetel)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_typetel

Original tag: typetel

Description:
Whether mobile or landline was used in the interview.
1. Landline
2. Mobile Phone
3. Online

2.5.1.4 Country of respondents (country)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_country

Original tag: country

Description:
Unique country code, numeric.
1. Austria
2. Belgium
3. Bulgaria
4. Croatia
5. Cyprus
6. Czechia
7. Denmark
8. Estonia
9. Finland
10. France
11. Germany
12. Greece
13. Hungary
14. Ireland
15. Italy
16. Latvia
17. Lithuania
18. Luxembourg
19. Malta
20. Netherlands
21. Poland
22. Portugal
23. Romania
24. Slovakia
25. Slovenia
26. Spain
27. Sweden

2.5.1.5 Language of interview (language)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_language

Original tag: language

Description:

The language in which the interview was conducted, numeric.

1. Basque
2. Bulgarian
3. Catalan
4. Croatian
5. Czech
6. Danish
7. Dutch
8. English
9. Estonian
10. Finnish
11. French
12. German
13. Greek
14. Hungarian
15. Italian
16. Lativan
17. Lithuanian
18. Luxembourgish
19. Maltese
20. Polish
21. Portuguese
22. Romanian
23. Russian
24. Slovak
25. Slovene
26. Spanish
27. Swedish

2.5.1.6 EQI regional code (eqiregion)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_eqiregion

Original tag: EQIregion

Description:

Regional identifier at the level of EQI data.

2.5.1.7 NUTS3 abbreviation Code (nuts3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_nuts3

Original tag: NUTS3

Description:

Abbreviation code of NUTS3-level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 3: small regions for specific diagnoses.

2.5.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation Code (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_nuts2

Original tag: NUTS2

Description:

Abbreviation code of NUTS2-level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.5.1.9 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_nuts1

Original tag: NUTS1

Description:

Abbreviation code of NUTS1-level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

2.5.1.10 Postcode (postcode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_postcode

Original tag: postcode

Description:

Postcode of district that interviewee resides.

2.5.2 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.5.2.1 Gender of respondent (d1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d1

Original tag: d1

Description:
(1) Male
(2) Female

2.5.2.2 Age of respondent (recoded categories) (d2quotas)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d2quotas

Original tag: d2quotas

Description:
(1) 18-29
(2) 30-49
(3) 50-64
(4) 65 and above
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.2.3 Education of respondent (d3recode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d3recode

Original tag: d3recode

Description:
What is the highest level in school you have completed?
(1) Elementary
(2) Secondary
(3) Third level

2.5.2.4 Household income (d4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d4

Original tag: d4

Description:
Total household net income per month, after taxes. Stated in Euros (€).

2.5.2.5 Categorical re-code of d4(income) (recoded4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_recoded4

Original tag: recoded4

Description:
Country-specific, categorical recode of household income, in local currencies. "Don't know/Refused" is coded as 999.

2.5.2.6 Occupation by sector (d5a)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d5a

Original tag: d5a

Description:
As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you work in the public sector (a public sector organization is either wholly owned by the public authorities or they have a majority share), the private sector or would you say that you are without a professional activity?
(1) Public sector
(2) Private sector
(3) Without professional employment
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.2.7 Occupation (IF d5a=1) (d5b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d5b

Original tag: d5b

Description:
If d5a=1:
(1) Military, soldier
(2) Lawn enforcement, police, fire-fighter
(3) Healthcare worker, doctor
(4) Teacher, academic, researcher
(5) Other government agency

(99) Don't know/Refused

If d5a=2:
(6) Self-employed, small business owner, freelancer
(7) Other private sector employee
(99) Don't know/Refused

If d5a=3:
(8) Currently unemployed
(9) Housewife, houseman
(10) Pensioner, retired
(11) Pupil, student, trainee
(12) Other
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.2.8 Were you born in (COUNTRY) (d6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d6

Original tag: d6

Description:
About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted?
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.2.9 Population (d7)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d7

Original tag: d7

Description:
About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted?
(1) Less than 10,000 (rural)
(2) 10,000 - 100,000 (small town or city)
(3) 100,000 - 1,000,000 (large city or urban area)
(4) More than 1,000,000 (very large city or urban area)
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG EQI Survey

2.5.3.1 Have you or any of your immediate family been enrolled or employed in the public school system in your area in the past 12 months? (q1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q1

Original tag: q1

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.2 Have you or any of your immediate family used public health care services in your area in the past 12 months? (q2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q2

Original tag: q2

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.3 Have you or anyone in your immediate family had any recent contact (positive or negative) with the security or police forces in your area in the past 12 months? (q3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q3

Original tag: q3

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.4 How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (q4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q4

Original tag: q4

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.5.3.5 How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (q5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q5

Original tag: q5

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.5.3.6 How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (q6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q6

Original tag: q6

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "very poor" and 10 means "excellent".

2.5.3.7 Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (q7)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q7

Original tag: q7

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.8 Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area. (q8)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q8

Original tag: q8

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.9 The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area. (q9)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q9

Original tag: q9

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.10 All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area. (q10)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q10

Original tag: q10

Description:

(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.5.3.11 All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area. (q11)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q11

Original tag: q11

Description:

(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.5.3.12 All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area. (q12)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q12

Original tag: q12

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.5.3.13 In the area where I live, elections are conducted freely and fairly. (q13)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q13

Original tag: q13

Description:
(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree
(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.5.3.14 Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system. (q14)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q14

Original tag: q14

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.15 Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area. (q15)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q15

Original tag: q15

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.16 Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area. (q16)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q16

Original tag: q16

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.17 People in my area must use some form of corruption to just to get some basic public services. (q17_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q17_1

Original tag: q17_1

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.18 Corruption in my area is used to get access to special unfair privileges and wealth. (q17_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q17_2

Original tag: q17_2

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.19 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in schools and other education services? (q18_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q18_1

Original tag: q18_1

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.20 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in health or medical services? (q18_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q18_2

Original tag: q18_2

Description:
(1) Yes

(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.21 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in police authorities? (q18_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q18_3

Original tag: q18_3

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.22 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in any other government-run agency? (q18_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q18_4

Original tag: q18_4

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.23 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to schools or other education services? (q19_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q19_1

Original tag: q19_1

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.24 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to health or medical services? (q19_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q19_2

Original tag: q19_2

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.25 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to police? (q19_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q19_3

Original tag: q19_3

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.26 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to any other government-run agency? (q19_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q19_4

Original tag: q19_4

Description:
(1) Yes
(2) No
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.27 Changing topics a bit, how would you judge the current state of the economy in the area where you live? (q20)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q20

Original tag: q20

Description:
(1) Very good
(2) Somewhat good

(3) Somewhat bad
(4) Very bad
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.28 What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? (q21)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q21

Original tag: q21

Description:
Each respondent hears a pre-coded list of all actual political parties, including an "other" (not speci- fied) and a "don't know/refused".

2.5.3.29 On a 1 to 10 scale, with '1' being 'no confidence at all', and '10' being 'complete confidence' to do the right thing, how much confidence do you personally have in (COUNTRY's) parliament? (q22_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q22_1

Original tag: q22_1

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "No confidence" and 10 means "Complete confidence".

2.5.3.30 On a 1 to 10 scale, with '1' being 'no confidence at all', and '10' being 'complete confidence' to do the right thing, how much confidence do you personally have in other people in your area? (q22_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q22_2

Original tag: q22_2

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "No confidence" and 10 means "Complete confidence".

2.5.3.31 People might feel different levels of attachment to where they live and to Europe, on a scale of 1-10 with '1' being 'not at all' and '10' being 'very attached', how closely attached do you feel about (COUNTRY)? (q23_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q23_1

Original tag: q23_1

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Not at all" and 10 means "Very attached".

2.5.3.32 People might feel different levels of attachment to where they live and to Europe, on a scale of 1-10 with '1' being 'not at all' and '10' being 'very attached', how closely attached do you feel about your region in (COUNTRY)? (q23_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q23_2

Original tag: q23_2

Description:
n a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Not at all" and 10 means "Very attached".

2.5.3.33 People might feel different levels of attachment to where they live and to Europe, on a scale of 1-10 with '1' being 'not at all' and '10' being 'very attached', how closely attached do you feel about Europe? (q23_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q23_3

Original tag: q23_3

Description:
n a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Not at all" and 10 means "Very attached".

2.5.3.34 The government in (COUNTRY) should reduce differences in peoples' incomes by taxing wealthier people and then providing welfare to the poor. (q25)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q25

Original tag: q25

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.35 Governments should control prices and wages. (q26)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q26

Original tag: q26

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.36 On whole, (COUNTRY) is worse-off by people coming to live here from other countries. (q27)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q27

Original tag: q27

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.37 Gays and lesbians should be allowed to marry legally. (q28)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q28

Original tag: q28

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.38 We'd be better off if we went back to living according to (COUNTRY's) traditional values. (q30)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q30

Original tag: q30

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "Strongly disagree" and 10 means "Strongly agree".

2.5.3.39 Personally, how worried are you about the effect of the COVID-19 virus on your own or your family's health? (q31_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q31_1

Original tag: q31_1

Description:

(1) Very worried
(2) Somewhat worried
(3) Not so worried
(4) Not at all worried
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.40 Personally, how worried are you about the effect of the COVID-19 virus on your own or your family's economic situation? (q31_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q31_2

Original tag: q31_2

Description:

(1) Very worried
(2) Somewhat worried
(3) Not so worried
(4) Not at all worried
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.41 How would you rate how the authorities are handling the COVID-19 virus in your area? (q32)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q32

Original tag: q32

Description:

(1) Very good
(2) Somewhat good
(3) Somewhat bad
(4) Very bad
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.5.3.42 Length of survey (length)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_length

Original tag: length

Description:

Length of survey in seconds, only for online survey.

2.5.4 Weights

NA

2.5.4.1 The design weight (dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Description:

Design weights are included to compensate for the fact that certain people have a higher or lower likelihood of being selected for the survey than others. Please check section 1.4 of this codebook for detailed information on design weights.

2.5.4.2 The population weight (country) (pweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Description:

The population weight is included for comparisons across countries and is included to adjust for a country's proportion in the sample relative to its actual population of the total population of all countries in the survey. Please check section 1.4 of this codebook for detailed information on population weights.

2.5.4.3 The post-stratification weight by survey admin (age, gender, education) (psweight_a)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_psweight_a

Original tag: PSweight_a

Description:

The individual post stratification weights help to adjust the sample to better match the population on general demographic characteristics. Please check section 1.4 of this codebook for detailed information on stratification weights.

2.5.4.4 The post-stratification weight overall(age, gender, education) (psweight_o)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_psweight_o

Original tag: PSweight_o

Description:

The individual post stratification weights help to adjust the sample to better match the population on general demographic characteristics. Please check section 1.4 of this codebook for detailed information on stratification weights.

2.5.4.5 Partisanship weight (party_w)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_party_w

Original tag: Party_W

Description:

This variable indicates a respondent's weight for their preferred political party (asked in each EQI survey in a closed question with a specific list of sitting parties and any new parties expected to reach parliament) in the sample in relation to their party's proportional support in the population. Please check section 1.4 of this codebook for detailed information on partisanship weights.

2.5.4.6 Partisanship weight, truncated (party_w_truc)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_party_w_truc

Original tag: Party_W_truc

Description:

This variable indicates a respondent's weight for their preferred political party (asked in each EQI survey in a closed question with a specific list of sitting parties and any new parties expected to reach parliament) in the sample in relation to their party's proportional support in the population. Please check section 1.4 of this codebook for detailed information on partisanship weights.

2.6 QoG European Quality of Government Index Regional Level (2010, 2013, 2017 2021)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_long

Description: This index focuses on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality in the EU.

Dataset citation: Charron, Nicholas, Victor Lapuente Monika Bauhr. 2021. Sub-national Quality of Government in EU Member States: Presenting the 2021 European Quality of Government Index and its relationship with Covid-19 indicators. University of Gothenburg: The QoG Working Paper Series 2021:4.

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our

users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

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Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/european-quality-of-government-index`

2.6.1 Identification Variables

This section includes variables which identify observations by year, country, and region.

2.6.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Description:

Numerical code of the region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.

2.6.1.2 Name of region (name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_name

Original tag: name

Description:

Name of the region in English.

2.6.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_year

Original tag: year

Description:

Year of observation. If you are using data from previous waves (2010, 2013 and 2017), please also check "Suggestion Citation for Previous Waves".

2.6.1.4 EQI region code (eqiregion)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqiregion

Original tag: EQIregion

Description:

EQI region code.

2.6.1.5 NUTS Level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts_level

Original tag: nuts_level

Description:

To what level of NUTS belong observation. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.
(0) Country level
(1) Major socio-economic regions
(2) Basic regions for the application of regional policies

2.6.1.6 NUTS0 abbreviation code (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Description:

Code of NUTS0 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 0: country level.

2.6.1.7 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts1

Original tag: nuts1

Description:
Code of NUTS1 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

2.6.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation code (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts2

Original tag: nuts2

Description:
Code of NUTS2 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.6.1.9 Name of the country (cname)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:
Name of the country where the region is located in English.

2.6.2 Regional Level Variables

This section includes QoG EQI regional-level variables.

2.6.2.1 European Quality Index (EQI) (eqi)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqi

Original tag: EQI

Description:
Final EQI index (centered around WGI), all units. The construction of EQI Index starts by taking the country average from the WGI data for four indicators: 'control of corruption', 'government effectiveness', 'rule of law' and 'voice and accountability' and combine the four into one composite index (equal weighting). Then, the combined WGI data is standardized for the EU sample. This figure is used as country's mean score in the EQI for all 30 countries4.
In previous rounds, we then took the standardized sample mean for 2015 WGI data and set each country's national average as such. A key difference in this round (and retrospectively in other two rounds) we now aggregate to the WGI at the pillar levels of corruption impartiality and quality in order to better make use of these three distinct concepts empirically.
The regional data itself combines 18 survey questions about QoG in the region. In building the regional index, we re-score each variable so that higher numbers equate to higher QoG and then the 18 questions/indicators to three pillars based on factor analysis, then we averaged these three pillars together to form the final index figure for each region. After each stage of aggregation, the data are standardized.
For data for the regional pillars' score for each of the countries included in the 2017 regional survey, weighting each region's score by their share of the national population. This figure is thus used to explain regional variation only within each country included (not absolute levels of QoG). We then subtract this mean score from each region's individual pillar score from the regional study, which shows if the region is above or below its national average and by how much. This figure is then added to the national level, WGI data, so each region has an adjusted score for each of the three pillars, centered on the respective WGI indicators. It is worth mentioning that none of the regional variation from the regional index is lost during this merging process; the country mean of all regional scores is simply adjusted. The formula employed is the following:

$$EQI_{regionXincountryY} = WGI_{countryY} + (Rqog_{regionXincountryY} CRqog_{countryY}) \quad (2)$$

where 'EQI' is the final score from each region or country in each pillar –corruption, impartiality and quality - of the EQI. 'WGI' is the World Bank's national average for each country for each pillar, while 'Rqog' is each region's score from the regional survey and 'CRqog' is the country average (weighted by regional population) of all regions within the country from the regional survey for each pillar. The EQI pillars are standardized so that the mean is '0' with a standard deviation of '1'. The three pillar scores are then aggregated using equal weighting.

2.6.2.2 Lower boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi_low_me)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqi_low_me

Original tag: EQI_low_me

Description:
Lower boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

2.6.2.3 Upper boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi_high_me)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqi_high_me

Original tag: EQI_high_me

Description:
Upper boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

2.6.2.4 Quality pillar (qualityp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_qualityp

Original tag: qualityp

Description:
Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. We aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into 'quality pillar'.

2.6.2.5 Impartiality pillar (impartialityp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_impartialityp

Original tag: impartialityp

Description:
Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. We aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into 'impartiality pillar'.

2.6.2.6 Corruption pillar (corruptionp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_corruptionp

Original tag: corruptionp

Description:
Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. We aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

2.6.2.7 Corruption perception sub-pillar (corruption_subexp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_corruption_subexp

Original tag: corruption_subExp

Description:
Corruption perceptions index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.6.2.8 Corruption experience sub-pillar (corruption_subper)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_corruption_subper

Original tag: corruption_subPer

Description:
Corruption experiences index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.7 QoG EU Regional Dataset Long Data

Dataset tag: qog_eureg_long

Description: The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of more than 300 variables covering three levels of European regions - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS0 (country), NUTS1(major socio-economic regions) and NUTS2 (basic regions for the application of regional policies).

The QoG Regional Data is presented in three different forms available in separate datasets. The variable are the same across all three dataset besides a varying suffix (_nuts0, _nuts1, _nuts2) indication which NUTS level is represented. All datasets are available in time-series format. The first one (The QoG Regional Data - Long Form) is a dataset where data is presented in the long form. The list of units of analysis contains regions of all NUTS levels.
Two other datasets are presented in the wide form for multilevel analysis. In the second dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS1) includes NUTS1 level as the unit of analysis and variables represent the values for this level and corresponding lower level – NUTS0. As an example, in this dataset the data is presented only for East Sweden(Ostra Sverige SE1), as a unit of analysis and has values for lower levels of this region - Sweden (SE).
In the third dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS2) the unit of analysis is NUTS2 level regions and variables provide values as for every unit of analysis, as well as for corresponding lower NUTS levels: NUTS1 and NUTS0. One example of unit of analysis in this dataset is Stockholm (SE11) and data for every variable will be for Stockholm, as well as for lower level regions - East Sweden (Ostra Sverige SE1) and Sweden (SE).

Dataset citation: Charron, Nicholas, Stefan Dahlberg, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2020. The Quality of Government EU Regional Dataset, version Nov20. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government doi:10.18157/qogeuregnov20

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We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/eu-regional-dataset`

2.7.1 Identification

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.7.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Description:

NUTS code of region. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.

2.7.1.2 Name of the region (region_name)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_region_name

Original tag: region_name

Description:

Name of the region in the language of the country.

2.7.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_year

Original tag: year

Description:

Year of observation

2.7.1.4 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (level)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_level

Original tag: level

Description:

To what level of NUTS belong observation. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.
(0) Country level;
(1) Major socio-economic regions;
(2) Basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.7.1.5 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Description:

Code of NUTS0 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 0: country level.

2.7.1.6 Code of NUTS1 level region (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_nuts1

Original tag: nuts1

Description:

Code of NUTS1 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for

Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

2.7.1.7 Code of NUTS2 level region (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_nuts2

Original tag: nuts2

Description:

Code of NUTS2 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.7.1.8 Country name (cname)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:

Name of the country in English

2.7.2 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

2.7.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_contr

Original tag: cri_contr

Description:

Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.7.2.2 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_cvalue

Original tag: cri_cvalue

Description:

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.7.2.3 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_singleb

Original tag: cri_singleb

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.7.2.4 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_nocall

Original tag: cri_nocall

Description:

Share of contracts with “no published call for tender” red flag. Contract is considered to have “no call for tender” red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which “no call for tender publication” is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

2.7.2.5 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_nonopen

Original tag: cri_nonopen

Description:

Share of contracts with “non-open procedure” red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the “Non-open procedure details” sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

2.7.2.6 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_taxhav

Original tag: cri_taxhav

Description:

Share of contracts with “tax haven” red flag. Contract has “tax haven” red flag in case two conditions are

met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

2.7.2.7 EQI Index Score (eqi_score)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_score

Original tag: eqi_score

Description:

Final score of European Quality Index (centered around WGI), all units. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.7.2.8 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zquality

Original tag: eqi_zquality

Description:

EQI quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into 'quality pillar'.

2.7.2.9 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zimpartiality

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality

Description:

EQI impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into 'impartiality pillar'.

2.7.2.10 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zcorruption

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption

Description:

EQI corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

2.7.2.11 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptper)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zcorruptper

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptper

Description:

EQI corruption perceptions index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.7.2.12 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptexp)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zcorruptexp

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptexp

Description:

EQI corruption experiences index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.7.2.13 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_norm_eqi

Original tag: eqi_norm_eqi

Description:

EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.7.2.14 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_norm_qual

Original tag: eqi_norm_qual

Description:
Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.7.2.15 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_norm_impart

Original tag: eqi_norm_impart

Description:
Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.7.2.16 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_norm_corrupt

Original tag: eqi_norm_corrupt

Description:
Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.7.2.17 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100)(2017) (eqi_norm_corruptper)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_norm_corruptper

Original tag: eqi_norm_corruptper

Description:
Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar), min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.7.2.18 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) (2017) (eqi_norm_corruptexp)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_norm_corruptexp

Original tag: eqi_norm_corruptexp

Description:
Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.7.3 Demographics

This category includes variables describing the demographic characteristics of a population, such as its size, life-expectancy, fertility rates and death rates.

2.7.3.1 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_bur

Original tag: eu_cri_bur

Description:
Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises. Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.

2.7.3.2 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_inthom

Original tag: eu_cri_inthom

Description:
Reported number of cases of intentional homicide. It is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. The counting unit for homicide is normally the victim (rather than the case).

2.7.3.3 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_rob

Original tag: eu_cri_rob

Description:
Reported number of cases of robbery. Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime (see above). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.

2.7.3.4 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_agemoth

Original tag: eu_agemoth

Description:

Proportion of live births outside marriage. A live birth outside marriage is defined as a live birth where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

2.7.3.5 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_agemoth1

Original tag: eu_agemoth1

Description:

Total fertility rate. It is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates, that have been measured in a given year.

2.7.3.6 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_nmarpct

Original tag: eu_nmarpct

Description:

Mean age of women at childbirth. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their children are born.

2.7.3.7 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu_totferrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_totferrt

Original tag: eu_totferrt

Description:

Mean age of women at birth of first child. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their first children are born.

2.7.3.8 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalf

Original tag: eu_death_totalf

Description:

Number of deaths of females, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.9 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalm

Original tag: eu_death_totalm

Description:

Number of deaths of males, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.10 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalt

Original tag: eu_death_totalt

Description:

Number of deaths, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.11 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y1f

Original tag: eu_death_y1f

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.12 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y1m

Original tag: eu_death_y1m

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.13 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y1t

Original tag: eu_death_y1t

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.14 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y20f

Original tag: eu_death_y20f

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.15 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y20m

Original tag: eu_death_y20m

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.16 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y20t

Original tag: eu_death_y20t

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.17 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y50f

Original tag: eu_death_y50f

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.18 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y50m

Original tag: eu_death_y50m

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.19 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y50t

Original tag: eu_death_y50t

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.20 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y70f

Original tag: eu_death_y70f

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.21 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y70m

Original tag: eu_death_y70m

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.22 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y70t

Original tag: eu_death_y70t

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.7.3.23 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d2jan_f

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f

Description:

Female population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.7.3.24 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d2jan_m

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m

Description:

Male population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.7.3.25 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d2jan_t

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t

Description:

Total population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.7.3.26 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d3area_lat

Original tag: eu_d3area_lat

Description:

Total land area of a region as square kilometer. Total Land Area (TLA) is defined as total surface area

excluding lakes, rivers, transitional and coastal waters. Mountainous regions, glaciers, forests, wetlands and other temporarily or permanently uninhabitable regions are included in TLA.

2.7.3.27 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d3area_t

Original tag: eu_d3area_t

Description:

Total surface area of a region as square kilometer. Total Surface Area (TSA) is defined as the area of any given statistical area and includes land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers etc.). The sub-national areas (e.g. LAU and NUTS areas) defined by statistical and/or administrative boundaries are the building blocks for calculating both concepts. By definition Total Surface Area does not cover areas that are not statistical areas.

2.7.3.28 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_per_km2

Original tag: eu_per_km2

Description:

Average population density per square km. Population density is the ratio of the (annual average) population of a region to the (land) area of the region; total area (including inland waters) is used when land area is not available.

2.7.3.29 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_total

Original tag: eu_frate_total

Description:

Total fertility rate. It is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.

2.7.3.30 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y15

Original tag: eu_frate_y15

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 15. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 15 to the average female population of age 15.

2.7.3.31 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y30

Original tag: eu_frate_y30

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 30. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 30 to the average female population of age 30.

2.7.3.32 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y35

Original tag: eu_frate_y35

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 35. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 35 to the average female population of age 35.

2.7.3.33 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mlifexp_f

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_f

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.7.3.34 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mlifexp_m

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_m

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.7.3.35 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mlifexp_t

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_t

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.7.3.36 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cnmigratrt

Original tag: eu_cnmigratrt

Description:

Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment. Net migration including statistical adjustments the ratio of the net migration including statistical adjustment during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. The crude rate of net migration is equal to the difference between the crude rate of population change and the crude rate of natural change (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). It is calculated in this way because immigration or emigration flows are either not available or the figures are not reliable.

2.7.3.37 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_growrt

Original tag: eu_growrt

Description:

Crude rate of total population change. It is the ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

2.7.3.38 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_natgrowrt

Original tag: eu_natgrowrt

Description:

Crude rate of natural change. It is the ratio of natural change over a period to the average population of the area in question during that period. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

2.7.4 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as educational attainment, the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes.

2.7.4.1 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.7.4.2 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.7.4.3 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of

the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.7.4.4 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.7.4.5 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.7.4.6 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.7.4.7 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.7.4.8 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.7.4.9 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.7.4.10 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.7.4.11 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.7.4.12 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.7.4.13 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.7.4.14 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.7.4.15 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.7.4.16 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education,

bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.7.4.17 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.7.4.18 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.7.4.19 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_eduleave_f

Original tag: eu_eduleave_f

Description:

Female early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.7.4.20 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_eduleave_m

Original tag: eu_eduleave_m

Description:

Male early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.7.4.21 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_eduleave_t

Original tag: eu_eduleave_t

Description:

Early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.7.4.22 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_neet_y1524f

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524f

Description:

15-24 year old females neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15

to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.7.4.23 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_neet_y1524m

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524m

Description:

15-24 year old males neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.7.4.24 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_neet_y1524t

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524t

Description:

15-24 year old population neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.7.4.25 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_empl_durtotal

Original tag: eu_empl_durtotal

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, total duration since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.7.4.26 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_empl_dury_gt3

Original tag: eu_empl_dury_gt3

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, over 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.7.4.27 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_empl_dury13

Original tag: eu_empl_dury13

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, 1 to 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.7.4.28 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_empl_edled02

Original tag: eu_empl_edled02

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.7.4.29 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_empl_edled34

Original tag: eu_empl_edled34

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.7.4.30 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_empl_edled58

Original tag: eu_empl_edled58

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.7.4.31 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_empl_edltotal

Original tag: eu_empl_edltotal

Description:
Total employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years for all education levels. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.7.4.32 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epred12

Original tag: eu_epred12

Description:
Participation rate in primary and lower secondary education (levels 1-2). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate refers to levels 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED1-2).

2.7.4.33 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epred58

Original tag: eu_epred58

Description:
Participation rate in tertiary education (level 5-8). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education').

2.7.4.34 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epry2564f

Original tag: eu_epry2564f

Description:
Female participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any

institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.7.4.35 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epry2564m

Original tag: eu_epry2564m

Description:

Male participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.7.4.36 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epry2564t

Original tag: eu_epry2564t

Description:

Participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.7.5 Environment

This category includes indicators related to temperature and municipal waste.

2.7.5.1 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_env_wasdsp_i

Original tag: eu_env_wasdsp_i

Description:

Municipal waste disposal, incineration in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.7.5.2 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_env_wasgen

Original tag: eu_env_wasgen

Description:

Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar

wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.7.5.3 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_env_wasrcv_e

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcv_e

Description:

Municipal waste energy recovery in thousand tonnes. Energy recovery is defined as the incineration that fulfils the energy efficiency criteria laid down in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Annex II (recovery operation R1). Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.7.5.4 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_env_wasrcy_c_d

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcy_c_d

Description:

Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes. Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.7.5.5 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_eng_cdd

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd

Description:

Number of cooling degree days (CDD). Cooling degree day (CDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the cooling (air-conditioning) requirements of buildings. CDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded CDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.7.5.6 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_eng_hdd

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd

Description:

Number of heating degree days (HDD). Heating degree day (HDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the heating energy requirements of buildings. HDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded HDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.7.6 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about the prevalence of infectious diseases, and indicators such as birth rate, death rate, life expectancy. It also provides information on the capacity of the health care system, such as the number of hospital beds available.

2.7.6.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_f

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_f

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid

events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_m

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_m

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_t

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_t

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.4 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_f

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_f

Description:

Number of deaths by HIV, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.5 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_m

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_m

Description:

Number of deaths by HIV, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.6 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_t

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_t

Description:

Number of deaths by HIV, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.7 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_f

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_f

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death,

in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.8 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_m

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_m

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.9 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_t

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_t

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.10 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_f

Original tag: eu_hea_np_f

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.11 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_m

Original tag: eu_hea_np_m

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.12 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_t

Original tag: eu_hea_np_t

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.13 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_f

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_f

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information

derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.14 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_m

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_m

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.15 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_t

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_t

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.16 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_pr_f

Original tag: eu_hea_pr_f

Description:

Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.17 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_f

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_f

Description:

Number of deaths by self-harm, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.18 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_m

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_m

Description:

Number of deaths by self-harm, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.19 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_t

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_t

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.20 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_f

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_f

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.21 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_m

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_m

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.22 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_t

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_t

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.7.6.23 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_bed

Original tag: eu_hea_bed

Description:
Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.7.6.24 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_bedcur

Original tag: eu_hea_bedcur

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.7.6.25 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_bedlt

Original tag: eu_hea_bedlt

Description:

Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.7.6.26 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_bedoth

Original tag: eu_hea_bedoth

Description:

Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.7.6.27 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_bedpsy

Original tag: eu_hea_bedpsy

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.7.6.28 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_bedreh

Original tag: eu_hea_bedreh

Description:

Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.7.6.29 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_dent

Original tag: eu_hea_dent

Description:

Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.7.6.30 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_mdoc

Original tag: eu_hea_mdoc

Description:

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.7.6.31 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_nurs

Original tag: eu_hea_nurs

Description:

Nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.7.6.32 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_pharm

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm

Description:

Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.7.6.33 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_phys

Original tag: eu_hea_phys

Description:

Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.7.7 Science and Technology

This category provides information on employment rates in different sectors, for the total population as well as subgroups.

2.7.7.1 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ab_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_f

Description:

Female employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15

years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.2 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ab_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_m

Description:

Male employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.3 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ab_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_t

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.4 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_c_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_f

Description:

Female employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.5 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_c_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_m

Description:

Male employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.6 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_c_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_t

Description:

Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and

training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.7 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_chtc_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_f

Description:

Female employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.8 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_chtc_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_m

Description:

Male employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.9 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_chtc_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_t

Description:

Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.10 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_df_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_f

Description:

Female employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.11 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_df_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_m

Description:

Male employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In

high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.12 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_df_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_t

Description:

Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.13 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_gu_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_f

Description:

Female employment in services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.14 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_gu_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_m

Description:

Male employment in services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.15 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_gu_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_t

Description:

Employment in services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.16 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_htc_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_f

Description:

Female employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The

data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.17 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_htc_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_m

Description:

Male employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.18 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_htc_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_t

Description:

Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.19 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_j_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_f

Description:

Female employment in information and communication, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.20 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_j_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_m

Description:

Male employment in information and communication, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.21 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_j_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_t

Description:

Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15

or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.22 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_k_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_f

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.23 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_k_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_m

Description:

Male employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.24 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_k_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_t

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.25 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kis_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_f

Description:

Female employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.26 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kis_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_m

Description:

Male employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.27 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kis_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_t

Description:

Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.28 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kl_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_f

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.29 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kl_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_m

Description:

Male employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.30 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kl_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_t

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.31 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_m_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_f

Description:

Female employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.32 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_m_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_m

Description:

Male employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.33 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_m_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_t

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.34 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_n_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_f

Description:

Female employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.35 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_n_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_m

Description:

Male employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.36 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_n_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_t

Description:

Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.37 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ou_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_f

Description:
Female employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.38 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ou_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_m

Description:
Male employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.39 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ou_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_t

Description:
Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.40 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_p_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_f

Description:
Female employment in education, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.41 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_p_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_m

Description:
Male employment in education, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.42 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_p_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_t

Description:
Employment in education, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.43 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_q_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_f

Description:
Female employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.44 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_q_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_m

Description:
Male employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.45 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_q_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_t

Description:
Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.46 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_r_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_f

Description:
Female employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.47 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_r_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_m

Description:
Male employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total male employment. Data come

from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.48 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_r_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_t

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.49 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_s_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_f

Description:

Female employment in other service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.50 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_s_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_m

Description:

Male employment in other service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.51 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_s_t

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_t

Description:

Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.7.7.52 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_bes

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes

Description:

Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a

specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.53 Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_gov

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov

Description:

Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.54 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_hes

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes

Description:

Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.55 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_pnp

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp

Description:

Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.56 All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_total

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total

Description:

All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.57 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_bes_f

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_f

Description:

Female R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.58 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_bes_t

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_t

Description:

Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing

indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.59 Total R&D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_gov_f

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_f

Description:

Female R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.60 Total R&D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_gov_t

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_t

Description:

Total R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.61 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_hes_f

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_f

Description:

Female R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.62 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_hes_t

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_t

Description:

Total R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.63 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_pnp_f

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_f

Description:

Female R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit

include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.64 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_pnp_t

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_t

Description:

Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.65 Total R&D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_total_f

Original tag: eu_prd_total_f

Description:

Female R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.7.66 Total R&D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_total_t

Original tag: eu_prd_total_t

Description:

Total R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.7.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion

This category describes the share of the population living in or at risk of poverty.

2.7.8.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_povrisk_pc

Original tag: eu_povrisk_pc

Description:

Percentage of total population at-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS 2 regions. The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

2.7.8.2 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_lwoin_pc

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc

Description:
Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.7.8.3 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60

Description:
Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population aged less than 60. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.7.8.4 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_matdep_pc

Original tag: eu_matdep_pc

Description:
Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: they cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, ix) a telephone.

2.7.8.5 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_povr_pc

Original tag: eu_povr_pc

Description:
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS 2 regions, percentage of total population. Persons who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.7.9 Digital Society and Economy

This category includes variables related to internet use and the use of the internet for economic purposes, such as purchases or banking.

2.7.9.1 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_b3_12

Original tag: eu_igs_b3_12

Description:
Percentage of individuals whose last online purchase between 3 and 12 months ago. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.2 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_bfeu

Original tag: eu_igs_bfeu

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have made online purchases from sellers in other EU countries. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.3 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_bhols

Original tag: eu_igs_bhols

Description:

Percentage of individuals who purchased travel and holiday accommodation online. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.4 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_blt12

Original tag: eu_igs_blt12

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.5 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_bumt12x

Original tag: eu_igs_bumt12x

Description:

Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.6 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_buy3

Original tag: eu_igs_buy3

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are

collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.7 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_is_bacc

Original tag: eu_is_bacc

Description:

Percentage of households with broadband internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.8 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_never

Original tag: eu_iu_never

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.9 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_govform

Original tag: eu_iu_govform

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.10 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_govint

Original tag: eu_iu_govint

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to submit forms to authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.11 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_is_iacc

Original tag: eu_is_iacc

Description:

Percentage of households with internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.12 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_ohw

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.13 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_ohw3

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw3

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.14 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iday

Original tag: eu_iu_iday

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet on a daily basis. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.15 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_ilt12

Original tag: eu_iu_ilt12

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey

comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.16 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iu3

Original tag: eu_iu_iu3

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.17 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iubk

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet banking. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.18 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iucpp

Original tag: eu_iu_iucpp

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet for civic and political participation. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.19 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iuse

Original tag: eu_iu_iuse

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet at least once a week. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.20 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iusell

Original tag: eu_iu_iusell

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to sell goods or services. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.21 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iusnet

Original tag: eu_iu_iusnet

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to participate in social networks. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.9.22 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iux

Original tag: eu_iu_iux

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used the internet. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.7.10 Labour Market Statistics

This category includes variables about employment and unemployment rates, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.7.10.1 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ft_f

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_f

Description:

Full-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.2 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ft_m

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_m

Description:

Full-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and

Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.3 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ft_t

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_t

Description:

Total full-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.4 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_pt_f

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_f

Description:

Part-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.5 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_pt_m

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_m

Description:

Part-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.6 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_pt_t

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_t

Description:

Total part-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.7 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_1524f

Original tag: eu_emp_1524f

Description:

Employment rate for women between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.8 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_1524m

Original tag: eu_emp_1524m

Description:

Employment rate for men between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member

States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.9 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_1524t

Original tag: eu_emp_1524t

Description:

Total employment rate between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.10 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2064f

Original tag: eu_emp_2064f

Description:

Employment rate for women between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.11 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2064m

Original tag: eu_emp_2064m

Description:

Employment rate for men between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.12 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2064t

Original tag: eu_emp_2064t

Description:

Total employment rate between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.13 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2534f

Original tag: eu_emp_2534f

Description:

Employment rate for women between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.14 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2534m

Original tag: eu_emp_2534m

Description:

Employment rate for men between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member

States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.15 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2534t

Original tag: eu_emp_2534t

Description:

Total employment rate between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.16 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge25f

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25f

Description:

Employment rate for women 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.17 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge25m

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25m

Description:

Employment rate for men 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.18 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge25t

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25t

Description:

Total employment rate for 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.19 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge65f

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65f

Description:

Employment rate for women 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.20 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge65m

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65m

Description:

Employment rate for men 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member

States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.21 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge65t

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65t

Description:

Total employment rate for 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.22 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_a

Original tag: eu_emp_a

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.23 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_be

Original tag: eu_emp_be

Description:

Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.24 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_f

Original tag: eu_emp_f

Description:

Employment in construction, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.25 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_gi

Original tag: eu_emp_gi

Description:

Employment in wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.26 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_j

Original tag: eu_emp_j

Description:

Employment in information and communication, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.27 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_k

Original tag: eu_emp_k

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.28 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_l

Original tag: eu_emp_l

Description:

Employment in real estate activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.29 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_m_n

Original tag: eu_emp_m_n

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.30 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_oq

Original tag: eu_emp_oq

Description:

Employment in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.31 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ru

Original tag: eu_emp_ru

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey

characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.32 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_total

Original tag: eu_emp_total

Description:

Employment in total - all NACE activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.7.10.33 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_ltu_pc_act

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_act

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of active population. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.34 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_ltu_pc_une

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_une

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of unemployment. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.35 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_ltu_ths

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths

Description:

Long-term unemployment in thousands. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.36 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1524f

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524f

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the

United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.37 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1524m

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524m

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.38 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1524t

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524t

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.39 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1574f

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574f

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.40 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1574m

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574m

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.41 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1574t

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574t

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The

definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.42 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_2064f

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064f

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.43 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_2064m

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064m

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.44 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_2064t

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064t

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.45 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge15f

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15f

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.46 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge15m

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15m

Description:

Unemployment rate for men aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.47 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge15t

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15t

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.48 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge25f

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25f

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.49 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge25m

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25m

Description:

Unemployment rate for men aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.10.50 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge25t

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25t

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.7.11 Economy

This category provides information on household incomes and GDP.

2.7.11.1 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b5n_eur_hab

Original tag: eu_b5n_eur_hab

Description:

Income of households (balance), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.2 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b5n_mio_eur

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_eur

Description:

Income of households (balance), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.3 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b5n_mio_nac

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_nac

Description:

Income of households (balance), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.4 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b5n_mio_pps

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_pps

Description:

Income of households (balance), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.5 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b6n_eur_hab

Original tag: eu_b6n_eur_hab

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.6 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b6n_mio_eur

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_eur

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.7 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b6n_mio_nac

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_nac

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in

cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.8 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b6n_mio_pps

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_pps

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.9 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b7n_mio_eur

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_eur

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.7.11.10 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b7n_mio_nac

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_nac

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.7.11.11 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mio_eur

Original tag: eu_mio_eur

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million euro. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.7.11.12 Regional gross domestic product (million PPS) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_mio_pps)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_gdp_mio_pps

Original tag: eu_gdp_mio_pps

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million PPS (purchasing power standards). GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant

in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.7.11.13 Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_pps_hab)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_gdp_pps_hab

Original tag: eu_gdp_pps_hab

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) per inhabitant. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.7.11.14 Regional gross domestic product. PPS per inhabitant in percentage of EU27 (eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020

Original tag: eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) per inhabitant, as percent of EU27 (from 2020) average. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.7.11.15 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_dinc_pps_hab

Original tag: eu_dinc_pps_hab

Description:

Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. The data for NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 regions has been calculated by computing a mean of the NUTS 2 values within each region.

2.7.11.16 Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_pinc_pps_hab)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_pinc_pps_hab

Original tag: eu_pinc_pps_hab

Description:

Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.7.11.17 Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices (eu_rgva_pch_pre)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rgva_pch_pre

Original tag: eu_rgva_pch_pre

Description:

Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions, percentage change on previous year. GVA is an indicator of the economic activity of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Several years ago Eurostat has started to collect real growth rates of regional GVA at NUTS level 2 from those Member States which calculate this already. The indicator is part of the ESA 2010 data transmission programme, but the transmission will be obligatory only as from the end of 2017.

2.7.12 Tourism

This category includes information about avaliable hotel beds as well as the number of days spent in tourist accomodation.

2.7.12.1 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nstour_bedpl

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_bedpl

Description:

Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other. The number of bed-places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double beds are counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed-places if the actual number of bed-places is not known.

2.7.12.2 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nstour_estbl

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_estbl

Description:

Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise. The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

2.7.12.3 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_bedpl

Original tag: eu_tour_bedpl

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar. The occupancy rate of bed-places in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of overnight stays by the number of the bed-places on offer (excluding extra beds) and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.7.12.4 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_bedrm

Original tag: eu_tour_bedrm

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar. The net occupancy rate of bedrooms in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period (i.e. the sum of the bedrooms in use per day) by the total number of bedrooms available for the reference period (i.e. the sum of bedrooms available per day). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.7.12.5 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nscamp

Original tag: eu_tour_nscamp

Description:

Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different

from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.7.12.6 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nshotel

Original tag: eu_tour_nshotel

Description:

Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.7.12.7 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nssa

Original tag: eu_tour_nssa

Description:

Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.7.12.8 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nstour

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour

Description:

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.7.13 Transport

This category provides information on the means of transportation used as well as available vehicles and the road infrastructure.

2.7.13.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rac_inj

Original tag: eu_rac_inj

Description:

Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides. Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured. An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

2.7.13.2 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rac_kil

Original tag: eu_rac_kil

Description:

Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides. A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

2.7.13.3 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_atf_frm_ld

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail loaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.4 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_atf_frm_ld_nld

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nld

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.5 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_atf_frm_nld

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_nld

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.6 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtp_pas_crd

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.7 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (arrival) in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.8 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep

Description:
Air transport of passengers carried (departures), in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.9 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtf_fr_ld

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld

Description:
Maritime transport of freight loaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.10 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld

Description:
Maritime transport of freight loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.11 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtf_fr_nld

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_nld

Description:
Maritime transport of freight unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.12 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtp_pas

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas

Description:
Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.13 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtp_pas_demb

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_demb

Description:
Maritime transport of passengers disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.14 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mtp_pas_emb

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_emb

Description:
Maritime transport of passengers embarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.7.13.15 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_cnl

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.7.13.16 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_mway

Original tag: eu_troad_mway

Description:

Motorway / freeway – road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: i) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for traffic in two directions, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; ii) has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; and iii) is especially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

2.7.13.17 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rd_oth

Original tag: eu_troad_rd_oth

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.7.13.18 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_riv

Original tag: eu_troad_riv

Description:

Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.7.13.19 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rl

Original tag: eu_troad_rl

Description:

Railway line – line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles. Line of communication is an area equipped for the performance of rail transport.

2.7.13.20 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rl_elc

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_elc

Description:

Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.7.13.21 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rl_tge2

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_tge2

Description:

Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.7.13.22 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_bus_tot

Original tag: eu_vs_bus_tot

Description:

Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses. Motor coach is passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers. Bus is defined as passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers. Trolleybus is passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne. This term covers vehicles which may be used either as trolleybuses or as buses, if they have a motor independent of the main electric power supply.

2.7.13.23 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_car

Original tag: eu_vs_car

Description:

Total number of passenger cars. Passenger car is a road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Included are: passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes. Excluded are light goods road vehicles, as well as motor-coaches and buses, and mini-buses/mini-coaches. "Passenger car" includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.7.13.24 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_lor

Original tag: eu_vs_lor

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.7.13.25 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_moto

Original tag: eu_vs_moto

Description:

Total number of motorcycles. Motorcycle is defined as two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

2.7.13.26 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_spe

Original tag: eu_vs_spe

Description:

Total number of special vehicles. Special purpose road motor vehicle is road motor vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, other special purpose road motor vehicles.

2.7.13.27 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_tot_x_tm

Original tag: eu_vs_tot_x_tm

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.7.13.28 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_trc

Original tag: eu_vs_trc

Description:

Total number of road tractors. Road tractor is road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Agricultural tractors are excluded.

2.7.13.29 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_trl_strl

Original tag: eu_vs_trl_strl

Description:

Total number of trailers and semi-trailers. Trailer is goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. This category excludes agricultural trailers and caravans. Semi-trailer describes goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its loaded weight rests on a road tractor.

2.7.13.30 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_utl

Original tag: eu_vs_utl

Description:

Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.8 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 1)

Dataset tag: qog_eureg_wide1

Description: The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of more than 300 variables covering three levels of European regions - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS0 (country), NUTS1(major socio-economic regions) and NUTS2 (basic regions for the application of regional policies).

The QoG Regional Data is presented in three different forms available in separate datasets. The variable are the same across all three dataset besides a varying suffix (_nuts0, _nuts1, _nuts2) indication which NUTS level is represented. All datasets are available in time-series format. The first one (The QoG Regional Data - Long Form) is a dataset where data is presented in the long form. The list of units of analysis contains regions of all NUTS levels.
Two other datasets are presented in the wide form for multilevel analysis. In the second dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS1) includes NUTS1 level as the unit of analysis and variables represent the values for this level and corresponding lower level – NUTS0. As an example, in this dataset the data is presented only for East Sweden(Ostra Sverige SE1), as a unit of analysis and has values for lower levels of this region - Sweden (SE).
In the third dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS2) the unit of analysis is NUTS2 level regions and variables provide values as for every unit of analysis, as well as for corresponding lower NUTS levels: NUTS1 and NUTS0. One example of unit of analysis in this dataset is Stockholm (SE11) and data for every variable will be for Stockholm, as well as for lower level regions - East Sweden (Ostra Sverige SE1) and Sweden (SE).

Dataset citation: Charron, Nicholas, Stefan Dahlberg, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2020. The Quality of Government EU Regional Dataset, version Nov20. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/eu-regional-dataset`

2.8.1 Identification

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.8.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Description:
NUTS code of region. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.

2.8.1.2 Name of the region (region_name)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_region_name

Original tag: region_name

Description:
Name of the region in the language of the country.

2.8.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_year

Original tag: year

Description:
Year of observation

2.8.1.4 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Description:
Code of NUTS0 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for

Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 0: country level.

2.8.1.5 Code of NUTS1 level region (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_nuts1

Original tag: nuts1

Description:

Code of NUTS1 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

2.8.1.6 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_nuts_level

Original tag: NA

Description:

To what level of NUTS belong observation. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.
(0) Country level
(1) Major socio-economic regions
(2) Basic regions for the application of regional policies

2.8.2 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

2.8.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_contr_nuts0

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts0

Description:

Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.8.2.2 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_contr_nuts1

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts1

Description:

Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.8.2.3 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_cvalue_nuts0

Original tag: cri_cvalue_nuts0

Description:

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.8.2.4 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_cvalue_nuts1

Original tag: cri_cvalue_nuts1

Description:

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.8.2.5 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_singleb_nuts0

Original tag: cri_singleb_nuts0

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.8.2.6 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_singleb_nuts1

Original tag: cri_singleb_nuts1

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.8.2.7 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_nocall_nuts0

Original tag: cri_nocall_nuts0

Description:

Share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag. Contract is considered to have "no call for tender" red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which "no call for tender publication" is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

2.8.2.8 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_nocall_nuts1

Original tag: cri_nocall_nuts1

Description:

Share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag. Contract is considered to have "no call for tender" red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which "no call for tender publication" is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

2.8.2.9 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_nonopen_nuts0

Original tag: cri_nonopen_nuts0

Description:

Share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the "Non-open procedure details" sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

2.8.2.10 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_nonopen_nuts1

Original tag: cri_nonopen_nuts1

Description:

Share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the "Non-open procedure details" sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

2.8.2.11 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_taxhav_nuts0

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts0

Description:

Share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag. Contract has "tax haven" red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

2.8.2.12 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_taxhav_nuts1

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts1

Description:

Share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag. Contract has "tax haven" red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

2.8.2.13 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_score_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts0

Description:

Final score of European Quality Index (centered around WGI), all units. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.8.2.14 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_score_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts1

Description:
Final score of European Quality Index (centered around WGI), all units. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.8.2.15 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zquality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts0

Description:
EQI quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into 'quality pillar'.

2.8.2.16 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zquality_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts1

Description:
EQI quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into 'quality pillar'.

2.8.2.17 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Description:
EQI impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into 'impartiality pillar'.

2.8.2.18 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts1

Description:
EQI impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into 'impartiality pillar'.

2.8.2.19 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Description:
EQI corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

2.8.2.20 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zcorruption_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts1

Description:
EQI corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the

individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

2.8.2.21 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptper_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zcorruptper_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptper_nuts1

Description:
EQI corruption perceptions index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.8.2.22 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts1

Description:
EQI corruption experiences index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.8.2.23 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0

Description:
EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.8.2.24 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_eqi_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_norm_eqi_nuts1

Description:
EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.8.2.25 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_qual_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_qual_nuts0

Description:
Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.2.26 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_qual_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_norm_qual_nuts1

Description:
Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.2.27 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_impart_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_impart_nuts0

Description:
Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.2.28 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_impart_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_norm_impart_nuts1

Description:
Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.2.29 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0

Description:
Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.2.30 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts1

Description:
Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.2.31 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100)(2017) (eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts1

Description:
Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar), min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.2.32 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) (2017) (eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts1

Description:
Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.8.3 Demographics

This category includes variables describing the demographic characteristics of a population, such as its size, life-expectancy, fertility rates and death rates.

2.8.3.1 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cri_bur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_cri_bur_nuts0

Description:
Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises. Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.

2.8.3.2 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cri_bur_nuts1

Original tag: eu_cri_bur_nuts1

Description:
Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises. Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.

2.8.3.3 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cri_inthom_nuts0

Original tag: eu_cri_inthom_nuts0

Description:
Reported number of cases of intentional homicide. It is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. The counting unit for homicide is normally the victim (rather than the case).

2.8.3.4 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cri_inthom_nuts1

Original tag: eu_cri_inthom_nuts1

Description:
Reported number of cases of intentional homicide. It is defined as intentional killing of a person, including

murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. The counting unit for homicide is normally the victim (rather than the case).

2.8.3.5 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cri_rob_nuts0

Original tag: eu_cri_rob_nuts0

Description:

Reported number of cases of robbery. Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime (see above). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.

2.8.3.6 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cri_rob_nuts1

Original tag: eu_cri_rob_nuts1

Description:

Reported number of cases of robbery. Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime (see above). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.

2.8.3.7 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_agemoth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth_nuts0

Description:

Proportion of live births outside marriage. A live birth outside marriage is defined as a live birth where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

2.8.3.8 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Description:

Total fertility rate. It is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates, that have been measured in a given year.

2.8.3.9 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Original tag: eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Description:

Mean age of women at childbirth. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their children are born.

2.8.3.10 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu_totferrt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_totferrt_nuts0

Original tag: eu_totferrt_nuts0

Description:

Mean age of women at birth of first child. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their first children are born.

2.8.3.11 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_totalf_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_totalf_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of females, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.12 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_totalm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_totalm_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of males, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.13 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_totalt_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_totalt_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.14 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y1f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y1f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.15 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y1m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y1m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.16 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y1t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y1t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.17 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y20f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y20f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.18 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y20m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y20m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.19 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y20t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y20t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.20 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y50f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y50f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.21 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y50m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y50m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.22 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y50t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y50t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths, total at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.23 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y70f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y70f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.24 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y70m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y70m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.25 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_death_y70t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y70t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths, total at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.8.3.26 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Description:
Female population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.8.3.27 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts1

Description:
Female population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.8.3.28 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Description:

Male population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.8.3.29 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts1

Description:

Male population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.8.3.30 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Description:

Total population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.8.3.31 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts1

Description:

Total population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.8.3.32 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d3area_lat_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d3area_lat_nuts0

Description:
Total land area of a region as square kilometer. Total Land Area (TLA) is defined as total surface area excluding lakes, rivers, transitional and coastal waters. Mountainous regions, glaciers, forests, wetlands and other temporarily or permanently uninhabitable regions are included in TLA.

2.8.3.33 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d3area_lat_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d3area_lat_nuts1

Description:
Total land area of a region as square kilometer. Total Land Area (TLA) is defined as total surface area excluding lakes, rivers, transitional and coastal waters. Mountainous regions, glaciers, forests, wetlands and other temporarily or permanently uninhabitable regions are included in TLA.

2.8.3.34 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d3area_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d3area_t_nuts0

Description:
Total surface area of a region as square kilometer. Total Surface Area (TSA) is defined as the area of any given statistical area and includes land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers etc.). The sub-national areas (e.g. LAU and NUTS areas) defined by statistical and/or administrative boundaries are the building blocks for calculating both concepts. By definition Total Surface Area does not cover areas that are not statistical areas.

2.8.3.35 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d3area_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d3area_t_nuts1

Description:
Total surface area of a region as square kilometer. Total Surface Area (TSA) is defined as the area of any given statistical area and includes land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers etc.). The sub-national areas (e.g. LAU and NUTS areas) defined by statistical and/or administrative boundaries are the building blocks for calculating both concepts. By definition Total Surface Area does not cover areas that are not statistical areas.

2.8.3.36 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_per_km2_nuts0

Original tag: eu_per_km2_nuts0

Description:
Average population density per square km. Population density is the ratio of the (annual average) population of a region to the (land) area of the region; total area (including inland waters) is used when land area is not available.

2.8.3.37 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_per_km2_nuts1

Original tag: eu_per_km2_nuts1

Description:
Average population density per square km. Population density is the ratio of the (annual average) population of a region to the (land) area of the region; total area (including inland waters) is used when land area is not available.

2.8.3.38 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts0

Description:
Total fertility rate. It is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.

2.8.3.39 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_total_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts1

Description:
Total fertility rate. It is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.

2.8.3.40 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 15. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 15 to the average female population of age 15.

2.8.3.41 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y15_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts1

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 15. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 15 to the average female population of age 15.

2.8.3.42 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 30. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 30 to the average female population of age 30.

2.8.3.43 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y30_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts1

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 30. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 30 to the average female population of age 30.

2.8.3.44 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 35. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 35 to the average female population of age 35.

2.8.3.45 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y35_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts1

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 35. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 35 to the average female population of age 35.

2.8.3.46 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.8.3.47 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mlifexp_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_f_nuts1

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.8.3.48 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years

still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.8.3.49 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mlifexp_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_m_nuts1

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.8.3.50 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.8.3.51 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mlifexp_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_t_nuts1

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.8.3.52 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cnmigratrt_nuts1

Original tag: eu_cnmigratrt_nuts1

Description:

Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment. Net migration including statistical adjustments the ratio of the net migration including statistical adjustment during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. The crude rate of net migration is equal to the difference between the crude rate of population change and the crude rate of natural change (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). It is calculated in this way because immigration or emigration flows are either not available or the figures are not reliable.

2.8.3.53 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_growrt_nuts1

Original tag: eu_growrt_nuts1

Description:

Crude rate of total population change. It is the ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

2.8.3.54 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_natgrowrt_nuts1

Original tag: eu_natgrowrt_nuts1

Description:

Crude rate of natural change. It is the ratio of natural change over a period to the average population of the area in question during that period. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

2.8.4 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as educational attainment, the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes.

2.8.4.1 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than

primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.2 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.3 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.4 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.5 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.6 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.7 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.8 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.9 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.10 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.11 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.12 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.13 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.14 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education,

bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.15 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.16 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.17 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.18 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.19 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.20 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.21 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.22 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.23 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.24 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.8.4.25 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.26 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.27 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED

2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.28 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.29 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.30 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.8.4.31 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.32 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.33 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.34 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.35 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.36 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.8.4.37 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eduleave_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eduleave_f_nuts0

Description:

Female early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.38 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eduleave_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_eduleave_f_nuts1

Description:

Female early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.39 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eduleave_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eduleave_m_nuts0

Description:

Male early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.40 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eduleave_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_eduleave_m_nuts1

Description:

Male early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.41 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eduleave_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eduleave_t_nuts0

Description:

Early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.42 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eduleave_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_eduleave_t_nuts1

Description:

Early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.43 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0

Description:

15-24 year old females neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.44 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_neet_y1524f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524f_nuts1

Description:

15-24 year old females neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.45 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0

Description:

15-24 year old males neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15

to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.46 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_neet_y1524m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524m_nuts1

Description:

15-24 year old males neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.47 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0

Description:

15-24 year old population neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.48 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_neet_y1524t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524t_nuts1

Description:

15-24 year old population neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.8.4.49 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, total duration since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.50 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_durtotal_nuts1

Original tag: eu_empl_durtotal_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, total duration since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.51 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, over 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.52 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts1

Original tag: eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, over 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.53 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_dury13_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_dury13_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, 1 to 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.54 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_dury13_nuts1

Original tag: eu_empl_dury13_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, 1 to 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.55 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edled02_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edled02_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.56 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edled02_nuts1

Original tag: eu_empl_edled02_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.57 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edled34_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edled34_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). The indicator is defined as the

percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.58 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edled34_nuts1

Original tag: eu_empl_edled34_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.59 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edled58_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edled58_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.60 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edled58_nuts1

Original tag: eu_empl_edled58_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.61 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years for all education levels. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.62 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_empl_edltotal_nuts1

Original tag: eu_empl_edltotal_nuts1

Description:

Total employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years for all education levels. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.8.4.63 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts0

Description:

Participation rate in primary and lower secondary education (levels 1-2). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate refers to levels 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED1-2).

2.8.4.64 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred12_nuts1

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts1

Description:
Participation rate in primary and lower secondary education (levels 1-2). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate refers to levels 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED1-2).

2.8.4.65 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred58_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts0

Description:
Participation rate in tertiary education (level 5-8). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education').

2.8.4.66 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred58_nuts1

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts1

Description:
Participation rate in tertiary education (level 5-8). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education').

2.8.4.67 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epry2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epry2564f_nuts0

Description:
Female participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.8.4.68 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epry2564f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_epry2564f_nuts1

Description:
Female participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.8.4.69 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epry2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epry2564m_nuts0

Description:

Male participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.8.4.70 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epry2564m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_epry2564m_nuts1

Description:

Male participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.8.4.71 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epry2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epry2564t_nuts0

Description:

Participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.8.4.72 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epry2564t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_epry2564t_nuts1

Description:

Participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and

organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.8.5 Environment

This category includes indicators related to temperature and municipal waste.

2.8.5.1 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste disposal, incineration in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.2 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts1

Original tag: eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts1

Description:

Municipal waste disposal, incineration in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.3 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasgen_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasgen_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.4 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasgen_nuts1

Original tag: eu_env_wasgen_nuts1

Description:

Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.5 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste energy recovery in thousand tonnes. Energy recovery is defined as the incineration that fulfils the energy efficiency criteria laid down in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Annex II (recovery operation R1). Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists

of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.6 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts1

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts1

Description:

Municipal waste energy recovery in thousand tonnes. Energy recovery is defined as the incineration that fulfils the energy efficiency criteria laid down in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Annex II (recovery operation R1). Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.7 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes. Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.8 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts1

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts1

Description:

Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes. Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.8.5.9 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Description:

Number of cooling degree days (CDD). Cooling degree day (CDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the cooling (air-conditioning) requirements of buildings. CDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded CDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.8.5.10 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_cdd_nuts1

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts1

Description:

Number of cooling degree days (CDD). Cooling degree day (CDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the cooling (air-conditioning) requirements of buildings. CDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded CDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.8.5.11 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Description:

Number of heating degree days (HDD). Heating degree day (HDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the heating energy requirements of buildings. HDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded HDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.8.5.12 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_hdd_nuts1

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts1

Description:

Number of heating degree days (HDD). Heating degree day (HDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the heating energy requirements of buildings. HDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded HDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.8.6 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about the prevalence of infectious diseases, and indicators such as birth rate, death rate, life expectancy. It also provides information on the capacity of the health care system, such as the number of hospital beds available.

2.8.6.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_cs_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_f_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.4 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_cs_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_m_nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.5 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.6 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_cs_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_t_nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.7 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.8 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.9 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.10 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.11 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.12 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.13 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.14 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.15 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.16 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.17 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.18 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.19 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_np_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_np_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.20 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_np_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_np_f_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.21 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_np_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_np_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury".

Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.22 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_np_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_np_m_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.23 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_np_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_np_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.24 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_np_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_np_t_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.25 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.26 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ns_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_f_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.27 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information

derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.28 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ns_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_m_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.29 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.30 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_ns_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_t_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.31 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.32 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_pr_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_pr_f_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.33 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_sh_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu__hea__sh__f__nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.34 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu__hea__sh__f__nuts1)

Long tag: qog__eureg__wide1__eu__hea__sh__f__nuts1

Original tag: eu__hea__sh__f__nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.35 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu__hea__sh__m__nuts0)

Long tag: qog__eureg__wide1__eu__hea__sh__m__nuts0

Original tag: eu__hea__sh__m__nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.36 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu__hea__sh__m__nuts1)

Long tag: qog__eureg__wide1__eu__hea__sh__m__nuts1

Original tag: eu__hea__sh__m__nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.37 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu__hea__sh__t__nuts0)

Long tag: qog__eureg__wide1__eu__hea__sh__t__nuts0

Original tag: eu__hea__sh__t__nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.38 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu__hea__sh__t__nuts1)

Long tag: qog__eureg__wide1__eu__hea__sh__t__nuts1

Original tag: eu__hea__sh__t__nuts1

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.39 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu__hea__tox__f__nuts0)

Long tag: qog__eureg__wide1__eu__hea__tox__f__nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.40 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_tox_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_f_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.41 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.42 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_tox_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_m_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.43 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.44 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_tox_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_t_nuts1

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.8.6.45 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bed_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bed_nuts0

Description:

Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.46 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bed_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_bed_nuts1

Description:

Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.47 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.48 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedcur_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_bedcur_nuts1

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.49 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0

Description:

Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.50 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedlt_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_bedlt_nuts1

Description:

Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.51 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0

Description:

Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.52 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedoth_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_bedoth_nuts1

Description:

Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.53 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.54 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts1

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.55 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0

Description:
Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.56 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_bedreh_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_bedreh_nuts1

Description:
Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.8.6.57 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Description:
Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.58 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_dent_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts1

Description:
Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.59 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0

Description:
Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.60 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_mdoc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_mdoc_nuts1

Description:
Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.61 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_nurs_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_nurs_nuts0

Description:
Nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.62 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_nurs_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_nurs_nuts1

Description:
Nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.63 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Description:
Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.64 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_pharm_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts1

Description:
Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.65 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Description:

Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.6.66 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_phys_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts1

Description:

Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.8.7 Science and Technology

This category provides information on employment rates in different sectors, for the total population as well as subgroups.

2.8.7.1 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.2 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.3 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or

family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.4 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.5 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.6 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.7 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.8 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_c_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15

or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.9 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.10 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_c_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.11 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.12 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_c_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.13 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.14 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.15 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.16 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.17 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.18 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.19 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.20 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_df_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.21 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.22 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_df_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.23 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.24 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_df_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.25 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.26 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.27 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.28 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.29 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.30 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.31 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.32 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.33 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.34 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.35 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.36 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.37 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in information and communication, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.38 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_j_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in information and communication, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.39 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in information and communication, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.40 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_j_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in information and communication, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.41 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.42 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_j_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.43 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.44 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_k_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_f_nuts1

Description:
Female employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.45 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0

Description:
Male employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.46 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_k_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_m_nuts1

Description:
Male employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.47 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0

Description:
Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.48 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_k_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_t_nuts1

Description:
Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.49 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0

Description:
Female employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come

from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.50 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.51 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.52 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.53 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.54 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work

but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.55 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.56 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.57 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.58 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.59 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes

anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.60 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.61 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.62 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_m_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.63 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.64 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_m_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.65 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.66 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_m_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.67 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.68 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_n_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.69 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.70 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_n_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.71 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.72 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_n_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.73 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.74 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.75 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.76 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.77 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.78 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.79 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in education, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.80 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_p_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_f_nuts1

Description:
Female employment in education, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.81 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0

Description:
Male employment in education, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.82 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_p_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_m_nuts1

Description:
Male employment in education, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.83 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0

Description:
Employment in education, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.84 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_p_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_t_nuts1

Description:
Employment in education, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.85 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0

Description:
Female employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total female employment.

Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.86 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_q_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.87 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.88 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_q_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.89 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.90 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_q_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work

but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.91 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.92 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_r_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.93 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.94 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_r_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.95 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15

or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.96 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_r_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.97 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in other service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.98 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_s_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_f_nuts1

Description:

Female employment in other service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.99 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in other service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.100 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_s_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_m_nuts1

Description:

Male employment in other service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.101 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.102 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emtk_s_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_t_nuts1

Description:

Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.8.7.103 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Description:

Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.104 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts1

Description:

Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.105 Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Description:

Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.106 Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts1

Description:

Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.107 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Description:

Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.108 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts1

Description:

Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.109 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Description:

Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.110 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts1

Description:

Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.111 All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Description:

All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.112 All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_total_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts1

Description:

All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.113 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0

Description:
Female R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.114 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_bes_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_f_nuts1

Description:
Female R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.115 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0

Description:
Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.116 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_bes_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_t_nuts1

Description:
Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.117 Total R&D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0

Description:
Female R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.118 Total R&D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_gov_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_f_nuts1

Description:

Female R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.119 Total R&D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0

Description:

Total R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.120 Total R&D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_gov_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_t_nuts1

Description:

Total R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.121 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0

Description:

Female R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.122 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_hes_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_f_nuts1

Description:

Female R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.123 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0

Description:

Total R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.124 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_hes_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_t_nuts1

Description:

Total R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.125 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0

Description:

Female R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.126 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts1

Description:

Female R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.127 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0

Description:

Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D

expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.128 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts1

Description:

Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.129 Total R&D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_total_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_total_f_nuts0

Description:

Female R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.130 Total R&D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_total_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_total_f_nuts1

Description:

Female R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.131 Total R&D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_total_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_total_t_nuts0

Description:

Total R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.7.132 Total R&D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_prd_total_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_prd_total_t_nuts1

Description:

Total R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities

(such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.8.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion

This category describes the share of the population living in or at risk of poverty.

2.8.8.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of total population at-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS 2 regions. The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

2.8.8.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_povrisk_pc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_povrisk_pc_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of total population at-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS 2 regions. The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

2.8.8.3 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0

Description:

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.8.8.4 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0

Description:

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population aged less than 60. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.8.8.5 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts1

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts1

Description:

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population aged less than 60. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.8.8.6 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_matdep_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_matdep_pc_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained

by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: they cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, ix) a telephone.

2.8.8.7 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_matdep_pc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_matdep_pc_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: they cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, ix) a telephone.

2.8.8.8 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_povr_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_povr_pc_nuts0

Description:

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS 2 regions, percentage of total population. Persons who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.8.8.9 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_povr_pc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_povr_pc_nuts1

Description:

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS 2 regions, percentage of total population. Persons who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.8.9 Digital Society and Economy

This category includes variables related to internet use and the use of the internet for economic purposes, such as purchases or banking.

2.8.9.1 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals whose last online purchase between 3 and 12 months ago. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private

households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.2 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_b3_12_nuts1

Original tag: eu_igs_b3_12_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals whose last online purchase between 3 and 12 months ago. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.3 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have made online purchases from sellers in other EU countries. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.4 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_bfeu_nuts1

Original tag: eu_igs_bfeu_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have made online purchases from sellers in other EU countries. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.5 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_bhols_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_bhols_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who purchased travel and holiday accommodation online. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several

countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.6 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_bhols_nuts1

Original tag: eu_igs_bhols_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who purchased travel and holiday accommodation online. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.7 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_blt12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_blt12_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.8 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_blt12_nuts1

Original tag: eu_igs_blt12_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.9 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.10 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts1

Original tag: eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.11 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_buy3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_buy3_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.12 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_igs_buy3_nuts1

Original tag: eu_igs_buy3_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.13 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_is_bacc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_is_bacc_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of households with broadband internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.14 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_is_bacc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_is_bacc_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of households with broadband internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at

household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.15 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_never_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_never_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.16 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_never_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_never_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.17 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_govform_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_govform_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.18 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_govform_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_govform_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.19 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_govint_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_govint_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to submit forms to authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.20 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_govint_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_govint_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to submit forms to authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.21 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_is_iacc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_is_iacc_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of households with internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.22 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_is_iacc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_is_iacc_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of households with internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.23 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_ohw_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work. Data given in this domain are

collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.24 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_ohw_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.25 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.26 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_ohw3_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw3_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.27 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet on a daily basis. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15

years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.28 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iday_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet on a daily basis. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.29 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.30 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_ilt12_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_ilt12_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.31 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iu3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iu3_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.32 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iu3_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iu3_nuts1

Description:
Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.33 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of individuals using the internet banking. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.34 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iubk_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts1

Description:
Percentage of individuals using the internet banking. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.35 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of individuals using the internet for civic and political participation. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.36 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iucpp_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iucpp_nuts1

Description:
Percentage of individuals using the internet for civic and political participation. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.37 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iuse_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iuse_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet at least once a week. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.38 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iuse_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iuse_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet at least once a week. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.39 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iusell_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iusell_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to sell goods or services. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.40 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iusell_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iusell_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to sell goods or services. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.41 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to participate in social networks. Data given in this domain are

collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.42 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iusnet_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iusnet_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to participate in social networks. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.43 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used the internet. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.9.44 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iux_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts1

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used the internet. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.8.10 Labour Market Statistics

This category includes variables about employment and unemployment rates, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.8.10.1 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0

Description:

Full-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.2 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ft_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_f_nuts1

Description:

Full-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.3 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0

Description:

Full-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.4 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ft_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_m_nuts1

Description:

Full-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.5 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0

Description:

Total full-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.6 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ft_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_t_nuts1

Description:

Total full-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.7 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0

Description:

Part-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.8 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_pt_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_f_nuts1

Description:

Part-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.9 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0

Description:

Part-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.10 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_pt_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_m_nuts1

Description:

Part-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.11 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0

Description:

Total part-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.12 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_pt_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_t_nuts1

Description:

Total part-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.13 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_1524f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_1524f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.14 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_1524f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_1524f_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for women between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.15 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_1524m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_1524m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.16 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_1524m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_1524m_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for men between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.17 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_1524t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_1524t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.18 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_1524t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_1524t_nuts1

Description:

Total employment rate between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.19 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2064f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2064f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.20 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2064f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_2064f_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for women between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.21 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2064m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2064m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.22 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2064m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_2064m_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for men between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.23 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2064t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2064t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.24 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2064t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_2064t_nuts1

Description:

Total employment rate between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.25 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2534f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2534f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.26 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2534f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_2534f_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for women between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.27 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2534m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2534m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.28 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2534m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_2534m_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for men between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.29 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2534t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2534t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.30 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_2534t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_2534t_nuts1

Description:

Total employment rate between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.31 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.32 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge25f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25f_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for women 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.33 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.34 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge25m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25m_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for men 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.35 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate for 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.36 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge25t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25t_nuts1

Description:

Total employment rate for 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.37 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.38 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge65f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65f_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for women 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.39 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.40 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge65m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65m_nuts1

Description:

Employment rate for men 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.41 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate for 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.42 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ge65t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65t_nuts1

Description:

Total employment rate for 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.43 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_a_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_a_nuts0

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.44 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_a_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_a_nuts1

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.45 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_be_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_be_nuts0

Description:

Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.46 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_be_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_be_nuts1

Description:

Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.47 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts0

Description:

Employment in construction, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.48 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts1

Description:

Employment in construction, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.49 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_gi_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_gi_nuts0

Description:

Employment in wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA

and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.50 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_gi_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_gi_nuts1

Description:

Employment in wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.51 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_j_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_j_nuts0

Description:

Employment in information and communication, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.52 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_j_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_j_nuts1

Description:

Employment in information and communication, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.53 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_k_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_k_nuts0

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.54 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_k_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_k_nuts1

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.55 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_l_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_l_nuts0

Description:

Employment in real estate activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.56 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_l_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_l_nuts1

Description:

Employment in real estate activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.57 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_m_n_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_m_n_nuts0

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.58 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_m_n_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_m_n_nuts1

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.59 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_oq_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_oq_nuts0

Description:

Employment in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.60 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_oq_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_oq_nuts1

Description:

Employment in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a

quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.61 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ru_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ru_nuts0

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.62 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_ru_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_ru_nuts1

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.63 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_total_nuts0

Description:

Employment in total - all NACE activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.64 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_total_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_total_nuts1

Description:

Employment in total - all NACE activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.8.10.65 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of active population. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.66 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts1

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts1

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of active population. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.67 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of unemployment. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.68 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts1

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts1

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of unemployment. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.69 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Description:

Long-term unemployment in thousands. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.70 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_ths_nuts1

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts1

Description:

Long-term unemployment in thousands. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This

is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.71 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.72 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1524f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524f_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.73 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.74 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1524m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524m_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.75 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The

definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.76 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1524t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524t_nuts1

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.77 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.78 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1574f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574f_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.79 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.80 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1574m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574m_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.81 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.82 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_1574t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574t_nuts1

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.83 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.84 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_2064f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064f_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.85 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.86 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_2064m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064m_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.87 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.88 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_2064t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064t_nuts1

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.89 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.90 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.91 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0

Description:
Unemployment rate for men aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.92 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts1

Description:
Unemployment rate for men aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.93 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0

Description:
Total unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.94 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts1

Description:
Total unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.95 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0

Description:
Unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.96 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts1

Description:
Unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the

three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.97 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.98 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts1

Description:

Unemployment rate for men aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.99 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.10.100 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts1

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.8.11 Economy

This category provides information on household incomes and GDP.

2.8.11.1 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.2 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (balance), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.3 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.4 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (balance), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.5 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.6 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (balance), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.7 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.8 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (balance), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.9 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.10 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.11 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.12 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions

comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.13 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.14 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.15 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.16 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.8.11.17 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.8.11.18 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.8.11.19 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.8.11.20 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts1

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts1

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.8.11.21 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million euro. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.8.11.22 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mio_eur_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mio_eur_nuts1

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million euro. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.8.11.23 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0

Original tag: eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0

Description:

Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. The data for NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 regions has been calculated by computing a mean of the NUTS 2 values within each region.

2.8.11.24 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts1

Original tag: eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts1

Description:

Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. The data for NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 regions has been calculated by computing a mean of the NUTS 2 values within each region.

2.8.12 Tourism

This category includes information about avaliable hotel beds as well as the number of days spent in tourist accomodation.

2.8.12.1 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0

Description:

Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other. The number of bed-places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double beds are counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed-places if the actual number of bed-places is not known.

2.8.12.2 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts1

Description:

Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other. The number of bed-places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double beds are counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed-places if the actual number of bed-places is not known.

2.8.12.3 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0

Description:

Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons

work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise. The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

2.8.12.4 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts1

Description:

Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise. The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

2.8.12.5 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar. The occupancy rate of bed-places in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of overnight stays by the number of the bed-places on offer (excluding extra beds) and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.6 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_bedpl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_bedpl_nuts1

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar. The occupancy rate of bed-places in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of overnight stays by the number of the bed-places on offer (excluding extra beds) and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.7 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar. The net occupancy rate of bedrooms in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period (i.e. the sum of the bedrooms in use per day) by the total number of bedrooms available for the reference period (i.e. the sum of bedrooms available per day). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.8 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_bedrm_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_bedrm_nuts1

Description:
Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar. The net occupancy rate of bedrooms in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period (i.e. the sum of the bedrooms in use per day) by the total number of bedrooms available for the reference period (i.e. the sum of bedrooms available per day). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.9 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0

Description:
Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.10 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nscamp_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_nscamp_nuts1

Description:
Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.11 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0

Description:
Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.12 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nshotel_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_nshotel_nuts1

Description:
Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.13 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nssa_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nssa_nuts0

Description:

Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.14 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nssa_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_nssa_nuts1

Description:

Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.15 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nstour_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_nuts0

Description:

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.12.16 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_tour_nstour_nuts1

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_nuts1

Description:

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.8.13 Transport

This category provides information on the means of transportation used as well as available vehicles and the road infrastructure.

2.8.13.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rac_inj_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rac_inj_nuts0

Description:
Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides. Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured. An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

2.8.13.2 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rac_inj_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rac_inj_nuts1

Description:
Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides. Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured. An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

2.8.13.3 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rac_kil_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rac_kil_nuts0

Description:
Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides. A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

2.8.13.4 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rac_kil_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rac_kil_nuts1

Description:
Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides. A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

2.8.13.5 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0

Description:
Air transport of freight and mail loaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.6 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts1

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts1

Description:
Air transport of freight and mail loaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.7 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.8 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts1

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts1

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.9 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.10 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts1

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts1

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.11 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.12 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts1

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.13 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (arrival) in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.14 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts1

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (arrival) in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.15 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (departures), in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.16 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts1

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (departures), in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.17 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of freight loaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.18 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts1

Description:

Maritime transport of freight loaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.19 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of freight loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.20 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts1

Description:
Maritime transport of freight loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.21 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0

Description:
Maritime transport of freight unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.22 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts1

Description:
Maritime transport of freight unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.23 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_nuts0

Description:
Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.24 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_nuts1

Description:
Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.25 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0

Description:
Maritime transport of passengers disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.26 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts1

Description:
Maritime transport of passengers disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.27 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers embarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.28 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts1

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts1

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers embarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.8.13.29 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.8.13.30 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_cnl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts1

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.8.13.31 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Description:

Motorway / freeway – road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: i) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for traffic in two directions, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; ii) has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; and iii) is especially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

2.8.13.32 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_mway_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts1

Description:

Motorway / freeway – road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: i) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for traffic in two directions, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; ii) has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; and iii) is especially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

2.8.13.33 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.8.13.34 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts1

Description:
Other roads, in kilometers.

2.8.13.35 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Description:
Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.8.13.36 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_riv_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts1

Description:
Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.8.13.37 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Description:
Railway line – line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles. Line of communication is an area equipped for the performance of rail transport.

2.8.13.38 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts1

Description:
Railway line – line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles. Line of communication is an area equipped for the performance of rail transport.

2.8.13.39 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0

Description:
Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.8.13.40 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts1

Description:
Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.8.13.41 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.8.13.42 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts1

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.8.13.43 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0

Description:
Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses. Motor coach is passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers.

Bus is defined as passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers. Trolleybus is passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne. This term covers vehicles which may be used either as trolleybuses or as buses, if they have a motor independent of the main electric power supply.

2.8.13.44 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts1

Description:

Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses. Motor coach is passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers. Bus is defined as passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers. Trolleybus is passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne. This term covers vehicles which may be used either as trolleybuses or as buses, if they have a motor independent of the main electric power supply.

2.8.13.45 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_car_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_car_nuts0

Description:

Total number of passenger cars. Passenger car is a road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Included are: passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes. Excluded are light goods road vehicles, as well as motor-coaches and buses, and mini-buses/mini-coaches. "Passenger car" includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.8.13.46 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_car_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_car_nuts1

Description:

Total number of passenger cars. Passenger car is a road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Included are: passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes. Excluded are light goods road vehicles, as well as motor-coaches and buses, and mini-buses/mini-coaches. "Passenger car" includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.8.13.47 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.8.13.48 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_lor_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts1

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.8.13.49 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Description:

Total number of motorcycles. Motorcycle is defined as two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

2.8.13.50 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_moto_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts1

Description:

Total number of motorcycles. Motorcycle is defined as two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

2.8.13.51 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Description:

Total number of special vehicles. Special purpose road motor vehicle is road motor vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, other special purpose road motor vehicles.

2.8.13.52 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_spe_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts1

Description:

Total number of special vehicles. Special purpose road motor vehicle is road motor vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, other special purpose road motor vehicles.

2.8.13.53 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.8.13.54 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts1

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.8.13.55 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_trc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_trc_nuts0

Description:

Total number of road tractors. Road tractor is road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Agricultural tractors are excluded.

2.8.13.56 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_trc_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_trc_nuts1

Description:

Total number of road tractors. Road tractor is road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Agricultural tractors are excluded.

2.8.13.57 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0

Description:

Total number of trailers and semi-trailers. Trailer is goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. This category excludes agricultural trailers and caravans. Semi-trailer describes goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its loaded weight rests on a road tractor.

2.8.13.58 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts1

Description:

Total number of trailers and semi-trailers. Trailer is goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. This category excludes agricultural trailers and caravans. Semi-trailer describes goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its loaded weight rests on a road tractor.

2.8.13.59 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_utl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_utl_nuts0

Description:

Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.8.13.60 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_utl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_utl_nuts1

Description:

Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.9 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 2)

Dataset tag: qog_eureg_wide2

Description: The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of more than 300 variables covering three levels of European regions - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS0 (country), NUTS1(major socio-economic regions) and NUTS2 (basic regions for the application of regional policies).

The QoG Regional Data is presented in three different forms available in separate datasets. The variable are the same across all three dataset besides a varying suffix (_nuts0, _nuts1, _nuts2) indication which NUTS level is represented. All datasets are available in time-series format. The first one (The QoG Regional Data - Long Form) is a dataset where data is presented in the long form. The list of units of analysis contains regions of all NUTS levels.
Two other datasets are presented in the wide form for multilevel analysis. In the second dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS1) includes NUTS1 level as the unit of analysis and variables represent the values for this level and corresponding lower level – NUTS0. As an example, in this dataset the data is presented only for East Sweden(Ostra Sverige SE1), as a unit of analysis and has values for lower levels of this region - Sweden (SE).
In the third dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS2) the unit of analysis is NUTS2 level regions and variables provide values as for every unit of analysis, as well as for corresponding lower NUTS levels: NUTS1 and NUTS0. One example of unit of analysis in this dataset is Stockholm (SE11) and data for every variable will be for Stockholm, as well as for lower level regions - East Sweden (Ostra Sverige SE1) and Sweden (SE).

Dataset citation: When using QoG EU Regional data, make sure to cite both the original source and our publication:
Charron, Nicholas, Stefan Dahlberg, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2020. The Quality of Government EU Regional Dataset, version Nov20. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/eu-regional-dataset`

2.9.1 Identification

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.9.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Description:
Numerical code of the region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.

2.9.1.2 Name of the region (region_name)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_region_name

Original tag: region_name

Description:
Name of the region in English.

2.9.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_year

Original tag: year

Description:
Year of observation. If you are using data from previous waves (2010, 2013 and 2017), please also check "Suggestion Citation for Previous Waves".

2.9.1.4 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Description:
Code of NUTS0 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 0: country level.

2.9.1.5 Code of NUTS2 level region (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_nuts2

Original tag: nuts2

Description:
Code of NUTS2 level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.9.1.6 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_nuts_level

Original tag: NA

Description:
To what level of NUTS belong observation. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.
(0) Country level
(1) Major socio-economic regions
(2) Basic regions for the application of regional policies

2.9.2 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

2.9.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_contr_nuts0

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts0

Description:
Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.9.2.2 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_contr_nuts2

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts2

Description:
Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.9.2.3 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_cvalue_nuts0

Original tag: cri_cvalue_nuts0

Description:

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.9.2.4 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_cvalue_nuts2

Original tag: cri_cvalue_nuts2

Description:

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.9.2.5 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_singleb_nuts0

Original tag: cri_singleb_nuts0

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.9.2.6 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_singleb_nuts2

Original tag: cri_singleb_nuts2

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.9.2.7 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_nocall_nuts0

Original tag: cri_nocall_nuts0

Description:

Share of contracts with “no published call for tender” red flag. Contract is considered to have “no call for tender” red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which “no call for tender publication” is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

2.9.2.8 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_nocall_nuts2

Original tag: cri_nocall_nuts2

Description:

Share of contracts with “no published call for tender” red flag. Contract is considered to have “no call for tender” red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which “no call for tender publication” is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

2.9.2.9 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_nonopen_nuts0

Original tag: cri_nonopen_nuts0

Description:

Share of contracts with “non-open procedure” red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the “Non-open procedure details” sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

2.9.2.10 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_nonopen_nuts2

Original tag: cri_nonopen_nuts2

Description:

Share of contracts with “non-open procedure” red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the “Non-open procedure details” sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

2.9.2.11 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_taxhav_nuts0

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts0

Description:
Share of contracts with “tax haven” red flag. Contract has “tax haven” red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

2.9.2.12 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_taxhav_nuts2

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts2

Description:
Share of contracts with “tax haven” red flag. Contract has “tax haven” red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

2.9.2.13 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_score_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts0

Description:
Final score of European Quality Index (centered around WGI), all units. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.9.2.14 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_score_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts2

Description:
Final score of European Quality Index (centered around WGI), all units. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.9.2.15 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zquality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts0

Description:
EQI quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores (‘survey question’) to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional ‘indicator’. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into ’quality pillar’.

2.9.2.16 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zquality_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts2

Description:
EQI quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores (‘survey question’) to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional ‘indicator’. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into ’quality pillar’.

2.9.2.17 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Description:
EQI impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores (‘survey question’) to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional ‘indicator’. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into ’impartiality pillar’.

2.9.2.18 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts2

Description:
EQI impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into 'impartiality pillar'.

2.9.2.19 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Description:
EQI corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

2.9.2.20 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zcorruption_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts2

Description:
EQI corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

2.9.2.21 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptper_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zcorruptper_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptper_nuts2

Description:
EQI corruption perceptions index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.9.2.22 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts2

Description:
EQI corruption experiences index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

2.9.2.23 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0

Description:
EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.9.2.24 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_eqi_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_norm_eqi_nuts2

Description:
EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

2.9.2.25 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_qual_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_qual_nuts0

Description:
Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.2.26 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_qual_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_norm_qual_nuts2

Description:
Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.2.27 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_impart_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_impart_nuts0

Description:
Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.2.28 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_impart_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_norm_impart_nuts2

Description:
Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.2.29 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0

Description:
Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.2.30 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts2

Description:
Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.2.31 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100)(2017) (eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts2

Description:
Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar), min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.2.32 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) (2017) (eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts2

Description:
Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) standardized.

2.9.3 Demographics

This category includes variables describing the demographic characteristics of a population, such as its size, life-expectancy, fertility rates and death rates.

2.9.3.1 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cri_bur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_cri_bur_nuts0

Description:
Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises. Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.

2.9.3.2 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cri_bur_nuts2

Original tag: eu_cri_bur_nuts2

Description:
Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises. Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.

2.9.3.3 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cri_inthom_nuts0

Original tag: eu_cri_inthom_nuts0

Description:
Reported number of cases of intentional homicide. It is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. The counting unit for homicide is normally the victim (rather than the case).

2.9.3.4 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cri_inthom_nuts2

Original tag: eu_cri_inthom_nuts2

Description:
Reported number of cases of intentional homicide. It is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. The counting unit for homicide is normally the victim (rather than the case).

2.9.3.5 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cri_rob_nuts0

Original tag: eu_cri_rob_nuts0

Description:
Reported number of cases of robbery. Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime (see above). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.

2.9.3.6 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cri_rob_nuts2

Original tag: eu_cri_rob_nuts2

Description:
Reported number of cases of robbery. Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime (see above). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.

2.9.3.7 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_agemoth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth_nuts0

Description:
Proportion of live births outside marriage. A live birth outside marriage is defined as a live birth where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

2.9.3.8 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Description:
Total fertility rate. It is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates, that have been measured in a given year.

2.9.3.9 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Original tag: eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Description:
Mean age of women at childbirth. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their children are born.

2.9.3.10 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu_totferrt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_totferrt_nuts0

Original tag: eu_totferrt_nuts0

Description:
Mean age of women at birth of first child. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their first children are born.

2.9.3.11 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_totalf_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_totalf_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of females, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.12 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_totalm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_totalm_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of males, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.13 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_totalt_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_totalt_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.14 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y1f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y1f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.15 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y1m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y1m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.16 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y1t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y1t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths, total at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.17 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y20f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y20f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.18 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y20m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y20m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.19 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y20t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y20t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.20 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y50f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y50f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.21 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y50m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y50m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.22 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y50t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y50t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.23 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y70f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y70f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.24 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y70m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y70m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.25 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_death_y70t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_death_y70t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths, total at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.9.3.26 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Description:

Female population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.9.3.27 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts2

Description:

Female population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.9.3.28 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Description:

Male population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.9.3.29 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts2

Description:

Male population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.9.3.30 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Description:

Total population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31

December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.9.3.31 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts2

Description:

Total population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

2.9.3.32 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d3area_lat_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d3area_lat_nuts0

Description:

Total land area of a region as square kilometer. Total Land Area (TLA) is defined as total surface area excluding lakes, rivers, transitional and coastal waters. Mountainous regions, glaciers, forests, wetlands and other temporarily or permanently uninhabitable regions are included in TLA.

2.9.3.33 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d3area_lat_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d3area_lat_nuts2

Description:

Total land area of a region as square kilometer. Total Land Area (TLA) is defined as total surface area excluding lakes, rivers, transitional and coastal waters. Mountainous regions, glaciers, forests, wetlands and other temporarily or permanently uninhabitable regions are included in TLA.

2.9.3.34 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d3area_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d3area_t_nuts0

Description:

Total surface area of a region as square kilometer. Total Surface Area (TSA) is defined as the area of any given statistical area and includes land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers etc.). The sub-national areas (e.g. LAU and NUTS areas) defined by statistical and/or administrative boundaries are the building blocks for calculating both concepts. By definition Total Surface Area does not cover areas that are not statistical areas.

2.9.3.35 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d3area_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d3area_t_nuts2

Description:

Total surface area of a region as square kilometer. Total Surface Area (TSA) is defined as the area of any given statistical area and includes land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers etc.). The sub-national areas (e.g. LAU and NUTS areas) defined by statistical and/or administrative boundaries are the building blocks for calculating both concepts. By definition Total Surface Area does not cover areas that are not statistical areas.

2.9.3.36 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_per_km2_nuts0

Original tag: eu_per_km2_nuts0

Description:

Average population density per square km. Population density is the ratio of the (annual average) population

of a region to the (land) area of the region; total area (including inland waters) is used when land area is not available.

2.9.3.37 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_per_km2_nuts2

Original tag: eu_per_km2_nuts2

Description:

Average population density per square km. Population density is the ratio of the (annual average) population of a region to the (land) area of the region; total area (including inland waters) is used when land area is not available.

2.9.3.38 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts0

Description:

Total fertility rate. It is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.

2.9.3.39 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_total_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts2

Description:

Total fertility rate. It is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.

2.9.3.40 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 15. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 15 to the average female population of age 15.

2.9.3.41 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y15_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts2

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 15. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 15 to the average female population of age 15.

2.9.3.42 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 30. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 30 to the average female population of age 30.

2.9.3.43 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y30_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts2

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 30. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 30 to the average female population of age 30.

2.9.3.44 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 35. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 35 to the average female population of age 35.

2.9.3.45 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y35_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts2

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 35. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 35 to the average female population of age 35.

2.9.3.46 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.9.3.47 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mlifexp_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_f_nuts2

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.9.3.48 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.9.3.49 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mlifexp_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_m_nuts2

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.9.3.50 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.9.3.51 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mlifexp_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_t_nuts2

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

2.9.3.52 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cnmigratrt_nuts2

Original tag: eu_cnmigratrt_nuts2

Description:

Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment. Net migration including statistical adjustments the ratio of the net migration including statistical adjustment during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. The crude rate of net migration is equal to the difference between the crude rate of population change and the crude rate of natural change (that is, net migration is

considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). It is calculated in this way because immigration or emigration flows are either not available or the figures are not reliable.

2.9.3.53 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_growrt_nuts2

Original tag: eu_growrt_nuts2

Description:

Crude rate of total population change. It is the ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

2.9.3.54 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_natgrowrt_nuts2

Original tag: eu_natgrowrt_nuts2

Description:

Crude rate of natural change. It is the ratio of natural change over a period to the average population of the area in question during that period. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

2.9.4 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as educational attainment, the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes.

2.9.4.1 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.2 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.3 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.4 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.5 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.6 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.7 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.8 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.9 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.10 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.11 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.12 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.13 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.14 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.15 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.16 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.17 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.18 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.19 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.20 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.21 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.22 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.23 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.24 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

2.9.4.25 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.26 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.27 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.28 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.29 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.30 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

2.9.4.31 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.32 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.33 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.34 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.35 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.36 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

2.9.4.37 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eduleave_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eduleave_f_nuts0

Description:
Female early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International

Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.38 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eduleave_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_eduleave_f_nuts2

Description:

Female early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.39 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eduleave_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eduleave_m_nuts0

Description:

Male early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.40 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eduleave_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_eduleave_m_nuts2

Description:

Male early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.41 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eduleave_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eduleave_t_nuts0

Description:

Early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.42 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eduleave_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_eduleave_t_nuts2

Description:

Early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.43 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0

Description:

15-24 year old females neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.44 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_neet_y1524f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524f_nuts2

Description:

15-24 year old females neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.45 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0

Description:

15-24 year old males neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.46 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_neet_y1524m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524m_nuts2

Description:

15-24 year old males neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.47 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0

Description:

15-24 year old population neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.48 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_neet_y1524t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524t_nuts2

Description:
15-24 year old population neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

2.9.4.49 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, total duration since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.50 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_durtotal_nuts2

Original tag: eu_empl_durtotal_nuts2

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, total duration since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.51 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, over 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.52 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts2

Original tag: eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts2

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, over 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.53 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_dury13_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_dury13_nuts0

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, 1 to 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.54 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_dury13_nuts2

Original tag: eu_empl_dury13_nuts2

Description:
Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, 1 to 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition),

not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.55 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edled02_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edled02_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.56 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edled02_nuts2

Original tag: eu_empl_edled02_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.57 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edled34_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edled34_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.58 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edled34_nuts2

Original tag: eu_empl_edled34_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.59 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edled58_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edled58_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.60 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edled58_nuts2

Original tag: eu_empl_edled58_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.61 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0

Original tag: eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years for all education levels. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.62 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_empl_edltotal_nuts2

Original tag: eu_empl_edltotal_nuts2

Description:

Total employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years for all education levels. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

2.9.4.63 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts0

Description:

Participation rate in primary and lower secondary education (levels 1-2). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate refers to levels 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED1-2).

2.9.4.64 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred12_nuts2

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts2

Description:

Participation rate in primary and lower secondary education (levels 1-2). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate refers to levels 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED1-2).

2.9.4.65 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred58_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts0

Description:

Participation rate in tertiary education (level 5-8). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education').

2.9.4.66 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred58_nuts2

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts2

Description:

Participation rate in tertiary education (level 5-8). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education').

2.9.4.67 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epry2564f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epry2564f_nuts0

Description:

Female participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the

relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.9.4.68 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epry2564f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_epry2564f_nuts2

Description:

Female participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.9.4.69 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epry2564m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epry2564m_nuts0

Description:

Male participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.9.4.70 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epry2564m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_epry2564m_nuts2

Description:

Male participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.9.4.71 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epry2564t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epry2564t_nuts0

Description:

Participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.9.4.72 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epry2564t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_epry2564t_nuts2

Description:

Participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

2.9.5 Environment

This category includes indicators related to temperature and municipal waste.

2.9.5.1 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste disposal, incineration in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.2 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts2

Original tag: eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts2

Description:

Municipal waste disposal, incineration in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.3 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasgen_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasgen_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.4 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasgen_nuts2

Original tag: eu_env_wasgen_nuts2

Description:

Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.5 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste energy recovery in thousand tonnes. Energy recovery is defined as the incineration that fulfils the energy efficiency criteria laid down in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Annex II (recovery operation R1). Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.6 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts2

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts2

Description:

Municipal waste energy recovery in thousand tonnes. Energy recovery is defined as the incineration that fulfils the energy efficiency criteria laid down in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Annex II (recovery operation R1). Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.7 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0

Description:

Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes. Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.8 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts2

Original tag: eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts2

Description:
Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes. Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

2.9.5.9 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Description:
Number of cooling degree days (CDD). Cooling degree day (CDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the cooling (air-conditioning) requirements of buildings. CDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded CDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.9.5.10 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_cdd_nuts2

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts2

Description:
Number of cooling degree days (CDD). Cooling degree day (CDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the cooling (air-conditioning) requirements of buildings. CDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded CDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.9.5.11 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Description:
Number of heating degree days (HDD). Heating degree day (HDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the heating energy requirements of buildings. HDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded HDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.9.5.12 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_hdd_nuts2

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts2

Description:
Number of heating degree days (HDD). Heating degree day (HDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the heating energy requirements of buildings. HDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded HDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

2.9.6 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about the prevalence of infectious diseases, and indicators such as birth rate, death rate, life expectancy. It also provides information on the capacity of the health care system, such as the number of hospital beds available.

2.9.6.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal

injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_cs_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_f_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.4 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_cs_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_m_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.5 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.6 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_cs_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_t_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.7 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.8 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.9 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.10 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.11 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.12 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by HIV, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.13 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.14 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.15 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.16 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.17 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.18 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury".

Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.19 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_np_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_np_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.20 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_np_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_np_f_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.21 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_np_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_np_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.22 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_np_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_np_m_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.23 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_np_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_np_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.24 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_np_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_np_t_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury".

Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.25 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.26 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ns_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_f_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.27 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.28 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ns_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_m_nuts2

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.29 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.30 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_ns_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_t_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.31 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.32 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_pr_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_pr_f_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.33 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_sh_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.34 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_sh_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_f_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.35 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_sh_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.36 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_sh_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_m_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.37 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_sh_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.38 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_sh_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_t_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by self-harm, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.39 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_tox_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_f_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.40 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_tox_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_f_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.41 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.42 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_tox_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_m_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.43 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.44 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_tox_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_t_nuts2

Description:
Number of deaths by drug dependence, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

2.9.6.45 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bed_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bed_nuts0

Description:
Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.46 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bed_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_bed_nuts2

Description:
Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.47 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care

(acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.48 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedcur_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_bedcur_nuts2

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.49 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0

Description:

Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.50 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedlt_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_bedlt_nuts2

Description:

Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.51 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0

Description:

Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.52 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedoth_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_bedoth_nuts2

Description:

Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other

hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.53 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.54 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts2

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.55 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0

Description:

Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.56 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_bedreh_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_bedreh_nuts2

Description:

Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

2.9.6.57 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Description:

Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution

of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.58 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_dent_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts2

Description:

Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.59 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0

Description:

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.60 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_mdoc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_mdoc_nuts2

Description:

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.61 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_nurs_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_nurs_nuts0

Description:

Nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.62 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_nurs_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_nurs_nuts2

Description:

Nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether

they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.63 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Description:

Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.64 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_pharm_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts2

Description:

Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.65 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Description:

Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.6.66 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_phys_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts2

Description:

Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

2.9.7 Science and Technology

This category provides information on employment rates in different sectors, for the total population as well as subgroups.

2.9.7.1 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.2 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.3 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.4 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.5 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.6 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.7 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.8 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_c_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.9 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.10 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_c_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.11 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0

Description:
Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.12 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_c_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_t_nuts2

Description:
Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.13 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0

Description:
Female employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.14 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts2

Description:
Female employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.15 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0

Description:
Male employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.16 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts2

Description:
Male employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from

EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.17 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.18 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.19 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.20 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_df_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.21 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as

percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.22 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_df_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.23 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.24 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_df_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.25 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.26 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force

survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.27 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.28 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.29 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.30 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.31 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work,

even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.32 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.33 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.34 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.35 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.36 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts2

Description:
Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.37 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0

Description:
Female employment in information and communication, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.38 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_j_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_f_nuts2

Description:
Female employment in information and communication, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.39 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0

Description:
Male employment in information and communication, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.40 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_j_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_m_nuts2

Description:
Male employment in information and communication, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.41 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0

Description:
Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.42 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_j_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_t_nuts2

Description:
Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.43 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0

Description:
Female employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.44 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_k_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_f_nuts2

Description:
Female employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.45 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0

Description:
Male employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.46 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_k_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_m_nuts2

Description:
Male employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come

from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.47 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.48 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_k_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.49 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.50 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.51 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not

at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.52 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.53 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.54 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.55 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.56 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population

excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.57 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.58 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.59 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.60 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.61 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.62 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_m_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.63 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.64 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_m_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.65 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.66 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_m_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.67 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.68 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_n_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.69 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.70 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_n_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.71 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.72 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_n_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_t_nuts2

Description:
Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.73 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0

Description:
Female employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.74 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts2

Description:
Female employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.75 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0

Description:
Male employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.76 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts2

Description:
Male employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.77 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0

Description:
Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.78 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts2

Description:
Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.79 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0

Description:
Female employment in education, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.80 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_p_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_f_nuts2

Description:
Female employment in education, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.81 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0

Description:
Male employment in education, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.82 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_p_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_m_nuts2

Description:
Male employment in education, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force

survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.83 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in education, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.84 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_p_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in education, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.85 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.86 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_q_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.87 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or

were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.88 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_q_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.89 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.90 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_q_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.91 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.92 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_r_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone

below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.93 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.94 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_r_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.95 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.96 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_r_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.97 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0

Description:

Female employment in other service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.98 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_s_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_f_nuts2

Description:

Female employment in other service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.99 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0

Description:

Male employment in other service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.100 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_s_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_m_nuts2

Description:

Male employment in other service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.101 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0

Description:

Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.102 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emtk_s_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_t_nuts2

Description:

Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

2.9.7.103 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Description:

Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.104 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts2

Description:

Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.105 Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Description:

Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.106 Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts2

Description:

Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.107 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Description:

Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.108 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts2

Description:

Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.109 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Description:

Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a

specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.110 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts2

Description:

Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.111 All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Description:

All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.112 All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_total_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts2

Description:

All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.113 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0

Description:

Female R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.114 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_bes_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_f_nuts2

Description:

Female R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.115 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0

Description:
Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.116 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_bes_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_t_nuts2

Description:
Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.117 Total R&D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0

Description:
Female R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.118 Total R&D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_gov_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_f_nuts2

Description:
Female R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.119 Total R&D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0

Description:
Total R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.120 Total R&D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_gov_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_t_nuts2

Description:

Total R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.121 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0

Description:

Female R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.122 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_hes_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_f_nuts2

Description:

Female R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.123 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0

Description:

Total R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.124 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_hes_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_t_nuts2

Description:

Total R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.125 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0

Description:

Female R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.126 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts2

Description:

Female R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.127 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0

Description:

Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.128 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts2

Description:

Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.129 Total R&D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_total_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_total_f_nuts0

Description:

Female R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure.

Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.130 Total R&D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_total_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_total_f_nuts2

Description:

Female R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.131 Total R&D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_total_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_prd_total_t_nuts0

Description:

Total R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.7.132 Total R&D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_prd_total_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_prd_total_t_nuts2

Description:

Total R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

2.9.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion

This category describes the share of the population living in or at risk of poverty.

2.9.8.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of total population at-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS 2 regions. The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

2.9.8.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_povrisk_pc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_povrisk_pc_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of total population at-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS 2 regions. The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

2.9.8.3 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0

Description:

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.9.8.4 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_lwoin_pc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_nuts2

Description:

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.9.8.5 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0

Description:

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population aged less than 60. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.9.8.6 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts2

Original tag: eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts2

Description:

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population aged less than 60. People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.9.8.7 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_matdep_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_matdep_pc_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: they cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, ix) a telephone.

2.9.8.8 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_matdep_pc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_matdep_pc_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: they cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, ix) a telephone.

2.9.8.9 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_povr_pc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_povr_pc_nuts0

Description:

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS 2 regions, percentage of total population. Persons who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.9.8.10 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_povr_pc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_povr_pc_nuts2

Description:

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS 2 regions, percentage of total population. Persons who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20percent of their total work potential during the past year.

2.9.9 Digital Society and Economy

This category includes variables related to internet use and the use of the internet for economic purposes, such as purchases or banking.

2.9.9.1 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals whose last online purchase between 3 and 12 months ago. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.2 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_b3_12_nuts2

Original tag: eu_igs_b3_12_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals whose last online purchase between 3 and 12 months ago. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of

NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.3 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have made online purchases from sellers in other EU countries. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.4 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_bfeu_nuts2

Original tag: eu_igs_bfeu_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have made online purchases from sellers in other EU countries. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.5 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_bhols_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_bhols_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who purchased travel and holiday accommodation online. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.6 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_bhols_nuts2

Original tag: eu_igs_bhols_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who purchased travel and holiday accommodation online. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.7 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_blt12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_blt12_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.8 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_blt12_nuts2

Original tag: eu_igs_blt12_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.9 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.10 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts2

Original tag: eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.11 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_buy3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_igs_buy3_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires

on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.12 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_igs_buy3_nuts2

Original tag: eu_igs_buy3_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.13 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_is_bacc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_is_bacc_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of households with broadband internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.14 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_is_bacc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_is_bacc_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of households with broadband internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.15 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_never_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_never_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.16 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_never_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_never_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.17 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_govform_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_govform_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.18 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_govform_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_govform_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.19 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_govint_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_govint_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to submit forms to authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.20 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_govint_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_govint_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of individuals using the internet to submit forms to authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.21 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_is_iacc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_is_iacc_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of households with internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.22 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_is_iacc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_is_iacc_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of households with internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.23 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_ohw_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw_nuts0

Description:
Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.24 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_ohw_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw_nuts2

Description:
Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists

of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.25 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.26 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_ohw3_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_ohw3_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.27 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet on a daily basis. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.28 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iday_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet on a daily basis. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.29 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.30 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_ilt12_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_ilt12_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.31 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iu3_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iu3_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.32 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iu3_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iu3_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.33 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet banking. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15

years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.34 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iubk_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet banking. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.35 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet for civic and political participation. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.36 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iucpp_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iucpp_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet for civic and political participation. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.37 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iuse_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iuse_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet at least once a week. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.38 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iuse_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iuse_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet at least once a week. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.39 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iusell_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iusell_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to sell goods or services. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.40 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iusell_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iusell_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to sell goods or services. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.41 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to participate in social networks. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.42 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iusnet_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iusnet_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the internet to participate in social networks. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups,

individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.43 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used the internet. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.9.44 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iux_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts2

Description:

Percentage of individuals who have never used the internet. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

2.9.10 Labour Market Statistics

This category includes variables about employment and unemployment rates, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.9.10.1 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0

Description:

Full-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.2 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ft_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_f_nuts2

Description:

Full-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.3 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0

Description:

Full-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and

Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.4 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ft_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_m_nuts2

Description:

Full-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.5 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0

Description:

Total full-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.6 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ft_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_t_nuts2

Description:

Total full-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.7 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0

Description:

Part-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.8 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_pt_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_f_nuts2

Description:

Part-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.9 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0

Description:

Part-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and

Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.10 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_pt_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_m_nuts2

Description:

Part-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.11 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0

Description:

Total part-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.12 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_pt_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_t_nuts2

Description:

Total part-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.13 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_1524f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_1524f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.14 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_1524f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_1524f_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for women between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.15 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_1524m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_1524m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is

the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.16 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_1524m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_1524m_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for men between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.17 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_1524t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_1524t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.18 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_1524t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_1524t_nuts2

Description:

Total employment rate between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.19 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2064f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2064f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.20 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2064f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_2064f_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for women between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.21 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2064m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2064m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is

the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.22 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2064m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_2064m_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for men between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.23 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2064t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2064t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.24 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2064t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_2064t_nuts2

Description:

Total employment rate between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.25 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2534f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2534f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.26 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2534f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_2534f_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for women between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.27 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2534m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2534m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is

the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.28 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2534m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_2534m_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for men between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.29 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2534t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_2534t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.30 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_2534t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_2534t_nuts2

Description:

Total employment rate between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.31 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.32 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge25f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25f_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for women 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.33 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is

the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.34 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge25m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25m_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for men 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.35 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate for 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.36 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge25t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25t_nuts2

Description:

Total employment rate for 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.37 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for women 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.38 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge65f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65f_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for women 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.39 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0

Description:

Employment rate for men 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is

the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.40 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge65m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65m_nuts2

Description:

Employment rate for men 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.41 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0

Description:

Total employment rate for 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.42 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ge65t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65t_nuts2

Description:

Total employment rate for 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.43 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_a_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_a_nuts0

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.44 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_a_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_a_nuts2

Description:

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.45 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_be_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_be_nuts0

Description:

Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.46 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_be_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_be_nuts2

Description:

Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.47 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts0

Description:

Employment in construction, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.48 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts2

Description:

Employment in construction, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.49 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_gi_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_gi_nuts0

Description:

Employment in wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.50 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_gi_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_gi_nuts2

Description:

Employment in wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the

International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.51 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_j_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_j_nuts0

Description:

Employment in information and communication, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.52 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_j_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_j_nuts2

Description:

Employment in information and communication, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.53 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_k_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_k_nuts0

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.54 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_k_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_k_nuts2

Description:

Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.55 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_l_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_l_nuts0

Description:

Employment in real estate activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.56 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_l_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_l_nuts2

Description:
Employment in real estate activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.57 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_m_n_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_m_n_nuts0

Description:
Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.58 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_m_n_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_m_n_nuts2

Description:
Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.59 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_oq_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_oq_nuts0

Description:
Employment in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.60 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_oq_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_oq_nuts2

Description:
Employment in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.61 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ru_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_ru_nuts0

Description:
Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey

characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.62 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_ru_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_ru_nuts2

Description:

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.63 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_total_nuts0

Description:

Employment in total - all NACE activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.64 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_total_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_total_nuts2

Description:

Employment in total - all NACE activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

2.9.10.65 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of active population. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.66 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts2

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts2

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of active population. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.67 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of unemployment. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.68 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts2

Original tag: eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts2

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of unemployment. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.69 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Description:

Long-term unemployment in thousands. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.70 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_ths_nuts2

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts2

Description:

Long-term unemployment in thousands. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.71 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The

definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.72 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1524f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524f_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.73 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.74 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1524m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524m_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.75 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.76 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1524t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524t_nuts2

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.77 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.78 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1574f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574f_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.79 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.80 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1574m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574m_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.81 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.82 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_1574t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574t_nuts2

Description:

Total unemployment rate for 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.83 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.84 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_2064f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064f_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.85 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.86 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_2064m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064m_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for men between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.87 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0

Description:
Total unemployment rate for 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.88 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_2064t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064t_nuts2

Description:
Total unemployment rate for 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.89 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0

Description:
Unemployment rate for women aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.90 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts2

Description:
Unemployment rate for women aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.91 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0

Description:
Unemployment rate for men aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.92 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts2

Description:
Unemployment rate for men aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the

three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.93 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.94 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts2

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.95 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.96 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.97 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0

Description:

Unemployment rate for men aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start

within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.98 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts2

Description:

Unemployment rate for men aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.99 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.10.100 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts2

Description:

Total unemployment rate for people aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

2.9.11 Economy

This category provides information on household incomes and GDP.

2.9.11.1 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.2 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts2

Description:

Income of households (balance), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the

balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.3 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.4 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts2

Description:

Income of households (balance), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.5 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.6 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts2

Description:

Income of households (balance), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.7 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (balance), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.8 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts2

Description:
Income of households (balance), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.9 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0

Description:
Income of households (disposable income), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.10 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts2

Description:
Income of households (disposable income), Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.11 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:
Income of households (disposable income), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.12 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts2

Description:
Income of households (disposable income), million Euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.13 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0

Description:
Income of households (disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.14 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts2

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.15 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.16 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts2

Description:

Income of households (disposable income), million PPS. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.17 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.9.11.18 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts2

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.9.11.19 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.9.11.20 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts2

Original tag: eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts2

Description:

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

2.9.11.21 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mio_eur_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mio_eur_nuts0

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million euro. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.9.11.22 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mio_eur_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mio_eur_nuts2

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million euro. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.9.11.23 Regional gross domestic product (million PPS) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_mio_pps_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_gdp_mio_pps_nuts2

Original tag: eu_gdp_mio_pps_nuts2

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million PPS (purchasing power standards). GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.9.11.24 Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_pps_hab_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_gdp_pps_hab_nuts2

Original tag: eu_gdp_pps_hab_nuts2

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) per inhabitant. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.9.11.25 Regional gross domestic product. PPS per inhabitant in percentage of EU27 (eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020_nuts2

Original tag: eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020_nuts2

Description:

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) per inhabitant, as percent of EU27 (from 2020) average. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

2.9.11.26 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0

Original tag: eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0

Description:

Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. The data for NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 regions has been calculated by computing a mean of the NUTS 2 values within each region.

2.9.11.27 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts2

Original tag: eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts2

Description:

Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households. The data for NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 regions has been calculated by computing a mean of the NUTS 2 values within each region.

2.9.11.28 Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_pinc_pps_hab_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_pinc_pps_hab_nuts2

Original tag: eu_pinc_pps_hab_nuts2

Description:

Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

2.9.11.29 Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices (eu_rgva_pch_pre_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rgva_pch_pre_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rgva_pch_pre_nuts2

Description:

Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions, percentage change on previous year. GVA is an indicator of the economic activity of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Several years ago Eurostat has started to collect real growth rates of regional GVA at NUTS level 2 from those Member States which calculate this already. The indicator is part of the ESA 2010 data transmission programme, but the transmission will be obligatory only as from the end of 2017.

2.9.12 Tourism

This category includes information about avaliable hotel beds as well as the number of days spent in tourist accomodation.

2.9.12.1 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0

Description:

Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other. The number of bed-places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double beds are counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed-places if the actual number of bed-places is not known.

2.9.12.2 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts2

Description:

Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other. The number of bed-places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double beds are counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed-places if the actual number of bed-places is not known.

2.9.12.3 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0

Description:

Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise. The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

2.9.12.4 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts2

Description:

Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise. The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists

is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

2.9.12.5 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar. The occupancy rate of bed-places in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of overnight stays by the number of the bed-places on offer (excluding extra beds) and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.6 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_bedpl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_bedpl_nuts2

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar. The occupancy rate of bed-places in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of overnight stays by the number of the bed-places on offer (excluding extra beds) and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.7 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar. The net occupancy rate of bedrooms in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period (i.e. the sum of the bedrooms in use per day) by the total number of bedrooms available for the reference period (i.e. the sum of bedrooms available per day). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.8 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_bedrm_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_bedrm_nuts2

Description:

Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar. The net occupancy rate of bedrooms in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period (i.e. the sum of the bedrooms in use per day) by the total number of bedrooms available for the reference period (i.e. the sum of bedrooms available per day). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.9 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0

Description:

Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a

tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.10 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nscamp_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_nscamp_nuts2

Description:

Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.11 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0

Description:

Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.12 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nshotel_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_nshotel_nuts2

Description:

Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.13 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nssa_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nssa_nuts0

Description:

Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.14 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nssa_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_nssa_nuts2

Description:

Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.15 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nstour_nuts0

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_nuts0

Description:

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.12.16 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_tour_nstour_nuts2

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_nuts2

Description:

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two or more accommodation establishments at the same time. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

2.9.13 Transport

This category provides information on the means of transportation used as well as available vehicles and the road infrastructure.

2.9.13.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rac_inj_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rac_inj_nuts0

Description:

Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides. Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured. An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

2.9.13.2 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rac_inj_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rac_inj_nuts2

Description:
Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides. Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured. An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

2.9.13.3 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rac_kil_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rac_kil_nuts0

Description:
Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides. A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

2.9.13.4 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rac_kil_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rac_kil_nuts2

Description:
Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides. A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

2.9.13.5 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0

Description:
Air transport of freight and mail loaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.6 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts2

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts2

Description:
Air transport of freight and mail loaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.7 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0

Description:
Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.8 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts2

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts2

Description:
Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data

have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.9 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.10 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts2

Original tag: eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts2

Description:

Air transport of freight and mail unloaded in thousand tonnes. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.11 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.12 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts2

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.13 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (arrival) in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.14 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts2

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (arrival) in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.15 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (departures), in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.16 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts2

Description:

Air transport of passengers carried (departures), in thousand passengers. The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.17 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of freight loaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.18 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts2

Description:

Maritime transport of freight loaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.19 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of freight loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.20 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts2

Description:

Maritime transport of freight loaded and unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.21 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of freight unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They

are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.22 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts2

Description:

Maritime transport of freight unloaded in thousand tonnes. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.23 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.24 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_nuts2

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.25 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.26 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts2

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers disembarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.27 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers embarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.28 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts2

Original tag: eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts2

Description:

Maritime transport of passengers embarked in thousand passengers. The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

2.9.13.29 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.9.13.30 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_cnl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts2

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.9.13.31 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Description:

Motorway / freeway – road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: i) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for traffic in two directions, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; ii) has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; and iii) is especially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

2.9.13.32 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_mway_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts2

Description:

Motorway / freeway – road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: i) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for traffic in two directions, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; ii) has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; and iii) is especially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

2.9.13.33 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.9.13.34 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts2

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.9.13.35 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Description:

Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.9.13.36 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_riv_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts2

Description:
Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.9.13.37 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Description:
Railway line – line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles. Line of communication is an area equipped for the performance of rail transport.

2.9.13.38 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts2

Description:
Railway line – line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles. Line of communication is an area equipped for the performance of rail transport.

2.9.13.39 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0

Description:
Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.9.13.40 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts2

Description:
Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.9.13.41 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.9.13.42 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts2

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.9.13.43 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0

Description:
Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses. Motor coach is passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers. Bus is defined as passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers. Trolleybus is passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne. This term covers vehicles which may be used either as trolleybuses or as buses, if they have a motor independent of the main electric power supply.

2.9.13.44 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts2

Description:
Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses. Motor coach is passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers.

Bus is defined as passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers. Trolleybus is passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne. This term covers vehicles which may be used either as trolleybuses or as buses, if they have a motor independent of the main electric power supply.

2.9.13.45 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_car_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_car_nuts0

Description:

Total number of passenger cars. Passenger car is a road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Included are: passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes. Excluded are light goods road vehicles, as well as motor-coaches and buses, and mini-buses/mini-coaches. "Passenger car" includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.9.13.46 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_car_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_car_nuts2

Description:

Total number of passenger cars. Passenger car is a road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Included are: passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes. Excluded are light goods road vehicles, as well as motor-coaches and buses, and mini-buses/mini-coaches. "Passenger car" includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.9.13.47 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.9.13.48 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_lor_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts2

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.9.13.49 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Description:

Total number of motorcycles. Motorcycle is defined as two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

2.9.13.50 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_moto_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts2

Description:

Total number of motorcycles. Motorcycle is defined as two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

2.9.13.51 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Description:

Total number of special vehicles. Special purpose road motor vehicle is road motor vehicle designed for purposes

other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, other special purpose road motor vehicles.

2.9.13.52 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_spe_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts2

Description:

Total number of special vehicles. Special purpose road motor vehicle is road motor vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, other special purpose road motor vehicles.

2.9.13.53 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.9.13.54 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts2

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.9.13.55 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_trc_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_trc_nuts0

Description:

Total number of road tractors. Road tractor is road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Agricultural tractors are excluded.

2.9.13.56 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_trc_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_trc_nuts2

Description:

Total number of road tractors. Road tractor is road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Agricultural tractors are excluded.

2.9.13.57 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0

Description:

Total number of trailers and semi-trailers. Trailer is goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. This category excludes agricultural trailers and caravans. Semi-trailer describes goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its loaded weight rests on a road tractor.

2.9.13.58 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts2

Description:

Total number of trailers and semi-trailers. Trailer is goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. This category excludes agricultural trailers and caravans. Semi-trailer describes goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its loaded weight rests on a road tractor.

2.9.13.59 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_utl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_utl_nuts0

Description:

Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.9.13.60 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_utl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_utl_nuts2

Description:
Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.10 QoG Expert Survey 2020

Dataset tag: qog_exp

Description: The Quality of Government Expert Survey (QoG Expert Survey) is a research project aimed at documenting the organizational design of public bureaucracies and bureaucratic behavior in countries around the world. The third wave of the QoG Expert Survey covers 117 countries and is based on a web survey of 996 experts.

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya, Marina, Stefan Dahlberg, Carl Dahlström, Aksel Sundström, Sofia Axelsson, Cem Mert Dalli Natalia Alvarado Pachon. 2021. The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se DOI: 10.18157/qoges2020

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-expert-survey`

2.10.1 Identification Variables

This section includes ID variables such as country names, codes, and years.

2.10.1.1 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_exp_year

Original tag: year

Description:
Year for which the answers are submitted.

2.10.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_exp_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:
The name of the country.

2.10.1.3 ISO-3166-1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Description:
Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1.

2.10.1.4 Correlates of War Country Code (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Description:
Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.10.1.5 World Bank Country Code (ccodewb)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccodewb

Original tag: ccodewb

Description:
Country code from the World Bank.

2.10.1.6 ISO-3166-1 alpha3 Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Description:
A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard.

2.10.1.7 OECD Member (oecd)

Long tag: qog_exp_oecd

Original tag: oecd

Description:
Is the country a member of the OECD?
(0) No
(1) Yes

2.10.1.8 EU27 Member (eu27)

Long tag: qog_exp_eu27

Original tag: eu27

Description:
Is the country a member of the EU?
(0) No
(1) Yes

2.10.1.9 Region (region)

Long tag: qog_exp_region

Original tag: region

Description:
A tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions. The categories are as follow:
(1) Eastern Europe and post-Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
(2) Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)
(3) North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus)
(4) Sub-Saharan Africa
(5) Western Europe and North America (including Australia & New Zeeland)
(6) East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
(7) South-East Asia
(8) South Asia
(9) The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)
(10) The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding
Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

2.10.2 Expert Survey Variables

This section includes the variables from the QoG Expert Survey 2020

2.10.2.1 Professionalism Index (proff_pca)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff_pca

Original tag: proff_pca

Description:
Professionalism Index is constructed from Patronage, Merit and Tenure with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Merit, Patronage and Tenure are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Professionalism Index.

2.10.2.2 Patronage (proff1)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff1

Original tag: proff1

Description:
Country-level estimate for Patronage, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for differential item functioning (DIF) and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more patronage in recruitment.

2.10.2.3 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff1_lowci

Original tag: proff1_lowCI

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.10.2.4 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff1_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff1_upci

Original tag: proff1_upCI

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.10.2.5 Merit (proff2)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff2

Original tag: proff2

Description:

Country-level estimate for Merit, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more merit-based appointment.

2.10.2.6 Merit, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff2_lowci

Original tag: proff2_lowCI

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.10.2.7 Merit, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff2_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff2_upci

Original tag: proff2_upCI

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.10.2.8 Tenure (proff3)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff3

Original tag: proff3

Description:

Country-level estimate for Tenure, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for stronger security of tenure.

2.10.2.9 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff3_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff3_lowci

Original tag: proff3_lowCI

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.10.2.10 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff3_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff3_upci

Original tag: proff3_upCI

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.10.2.11 Closedness Index (close_pca)

Long tag: qog_exp_close_pca

Original tag: close_pca

Description:

Closedness Index is constructed from Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws variables are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Closedness Index.

2.10.2.12 Entry at the lowest level only (close1)

Long tag: qog_exp_close1

Original tag: close1

Description:

Country-level estimate for Entry at the lowest level only, scaled between 0 and 1. Highest score refers to cases where entry to bureaucratic positions is possible at the lowest level of hierarchy only, and positions at middle and higher levels of hierarchy are filled by individuals from within the bureaucracy.

2.10.2.13 Entry via examination (close2)

Long tag: qog_exp_close2

Original tag: close2

Description:

Country-level estimate for Entry via examination, scaled between 0 and 1. Countries in which formal examination is usually part of the hiring process have higher scores.

2.10.2.14 Special Laws (close3)

Long tag: qog_exp_close3

Original tag: close3

Description:

Country-level estimate for Special Laws, scaled between 0 and 1. Higher scores mean that human resource management in public administration is regulated by a set of laws and regulations applicable only to the public sector (including government), which is different from the country's labor code.

2.10.2.15 Political Interference (impar1)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar1

Original tag: impar1

Description:

Country-level estimate for Political Interference, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more political interference.

2.10.2.16 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (impar1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar1_lowci

Original tag: impar1_lowCI

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.10.2.17 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (impar1_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar1_upci

Original tag: impar1_upCI

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.10.2.18 Impartiality (impar2)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar2

Original tag: impar2

Description:

Country-level estimate for Impartiality, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more impartiality.

2.10.2.19 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (impar2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar2_lowci

Original tag: impar2_lowCI

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.10.2.20 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (impar2_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar2_upci

Original tag: impar2_upCI

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.11 QoG OECD Dataset Cross-Section

Dataset tag: qog_oecd_cs

Description: The QoG OECD dataset consists of approximately 1300 variables from 100 data sources. The dataset includes OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.
In the QoG OECD CS dataset, data from and around 2018 is included. Data from 2018 is prioritized, however, if no data is available for a country for 2018, data for 2019 is included. If no data exists for 2019, data for 2017 is included,

and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

Dataset citation: Teorell, Jan, Staffan Kumlin, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2021. The Quality of Government OECD Dataset, version Jan21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/qogoecdjan21

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/oecd-dataset`

2.11.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.11.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Description:

Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 standard. All the numeric country codes are unique and this is thus the variable best suitable to use when merging files (in combination with year for time-series data). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_numeric)

2.11.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:

The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

2.11.1.3 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccode_qog

Original tag: ccode_qog

Description:

The country code using the QoG standard.

2.11.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cname_qog

Original tag: cname_qog

Description:

The name of the country using the QoG standard.

2.11.1.5 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Description:

A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

2.11.1.6 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Description:

Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.11.1.7 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_version

Original tag: version

Description:
Version of the QoG dataset.

2.11.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

This category includes variables that relate to social capital, personal beliefs, size and distribution of the population as well as ethnic and linguistic fractionalization.

2.11.2.1 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_al_ethnic2000

Original tag: al_ethnic2000

Description:
Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see el_elf60) in for example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.11.2.2 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_al_language2000

Original tag: al_language2000

Description:
Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.11.2.3 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_al_religion2000

Original tag: al_religion2000

Description:
Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same religious group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.11.2.4 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_marriage

Original tag: ccp_marriage

Description:
Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision
2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and a woman
3. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.2.5 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_samesexm

Original tag: ccp_samesexm

Description:
Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.2.6 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dr_sg

Original tag: dr_sg

Description:

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.11.2.7 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fe_cultdiv

Original tag: fe_cultdiv

Description:

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.11.2.8 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fe_etfra

Original tag: fe_etfra

Description:

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.11.2.9 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fe_plural

Original tag: fe_plural

Description:

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.11.2.10 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Description:

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.11.2.11 Displaced people (1-5 Higher displacement) (gpi_dic)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpi_dic

Original tag: gpi_dic

Description:

Refugees by territory of origin (starting in 2010 this indicator also includes the number of internally displaced people by country) as percentage of the country's total population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 being a higher percentage of internal displacement. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.11.2.12 Global Peace Index (1-5 Less peaceful) (gpi_gpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpi_gpi

Original tag: gpi_gpi

Description:

The GPI (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.11.2.13 Incarceration (1-5 Higher incarceration) (gpi_jail)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpi_jail

Original tag: gpi_jail

Description:

Prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 having a higher incarceration rate. Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, King's College London, World Prison Population List.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.11.2.14 Safety and Security (1-5 Less secure) (gpi_ss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpi_ss

Original tag: gpi_ss

Description:

Societal Safety and Security (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.11.2.15 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_pop

Original tag: pwt_pop

Description:
Population (in millions).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.2.16 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1985) (r_elf85)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_r_elf85

Original tag: r_elf85

Description:
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.11.2.17 Cinema expenditure per capita (une_cinexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_cinexp

Original tag: une_cinexp

Description:
Cinema expenditure per capita.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.2.18 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une_screen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_screen

Original tag: une_screen

Description:
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.2.19 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_gender

Original tag: vdem_gender

Description:
Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.2.20 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_birth

Original tag: wdi_birth

Description:
Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.21 Completeness of birth registration (percent) (wdi_birthreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_birthreg

Original tag: wdi_birthreg

Description:

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.22 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_death

Original tag: wdi_death

Description:

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.23 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (percent) (wdi_deathreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_deathreg

Original tag: wdi_deathreg

Description:

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.24 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_fertility

Original tag: wdi_fertility

Description:

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.25 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lifexp

Original tag: wdi_lifexp

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.26 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lifexpf

Original tag: wdi_lifexpf

Description:

Life expectancy at birth for females 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.27 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lifexpm

Original tag: wdi_lifexpm

Description:

Life expectancy at birth for males 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.28 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortf

Original tag: wdi_mortf

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.29 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortinf

Original tag: wdi_mortinf

Description:

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.30 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortinff

Original tag: wdi_mortinff

Description:

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.31 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortinfm

Original tag: wdi_mortinfm

Description:

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.32 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortm

Original tag: wdi_mortm

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.33 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortnn

Original tag: wdi_mortnn

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.34 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortu5

Original tag: wdi_mortu5

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.35 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortu5f

Original tag: wdi_mortu5f

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.36 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mortu5m

Original tag: wdi_mortu5m

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.37 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_pop

Original tag: wdi_pop

Description:

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.38 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_pop14

Original tag: wdi_pop14

Description:

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.39 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_pop1564

Original tag: wdi_pop1564

Description:
Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.40 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_pop65

Original tag: wdi_pop65

Description:
Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.41 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_popden

Original tag: wdi_popden

Description:
Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.42 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_popf

Original tag: wdi_popf

Description:
Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.43 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_popgr

Original tag: wdi_popgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.44 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_poprul

Original tag: wdi_poprul

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.45 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_poprulgr

Original tag: wdi_poprulgr

Description:
Rural population growth. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.46 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_popurb

Original tag: wdi_popurb

Description:
Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.47 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_popurbagr

Original tag: wdi_popurbagr

Description:
Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.2.48 E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best) (wef_epi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_epi

Original tag: wef_epi

Description:
E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best). This indicator assesses the use of online services to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens ("e-information sharing"), interaction with stakeholders ("e-consultation"), and engagement in decision-making processes. Original sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.2.49 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_jabribe

Original tag: wvs_jabribe

Description:
Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.2.50 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_jacot

Original tag: wvs_jacot

Description:

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.2.51 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_pmi4

Original tag: wvs_pmi4

Description:

Post-Materialist index 4-item

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.2.52 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_satlif

Original tag: wvs_satlif

Description:

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.2.53 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_trust

Original tag: wvs_trust

Description:
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.3 Conflict and Military Service

This category includes variables concerning armed conflict, including civil war and terrorism, govern- ment revenue and spending related to violent conflict (military expenditure, arms imports, military personnel).

2.11.3.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_ally

Original tag: atop_ally

Description:
Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance
1. Member of an alliance

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_consult

Original tag: atop_consult

Description:
Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations
1. Has Consultancy obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_defensive

Original tag: atop_defensive

Description:
Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations
1. Has defensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_neutrality

Original tag: atop_neutrality

Description:
Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations
1. Has Neutrality obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_nonagg

Original tag: atop_nonagg

Description:

Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations
1. Has Non-Agression obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_number

Original tag: atop_number

Description:

Number of Alliances

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_offensive

Original tag: atop_offensive

Description:

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations
1. Has offensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.8 Transition Year (atop_transyr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_atop_transyr

Original tag: atop_transyr

Description:

Transition Year

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.11.3.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bicc_gmi

Original tag: bicc_gmi

Description:

The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and heavy weapons. (See variables bicc_milexp, bicc_milper, and bicc_hw).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula x=(y-min)/(max-min), with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:
Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5
Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4
Military reservers in relation to population - 2
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2
Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.11.3.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bicc_hw

Original tag: bicc_hw

Description:

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.11.3.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bicc_milexp

Original tag: bicc_milexp

Description:

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.11.3.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bicc_milper

Original tag: bicc_milper

Description:

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.11.3.13 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gd_ptsa

Original tag: gd_ptsa

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.11.3.14 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gd_ptss

Original tag: gd_ptss

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.11.3.15 Expenditure on defense, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_def)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_def

Original tag: gfs_def

Description:

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.11.3.16 Ongoing Conflict (1-5 Higher intensity of conflict) (gpi_conf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpi_conf

Original tag: gpi_conf

Description:

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.11.3.17 Militarisation (1-5 Higher militarisation) (gpi_mil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpi_mil

Original tag: gpi_mil

Description:
Militarisation (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.11.3.18 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_rpae

Original tag: nelda_rpae

Description:
If there are protests and riots after elections, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.3.19 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_vcdbe

Original tag: nelda_vcdbe

Description:
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.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.3.20 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, defence.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.3.21 Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 (svs_ind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_svs_ind

Original tag: svs_ind

Description:
The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:
1 Societal violence is limited in scope and severity, with relatively few victims and few perpetrators.
2 Societal violence is a problem, affecting a significant number of victims, albeit across few victim categories and of a less severe nature.
3 Societal violence is widespread and serious in nature. It affects a significant number of people across several victim categories.
4 Societal violence is pervasive in scope, severe in nature, assumes a variety of forms and affects a large proportion of the population typically across several victim categories and perpetrators.
5 Societal violence is ubiquitous in scope, egregious in nature and assumes a variety of forms. If affects a large proportion of the population, commonly crossing numerous victim groups and perpetrators.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Haschke, P. (2021). The societal violence scale [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html`

2.11.3.22 Global Terrorism Index (voh_gti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_voh_gti

Original tag: voh_gti

Description:
Global Terrorism Index.

2.11.3.23 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_pve

Original tag: wbgi_pve

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.3.24 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_pvn

Original tag: wbgi_pvn

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.3.25 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_pvs

Original tag: wbgi_pvs

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.3.26 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_afp

Original tag: wdi_afp

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.3.27 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_afpt

Original tag: wdi_afpt

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.3.28 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_armexp

Original tag: wdi_armexp

Description:
Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military

equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.3.29 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_armimp

Original tag: wdi_armimp

Description:

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.3.30 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expmil

Original tag: wdi_expmil

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.3.31 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expmilge

Original tag: wdi_expmilge

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.3.32 Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence) (wef_ti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ti

Original tag: wef_ti

Description:
Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence). This custom-built index is the weighted average of the number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks, discounted by time. Each component is normalized separately and then averaged. Values range from 1 [highest incidence] to 100 [no incidence]. Original sources: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.3.33 Number of cabinet ministers with a military title (wgov_minmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_minmil

Original tag: wgov_minmil

Description:
The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.3.34 Number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in (wgov_totmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_totmil

Original tag: wgov_totmil

Description:
The number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.3.35 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_fight

Original tag: wvs_fight

Description:
Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

0. No
1. Yes

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.4 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

2.11.4.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bci_bci

Original tag: bci_bci

Description:
The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level

of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means that the level of corruption has decreased.

There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, the authors were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.11.4.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bci_bcistd

Original tag: bci_bcistd

Description:
The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.11.4.3 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cspf_sfi

Original tag: cspf_sfi

Description:
A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility

2.11.4.4 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_fog

Original tag: fh_fog

Description:
Functioning of Government - The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.4.5 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_icrg_qog

Original tag: icrg_qog

Description:
The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most

common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

Variable citation: PRS Group et al. (2021). International country risk guide

2.11.4.6 Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_lld_capacity

Original tag: lld_capacity

Description:
Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.11.4.7 Standard Deviation for Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_lld_capstd

Original tag: lld_capstd

Description:
Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.11.4.8 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_prp_prp

Original tag: prp_prp

Description:
The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of law. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. `https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895`

2.11.4.9 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_prp_std

Original tag: prp_std

Description:
Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895

2.11.4.10 Sustainable Policies (sgi_pp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_pp

Original tag: sgi_pp

Description:
This pillar of the SGI examines each country's sustainable policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system.
2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities.
3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.11.4.11 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_spi_bn

Original tag: spi_bn

Description:
Basic Human Needs is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. www.socialprogress.org

2.11.4.12 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_spi_fob

Original tag: spi_fob

Description:
Foundations of Wellbeing is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. www.socialprogress.org

2.11.4.13 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_spi_opp

Original tag: spi_opp

Description:
Opportunity is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. Indicators on personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education are used to assess the level of opportunity.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. www.socialprogress.org

2.11.4.14 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_spi_ospi

Original tag: spi_ospi

Description:
Overall Social Progress Index. It aims to assess the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.11.4.15 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ti_cpi

Original tag: ti_cpi

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.11.4.16 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ti_cpi_max

Original tag: ti_cpi_max

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.11.4.17 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ti_cpi_min

Original tag: ti_cpi_min

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.11.4.18 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ti_se

Original tag: ti_se

Description:
Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.11.4.19 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_academ

Original tag: vdem_academ

Description:
Academic freedom index. To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarifications: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel). The Academic
Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko,

N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.20 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_corr

Original tag: vdem_corr

Description:

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.21 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_elvotbuy

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.22 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_exbribe

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang,

Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.23 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_excrptps

Original tag: vdem_excrptps

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 you to 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.24 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_execorr

Original tag: vdem_execorr

Description:

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.25 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_exembez

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.26 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_exthftps

Original tag: 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. 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. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.27 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_mecorrpt

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.28 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_pubcorr

Original tag: vdem_pubcorr

Description:
Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.4.29 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_cce

Original tag: wbgi_cce

Description:
Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.4.30 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_ccn

Original tag: wbgi_ccn

Description:
Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.4.31 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_ccs

Original tag: wbgi_ccs

Description:
Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.4.32 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_gee

Original tag: wbgi_gee

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.4.33 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_gen

Original tag: wbgi_gen

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.4.34 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_ges

Original tag: wbgi_ges

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.4.35 Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best) (wef_cor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_cor

Original tag: wef_cor

Description:
Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best). The Corruption Perceptions Index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level on corruption in the public sector. The scale ranges from 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]. Original sources: Transparency International

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.5 Environment

This category includes geographical characteristics such as the geographical region, land area etc. as well as indicators describing the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment, and environmental protection.

2.11.5.1 Threatened Species: Amphibians (bi_amphibians)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_amphibians

Original tag: bi_amphibians

Description:
Threatened Species: Amphibians (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.2 Threatened Species: Birds (bi_birds)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_birds

Original tag: bi_birds

Description:
Threatened Species: Birds (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.3 Threatened Species: Chromists (bi_chromists)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_chromists

Original tag: bi_chromists

Description:
Threatened Species: Chromists (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.4 Threatened Species: Fishes (bi_fishes)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_fishes

Original tag: bi_fishes

Description:
Threatened Species: Fishes (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.5 Threatened Species: Fungi (bi_fungi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_fungi

Original tag: bi_fungi

Description:
Threatened Species: Fungi (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.6 Threatened Species: Mammals (bi_mammals)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_mammals

Original tag: bi_mammals

Description:
Threatened Species: Mammals (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.7 Threatened Species: Molluscs (bi_molluscs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_molluscs

Original tag: bi_molluscs

Description:
Threatened Species: Molluscs (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.8 Threatened Species: Other Inverts (bi_othinverts)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_othinverts

Original tag: bi_othinverts

Description:
Threatened Species: Other Inverts (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.9 Threatened Species: Plants (bi_plants)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_plants

Original tag: bi_plants

Description:
Threatened Species: Plants (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.10 Threatened Species: Reptiles (bi_reptiles)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_reptiles

Original tag: bi_reptiles

Description:
Threatened Species: Reptiles (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.11 Threatened Species: Total (bi_total)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bi_total

Original tag: bi_total

Description:
Threatened Species: Reptiles (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.11.5.12 Built-up land footprint- Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Description:
Built-up Land - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.11.5.13 Carbon footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Description:
Carbon - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in addition to the embodied carbon in imported goods. The carbon Footprint component is represented by the area of forest land required to sequester these carbon emissions.

Currently, the carbon Footprint is the largest portion of humanity's Footprint.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.11.5.14 Cropland footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Description:

Cropland - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland Footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland Footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.11.5.15 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Description:

Total - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.11.5.16 Fish footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Description:

Fishing Ground - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.11.5.17 Forest product footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Description:

Forest Production - Ecological Footprint in consumption. 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.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.11.5.18 Grazing footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Description:
Grazing - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land Footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.11.5.19 Agriculture (0-100) (epi_agr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_agr

Original tag: epi_agr

Description:
Agriculture. It is constructed from the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.20 Air Quality (0-100) (epi_air)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_air

Original tag: epi_air

Description:
Air Quality. It measures household air pollution (HAP) as the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels, using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. PM2.5 exposure: as a measure of chronic exposure, it uses the population-weighted average ambient concentration of PM2.5 in each country. PM2.5 exceedance: as a measure of acute exposure, it uses the proportion of the population in each year that is exposed to ambient PM2.5 concentrations that exceed World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds of 10, 15, 25, and 35 micrograms per meter cubed. These four proportions are averaged to produce a summary of the distribution of exposure levels in the country's population.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.21 Pollution Emissions (0-100) (epi_ape)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_ape

Original tag: epi_ape

Description:
Air Pollution. The Pollution Emissions issue category measures progress on managing the emissions of two primary air pollutants. It is composed of two indicators, adjusted emission growth rates for SO2 and NOX.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.22 Biodiversity and Habitat (0-100) (epi_bdh)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_bdh

Original tag: epi_bdh

Description:
Biodiversity and Habitat. This indicator includes:

1 Terrestrial biome protection (national weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by national composition of biomes.
2 Terrestrial biome protection (global weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by global composition of biomes.
3 Marine protected areas. The percentage of marine protected areas (MPAs) within a country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
4 Species Protection Index. The average area of species' distributions in a country with protected areas.
5 Protected Area Representativeness Index. The extent to which terrestrial protected areas are ecologically representative.
6 Species Habitat Index. The proportion of habitat within a country remaining, relative to a baseline set in the year 2001.
7 Biodiversity Habitat Index. The effects of habitat loss, degradation, and

fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.23 Climate Change (0-100) (epi_cch)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_cch

Original tag: epi_cch

Description:

The Climate Change issue category measures progress to combat global climate change, which exacerbates all other environmental threats and imperils human health and safety. It is composed of eight indicators: adjusted emission growth rates for four greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, F-gases, and N2O) and one climate pollutant (black carbon); growth rate in CO2 emissions from land cover; greenhouse gas intensity growth rate; and greenhouse gas emissions per capita.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.24 Ecosystem Services (0-100) (epi_ecs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_ecs

Original tag: epi_ecs

Description:

The new Ecosystem Services issue category recognizes the important services ecosystems provide to human and environmental well-being, including carbon sequestration and storage, biodiversity habitat, nutrient cycling, and coastal protection. It consists of three indicators to evaluate the state of these ecosystems: tree cover loss (percent90), along with two new pilot indicators for 2020 - grassland loss (percent5) and wetland loss (percent5).

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.25 Environmental Performance Index (0-100) (epi_epi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_epi

Original tag: epi_epi

Description:

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI represents a composite index. The EPI researchers begin by gathering data on 32 individual metrics of environmental performance. These metrics are aggregated into a hierarchy beginning with eleven issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation
Drinking Water, Heavy Metals, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Habitat, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries, Climate Change, Pollution Emissions, Water Resources, and Agriculture.

These issue categories are then combined into two policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.26 Ecosystem Vitality (0-100) (epi_ev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_ev

Original tag: epi_ev

Description:

The Ecosystem Vitality policy objective measures how well countries are preserving, protecting, and enhancing ecosystems and the services they provide. It comprises 60percent of the total EPI score and is made up of seven issue categories: Biodiversity
Habitat (25percent), Ecosystem Services (10percent), Fisheries (10percent), Climate Change (40percent), Pollution Emissions (5percent), Agriculture (5percent), and Water Resources (5percent).

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.27 Sanitation and Drinking Water (0-100) (epi_h2o)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_h2o

Original tag: epi_h2o

Description:

Sanitation
Drinking Water. This indicator includes:

1 Unsafe sanitation. EPI researchers measure sanitation as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households.
2 Unsafe drinking water. EPI researchers measure drinking water as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection.

Both sanitation and drinking water are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. Minimizing the health risks posed from unsafe sanitation and drinking water is a vital step in evaluating a country's ability to maintain clean water systems and minimize contact with dangerous bacteria and viruses.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.28 Heavy Metals (0-100) (epi_hmt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_hmt

Original tag: epi_hmt

Description:

Heavy Metals. It includes the indicator Lead Exposure. EPI researchers measure lead exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.29 Waste Management (0-100) (epi_wmg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_wmg

Original tag: epi_wmg

Description:

The Waste Management issue category recognizes the threats of solid waste to human health. It is based on one indicator, controlled solid waste.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.30 Water Resources (0-100) (epi_wrs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_wrs

Original tag: epi_wrs

Description:

The Water Resources issue category measures the extent to which humans are mitigating our threats to aquatic ecosystems. It is based on one indicator: wastewater treatment.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.5.31 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagr

Original tag: fao_luagr

Description:

Agricultural land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.11.5.32 Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagrara

Original tag: fao_luagrara

Description:
Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.11.5.33 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagrcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrcrop

Description:
Cropland (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.11.5.34 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagrirreq

Original tag: fao_luagrirreq

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.11.5.35 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagrirreqcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.11.5.36 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagrorg

Original tag: fao_luagrorg

Description:
Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.11.5.37 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagrpas

Original tag: fao_luagrpas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.11.5.38 Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luagrpcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrpcrop

Description:
Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.11.5.39 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_lucrop

Original tag: fao_lucrop

Description:
Cropland (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.11.5.40 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luforest

Original tag: fao_luforest

Description:
Forest land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.11.5.41 Planted Forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luforplant

Original tag: fao_luforplant

Description:
Planted Forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.11.5.42 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_luforreg

Original tag: fao_luforreg

Description:
Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.11.5.43 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area) (fao_lupas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fao_lupas

Original tag: fao_lupas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.11.5.44 Expenditure on environment protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_envr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_envr

Original tag: gfs_envr

Description:
Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.11.5.45 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ht_region

Original tag: ht_region

Description:
This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:
1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)
3. North Africa
the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey
Cyprus)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia
New Zealand)
6. East Asia (including Japan
Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia
New Zealand)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana
Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.11.5.46 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Description:
Natural Resource Protection Indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 17percent of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Center provides the underlying data on protected areas.

Variable citation: Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. (2019). Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2020 release [Accessed on: 20-12-2021]. `https://doi.org/10.7927/r6mv-sv82`

2.11.5.47 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_desert

Original tag: nunn_desert

Description:

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.11.5.48 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012 (nunn_dist_coast)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_dist_coast

Original tag: nunn_dist_coast

Description:

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.11.5.49 Percentage within 100 km of ice-free coast in 2012 (nunn_near_coast)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_near_coast

Original tag: nunn_near_coast

Description:

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to nearest ice-free coast, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that is within 100 km of the nearest ice-free coast.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.11.5.50 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_rugged

Original tag: nunn_rugged

Description:

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts. The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance between two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness — or the average of any other variable — for each country, Nunn and Puga weigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries — for this and other variables — using digital boundary data based on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which they have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.11.5.51 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_tropical

Original tag: nunn_tropical

Description:

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.11.5.52 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_airqty_t1

Original tag: oecd_airqty_t1

Description:

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.5.53 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.5.54 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_greenhouse_t1

Original tag: oecd_greenhouse_t1

Description:

Greenhouse gas emissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.5.55 Sulphur Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_soxnox_t1a

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1a

Description:

Sulphur oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.5.56 Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_soxnox_t1b

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1b

Description:

Nitrogene oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.5.57 Total amount generated of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_waste_t1b

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1b

Description:
Total amount generated of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.5.58 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ohi_ohi

Original tag: ohi_ohi

Description:
The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods
Economies, Tourism
Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Variable citation: Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, 488, 615–620. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397 Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2018). Ocean health index [Date accessed: 07 December 2021]. https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases

2.11.5.59 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_en

Original tag: sgi_en

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.11.5.60 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_enen

Original tag: sgi_enen

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.11.5.61 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.11.5.62 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_araland

Original tag: wdi_araland

Description:
Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.11.5.63 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Description:

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.5.64 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.5.65 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.5.66 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) 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. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.5.67 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Description:

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.5.68 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (wvs_confenv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confenv

Original tag: wvs_confenv

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have

in them: The Environmental Protection Movement

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.6 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as key characteristics of the educational system (public expenditure, gross enrollment, number of teachers), the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes (mean scores, literacy rates, numbers of researchers and scientists).

2.11.6.1 Average Schooling Years, Female (bl_asyf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_asyf

Original tag: bl_asyf

Description:
Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.2 Average Schooling Years, Male (bl_asym)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_asym

Original tag: bl_asym

Description:
Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.3 Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (bl_asymf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_asymf

Original tag: bl_asymf

Description:
Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.4 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (bl_lhf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lhf

Original tag: bl_lhf

Description:
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.5 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (bl_lhm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lhm

Original tag: bl_lhm

Description:
Percentage with tertiary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.6 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lhmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lhmf

Original tag: bl_lhmf

Description:
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.7 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (bl_lpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lpf

Original tag: bl_lpf

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.8 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (bl_lpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lpm

Original tag: bl_lpm

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.9 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lpmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lpmf

Original tag: bl_lpmf

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.10 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (bl_lsf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lsf

Original tag: bl_lsf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.11 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (bl_lsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lsm

Original tag: bl_lsm

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.12 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lsmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lsmf

Original tag: bl_lsmf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.13 Percentage with No Schooling, Female (bl_luf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_luf

Original tag: bl_luf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.14 Percentage with No Schooling, Male (bl_lum)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lum

Original tag: bl_lum

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.15 Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lumf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bl_lumf

Original tag: bl_lumf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.11.6.16 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea1524f

Original tag: gea_ea1524f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.17 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea1524m

Original tag: gea_ea1524m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.18 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea2534f

Original tag: gea_ea2534f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.19 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea2534m

Original tag: gea_ea2534m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.20 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea3544f

Original tag: gea_ea3544f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.21 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea3544m

Original tag: gea_ea3544m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.22 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea4554f

Original tag: gea_ea4554f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.23 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea4554m

Original tag: gea_ea4554m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.24 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea5564f

Original tag: gea_ea5564f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.25 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea5564m

Original tag: gea_ea5564m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.26 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea65f

Original tag: gea_ea65f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.27 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gea_ea65m

Original tag: gea_ea65m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.11.6.28 Expenditure on education, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_educ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_educ

Original tag: gfs_educ

Description:
Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.11.6.29 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Description:
Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.11.6.30 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, education.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.6.31 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.6.32 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.6.33 Human capital index, see note hc (pwt_hci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_hci

Original tag: pwt_hci

Description:
Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro

Lee, 2010) and assumed returns, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.6.34 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_soed

Original tag: sgi_soed

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.6.35 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, femal (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_girlglsf

Original tag: une_girlglsf

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.36 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (une_girlglsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_girlglsm

Original tag: une_girlglsm

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.37 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both (une_girlglst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_girlglst

Original tag: une_girlglst

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.38 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (une_oaeece)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_oaeece

Original tag: une_oaeece

Description:

Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.39 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (une_oaepe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_oaepe

Original tag: une_oaepe

Description:

Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.40 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (une_oeace)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_oeace

Original tag: une_oeace

Description:

Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.41 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (une_oeals)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_oeals

Original tag: une_oeals

Description:

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.42 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_oeapsnt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_oeapsnt

Original tag: une_oeapsnt

Description:

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.43 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (une_oeaus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_oeaus

Original tag: une_oeaus

Description:

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.44 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_reprlsef

Original tag: une_reprlsef

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.45 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprlsem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_reprlsem

Original tag: une_reprlsem

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.46 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent (une_reprlset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_reprlset

Original tag: une_reprlset

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.47 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_reprpef

Original tag: une_reprpef

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.48 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprpem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_reprpem

Original tag: une_reprpem

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.49 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (une_reprpet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_reprpet

Original tag: une_reprpet

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.50 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (une_tdurce)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tdurce

Original tag: une_tdurce

Description:
Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.51 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (une_tdurece)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tdurece

Original tag: une_tdurece

Description:
Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.52 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (une_tdurls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tdurls

Original tag: une_tdurls

Description:
Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.53 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_tdurpsnt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tdurpsnt

Original tag: une_tdurpsnt

Description:
Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.54 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (une_tdurused)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tdurused

Original tag: une_tdurused

Description:
Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.55 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (une_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tilsef

Original tag: une_tilsef

Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.56 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tilset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tilset

Original tag: une_tilset

Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.57 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (une_tipef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tipef

Original tag: une_tipef

Description:
Teachers in primary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.58 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tipet

Original tag: une_tipet

Description:
Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.59 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiprepet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tiprepet

Original tag: une_tiprepet

Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.60 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tiset

Original tag: une_tiset

Description:
Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.61 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (une_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tiusef

Original tag: une_tiusef

Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.62 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiuset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_une_tiuset

Original tag: une_tiuset

Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.11.6.63 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_eduprp

Original tag: wdi_eduprp

Description:
Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.64 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_eduprs

Original tag: wdi_eduprs

Description:
Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.65 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expedu

Original tag: wdi_expedu

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.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.66 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expeduge

Original tag: wdi_expeduge

Description:

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), 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. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.67 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expedup

Original tag: wdi_expedup

Description:

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.68 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expedut

Original tag: wdi_expedut

Description:

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.69 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expstup

Original tag: wdi_expstup

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.70 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expstus

Original tag: wdi_expstus

Description:
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.71 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_expstut

Original tag: wdi_expstut

Description:
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.72 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gerp

Original tag: wdi_gerp

Description:
Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.73 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Description:
Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.74 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gerpm

Original tag: wdi_gerpm

Description:
Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.75 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gerpp

Original tag: wdi_gerpp

Description:
Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.76 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Description:
Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.77 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gerppm

Original tag: wdi_gerppm

Description:
Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.78 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gers

Original tag: wdi_gers

Description:
Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.79 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Description:
Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.80 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gersm

Original tag: wdi_gersm

Description:
Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.81 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gert

Original tag: wdi_gert

Description:
Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.82 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Description:
Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.83 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gertm

Original tag: wdi_gertm

Description:
Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.84 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_nerp

Original tag: wdi_nerp

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.85 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_nerpr

Original tag: wdi_nerpr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.86 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_ners

Original tag: wdi_ners

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.87 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.88 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_nersm

Original tag: wdi_nersm

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.6.89 Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best) (wef_dsap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_dsap

Original tag: wef_dsap

Description:

Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g., computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)? [1 = not all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.6.90 School life expectancy. Years (wef_lse)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_lse

Original tag: wef_lse

Description:

School life expectancy. Years. Total number of years of schooling (primary through tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age. Original sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.6.91 Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best) (wef_qvt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_qvt

Original tag: wef_qvt

Description:

Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training? [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.6.92 Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_shg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_shg

Original tag: wef_shg

Description:

Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best). "In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: Secondary education" [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.6.93 Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_sug)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_sug

Original tag: wef_sug

Description:
Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: b. University-level (1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.6.94 University-industry collaboration in R D (1-7) (wef_uic)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_uic

Original tag: wef_uic

Description:
University-industry collaboration in R
D. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R
D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.7 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parlia- mentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.11.7.1 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bmr_dem

Original tag: bmr_dem

Description:
Dichotomous democracy measure.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.11.7.2 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bmr_dembr

Original tag: bmr_dembr

Description:
Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.11.7.3 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bmr_demdur

Original tag: bmr_demdur

Description:
Consecutive years of current regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.11.7.4 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bmr_demfsuf

Original tag: bmr_demfsuf

Description:
This adjusts democracy by also requiring that at least half of adult women have the right to vote.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.11.7.5 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bmr_demmis

Original tag: bmr_demmis

Description:
This is the same measure as democracy (bmr_dem), except it records an NA for countries occupied during an international war (e.g., the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (e.g., Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.11.7.6 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_bmr_demtran

Original tag: bmr_demtran

Description:
(-1) Democratic breakdown
(0) No change
(1) Democratic transition

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.11.7.7 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_chpar

Original tag: br_chpar

Description:
Total number of chambers in parliament.

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.7.8 Is the country a colony (br_col)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_col

Original tag: br_col

Description:
Is the country a colony? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.7.9 Is the country communist / socialist (br_com)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_com

Original tag: br_com

Description:
Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.7.10 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_dem

Original tag: br_dem

Description:

Is the country democratic or not? following Cheibub, Ghandi and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.7.11 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_newconst

Original tag: br_newconst

Description:

Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.7.12 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_democ

Original tag: ccp_democ

Description:

Does the constitution refer to "democracy" or "democratic"?

1. Yes
2. No

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.7.13 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_initiat

Original tag: ccp_initiat

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.7.14 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_socialsm

Original tag: ccp_socialsm

Description:

Does the constitution refer to "socialism" or "socialist"?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.7.15 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dr_ig

Original tag: dr_ig

Description:
The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.11.7.16 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dr_pg

Original tag: dr_pg

Description:
Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with partici-pation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.11.7.17 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_egov_egov

Original tag: egov_egov

Description:
The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.11.7.18 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_egov_epar

Original tag: egov_epar

Description:
The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A country's EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.11.7.19 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_egov_hci

Original tag: egov_hci

Description:
The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;
(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;
(iii)expected years of schooling; and
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.11.7.20 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_egov_osi

Original tag: egov_osi

Description:

The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.11.7.21 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_egov_tii

Original tag: egov_tii

Description:

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII) is an arithmetic average composite of five indicators:

(i) estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;
(ii) number of main fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants;
(iii) number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;
(iv) number of wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and
(v) number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.11.7.22 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (fh_ipolity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_ipolity2

Original tag: fh_ipolity2

Description:

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius
Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.7.23 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity) (fh_polity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_polity2

Original tag: fh_polity2

Description:

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.7.24 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_ppp

Original tag: fh_ppp

Description:

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian

parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.7.25 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_pr

Original tag: fh_pr

Description:

Political Rights Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.7.26 Freedom Status (fh_status)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_status

Original tag: fh_status

Description:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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".

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.7.27 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Description:

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.11.7.28 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_f

Original tag: h_f

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.7.29 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_l1

Original tag: h_l1

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's

Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.7.30 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_polcon3

Original tag: h_polcon3

Description:

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the prefer-ences 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.7.31 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_polcon5

Original tag: 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 in-formation 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.7.32 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_p_durable

Original tag: p_durable

Description:

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.11.7.33 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_p_polity2

Original tag: p_polity2

Description:

Revised 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). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum", or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.11.7.34 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close1

Original tag: qs20_close1

Description:

Country-level estimate for Entry at the lowest level only, scaled between 0 and 1. Highest score refers to cases where entry to bureaucratic positions is possible at the lowest level of hierarchy only, and positions at middle and higher levels of hierarchy are filled by individuals from within the bureaucracy.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.35 Entry via examination (qs20_close2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close2

Original tag: qs20_close2

Description:

Country-level estimate for Entry via examination, scaled between 0 and 1. Countries in which formal examination is usually part of the hiring process have higher scores.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.36 Special Laws (qs20_close3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close3

Original tag: qs20_close3

Description:

Country-level estimate for Special Laws, scaled between 0 and 1. Higher scores mean that human resource management in public administration is regulated by a set of laws and regulations applicable only to the public sector (including government), which is different from the country's labor code.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.37 Closedness Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_close_pca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close_pca

Original tag: qs20_close_pca

Description:

Closedness Index is constructed from Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws variables are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Closedness Index.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.38 Political Interference (qs20_impar1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar1

Original tag: qs20_impar1

Description:

Country-level estimate for Political Interference, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more political interference.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.39 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar1_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.40 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar1_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar1_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.41 Impartiality (qs20_impar2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar2

Original tag: qs20_impar2

Description:
Country-level estimate for Impartiality, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more impartiality.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.42 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar2_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.43 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar2_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar2_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.44 Patronage (qs20_proff1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff1

Original tag: qs20_proff1

Description:
Country-level estimate for Patronage, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for differential item functioning (DIF) and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more patronage in recruitment.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.45 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff1_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff1_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.46 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff1_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff1_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff1_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.47 Merit (qs20_proff2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff2

Original tag: qs20_proff2

Description:
Country-level estimate for Merit, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more merit-based appointment.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.48 Merit, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff2_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff2_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.49 Merit, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff2_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff2_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff2_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.50 Tenure (qs20_proff3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff3

Original tag: qs20_proff3

Description:
Country-level estimate for Tenure, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for stronger security of tenure.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.11.7.51 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff3_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff3_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.52 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff3_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff3_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.53 Professionalism Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_proff_pca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff_pca

Original tag: qs20_proff_pca

Description:
Professionalism Index is constructed from Patronage, Merit and Tenure with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Merit, Patronage and Tenure are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Professionalism Index.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.11.7.54 Good Governance (sgi_go)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_go

Original tag: sgi_go

Description:
This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.55 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_goea

Original tag: sgi_goea

Description:
Good Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.56 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_goec

Original tag: sgi_goec

Description:
Good Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.57 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qd

Original tag: sgi_qd

Description:
This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.
2. Access to information.
3. Civil rights and political liberties.
4. Rule of law.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.58 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdai

Original tag: sgi_qdai

Description:
Robust Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.59 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdcr

Original tag: sgi_qdcr

Description:
Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.60 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdrl

Original tag: sgi_qdrl

Description:
Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.61 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdrlc

Original tag: sgi_qdrlc

Description:
Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.7.62 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_delibdem

Original tag: vdem_delibdem

Description:
Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.63 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_dl_delib

Original tag: vdem_dl_delib

Description:
Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang,

Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.64 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_edcomp_thick

Original tag: vdem_edcomp_thick

Description:

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.65 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_egal

Original tag: vdem_egal

Description:

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.66 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_egaldem

Original tag: vdem_egaldem

Description:

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.67 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_libdem

Original tag: vdem_libdem

Description:
Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.68 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_liberal

Original tag: vdem_liberal

Description:
Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.69 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_partip

Original tag: vdem_partip

Description:
Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.70 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_partipdem

Original tag: vdem_partipdem

Description:
Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of

participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.71 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_polyarchy

Original tag: vdem_polyarchy

Description:

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.7.72 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_vae

Original tag: wbgi_vae

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.7.73 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_van

Original tag: wbgi_van

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.7.74 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_vas

Original tag: wbgi_vas

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.7.75 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confcs

Original tag: wvs_confcs

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.76 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confgov

Original tag: wvs_confgov

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.77 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpar

Original tag: wvs_confpar

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Parliament

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.78 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confun

Original tag: wvs_confun

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The United Nations

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.79 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_demimp

Original tag: wvs_demimp

Description:
How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Absolutely important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.80 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_democ

Original tag: wvs_democ

Description:
How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely democratic

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.81 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_imppol

Original tag: wvs_imppol

Description:
For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.82 Interest in politics (wvs_polint)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_polint

Original tag: wvs_polint

Description:
How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.83 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_psdem

Original tag: wvs_psdem

Description:
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.84 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_psexp

Original tag: wvs_psexp

Description:
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.7.85 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_pssl

Original tag: wvs_pssl

Description:

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.8 Political Parties and Elections

This category includes variables describing various aspects of the legislature and political parties in the legislature (number of seats) as well as variables related to the election for the executive and variables on the outcomes of elections.

2.11.8.1 No. of coups (br_coup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_coup

Original tag: br_coup

Description:

Total number of coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.2 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_cw

Original tag: br_cw

Description:

Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.3 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_elecpost

Original tag: br_elecpost

Description:

Whether an election held in that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.4 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_elect

Original tag: br_elect

Description:

Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (No elections=0, Single-party

elections=1, non-democratic multi-party elections=2, democratic elections= 3)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.5 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_elecyear

Original tag: br_elecyear

Description:
Whether an election was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.6 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_fcoup

Original tag: br_fcoup

Description:
Number of failed coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.7 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_mon

Original tag: br_mon

Description:
Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.8 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_pres

Original tag: br_pres

Description:
Is the political system presidential? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.9 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_pvote

Original tag: br_pvote

Description:
Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.10 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_regch

Original tag: br_regch

Description:
If a coded event, such as a change in the Presidency, took place after 01.07 it is assigned to the following calendar year in the data. In this case, the lag variable will be equal to one. For all change events before that date, the lag dummy is equal to zero. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.11 No. of successful coups (br_scoup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_scoup

Original tag: br_scoup

Description:
Number of successful coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.12 Full suffrage (br_suff)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_br_suff

Original tag: br_suff

Description:
Whether electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.11.8.13 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_chg

Original tag: cpds_chg

Description:
Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.14 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_enps

Original tag: cpds_enps

Description:
Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.15 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_enpv

Original tag: cpds_enpv

Description:
Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.16 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_frel

Original tag: cpds_frel

Description:
Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.17 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_frleg

Original tag: cpds_frleg

Description:
Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.18 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_govlr

Original tag: cpds_govlr

Description:

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.19 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_govsup

Original tag: cpds_govsup

Description:

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.20 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_la

Original tag: cpds_la

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.21 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lall

Original tag: cpds_lall

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.22 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lcom

Original tag: cpds_lcom

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.23 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lcon

Original tag: cpds_lcon

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.24 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_le

Original tag: cpds_le

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.25 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lfe

Original tag: cpds_lfe

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.26 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lg

Original tag: cpds_lg

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.27 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_ll

Original tag: cpds_ll

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.28 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lls

Original tag: cpds_lls

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.29 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lmo

Original tag: cpds_lmo

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.30 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lnl

Original tag: cpds_lnl

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.31 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lo

Original tag: cpds_lo

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.32 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lp

Original tag: cpds_lp

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.33 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lpc

Original tag: cpds_lpc

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.34 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lpen

Original tag: cpds_lpen

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.35 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lper

Original tag: cpds_lper

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.36 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lr

Original tag: cpds_lr

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.37 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lreg

Original tag: cpds_lreg

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.38 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_lrel

Original tag: cpds_lrel

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.39 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_ls

Original tag: cpds_ls

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.40 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_tg

Original tag: cpds_tg

Description:
Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0percent].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0percent].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.41 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_va

Original tag: cpds_va

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.42 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vall

Original tag: cpds_vall

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.43 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vcom

Original tag: cpds_vcom

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.44 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vcon

Original tag: cpds_vcon

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.45 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_ve

Original tag: cpds_ve

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.46 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vfe

Original tag: cpds_vfe

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.47 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vg

Original tag: cpds_vg

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.48 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vl

Original tag: cpds_vl

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.49 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vls

Original tag: cpds_vls

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.50 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vmo

Original tag: cpds_vmo

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.51 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vnl

Original tag: cpds_vnl

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.52 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vo

Original tag: cpds_vo

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.53 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vp

Original tag: cpds_vp

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.54 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vpcom

Original tag: cpds_vpcom

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.55 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vpen

Original tag: cpds_vpen

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.56 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vper

Original tag: cpds_vper

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.57 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vr

Original tag: cpds_vr

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.58 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vreg

Original tag: cpds_vreg

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.59 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vrel

Original tag: cpds_vrel

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.60 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vs

Original tag: cpds_vs

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.61 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cpds_vt

Original tag: cpds_vt

Description:

Voter turnout in election.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.11.8.62 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_altv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dev_altv2

Original tag: dev_altv2

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.11.8.63 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_othv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dev_othv2

Original tag: dev_othv2

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1percent of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1 in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.11.8.64 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (2nd election in ye (dev_regv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dev_regv2

Original tag: dev_regv2

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.11.8.65 Electoral Volatility - Total (2nd election in year) (dev_tv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dev_tv2

Original tag: dev_tv2

Description:
Total electoral volatility in the party system in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.11.8.66 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_ep

Original tag: fh_ep

Description:
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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world

2.11.8.67 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_adm

Original tag: gol_adm

Description:
Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

2.11.8.68 Districts (gol_dist)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_dist

Original tag: gol_dist

Description:
This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

2.11.8.69 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_enep

Original tag: gol_enep

Description:
Effective number of electoral parties.

2.11.8.70 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_enep1

Original tag: gol_enep1

Description:
The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.11.8.71 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_enepo

Original tag: gol_enepo

Description:
The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.11.8.72 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_enpp

Original tag: gol_enpp

Description:
The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

2.11.8.73 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1 (gol_enpp1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_enpp1

Original tag: gol_enpp1

Description:
This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.11.8.74 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_enppo

Original tag: gol_enppo

Description:
The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.11.8.75 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_est

Original tag: gol_est

Description:
This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

2.11.8.76 Electoral System Type-11 classes (gol_est_spec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_est_spec

Original tag: gol_est_spec

Description:
This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)

10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

2.11.8.77 Institution (gol_inst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_inst

Original tag: gol_inst

Description:

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of a given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.

2.11.8.78 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_mt

Original tag: gol_mt

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

2.11.8.79 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_nos

Original tag: gol_nos

Description:

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

2.11.8.80 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_pr

Original tag: gol_pr

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota

16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: Users can find a detailed description of the difference between types in the original codebook.

2.11.8.81 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_preel

Original tag: gol_preel

Description:
This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

2.11.8.82 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gol_upseat

Original tag: gol_upseat

Description:
This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.11.8.83 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_alignl1

Original tag: h_alignl1

Description:
Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.8.84 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_l2

Original tag: h_l2

Description:
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.8.85 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_lflo

Original tag: h_lflo

Description:
Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.8.86 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_esf

Original tag: ideaesd_esf

Description:
Electoral System Family

1. Proportional Representation
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Plurality/Majority and Proportional Representation
4. Mixed
5. Transition
6. Other
7. Not Applicable

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.11.8.87 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_esnl

Original tag: ideaesd_esnl

Description:
Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.

2. Block Vote (BV)
Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.

3. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

4. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

7. Alternative Vote (AV)
The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

9. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote (TRS PBV)
Party Block Vote (PBV) is a plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centered vote for a party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with the most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.

10. Limited Vote (LV)
Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.

11. First Past The Post, Party Block Vote (FPTP PBV)

12. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTP List PR)

13. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTP BV)

14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTP PBV List PR)

15. Parallel
A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.

16. In transition

17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
Borda Count (BC) - A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multimember districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper and each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the highest total(s) is/are declared elected.

18. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (TRS PBV List PR)

19. No direct elections.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.11.8.88 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_esp

Original tag: ideaesd_esp

Description:
Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one who wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

2. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

3. Supplementary Vote (SV)
Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.

4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

5. In Transition

6. Other

7. Not applicable

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.11.8.89 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_lsde

Original tag: ideaesd_lsde

Description:
Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.11.8.90 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_lsvm

Original tag: ideaesd_lsvm

Description:
Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.11.8.91 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_tiers

Original tag: ideaesd_tiers

Description:
Number of tiers. The tiers of an electoral system can be understood as the sets of representatives that are elected to the same chamber by the entire electorate of a country. 99 indicates a hybrid system, where one part of the country elects representatives using one electoral system, while another distinct part of the country elects representatives using a different system.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.11.8.92 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideavt_legcv

Original tag: ideavt_legcv

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.11.8.93 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideavt_legvt

Original tag: ideavt_legvt

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.11.8.94 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ipu_l_s

Original tag: ipu_l_s

Description:
Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.11.8.95 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ipu_l_sw

Original tag: ipu_l_sw

Description:
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.11.8.96 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ipu_l_w

Original tag: ipu_l_w

Description:
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.11.8.97 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_fme

Original tag: nelda_fme

Description:
This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.98 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_mbbe

Original tag: nelda_mbbe

Description:
If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "Yes". In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "Yes". It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.99 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_mtop

Original tag: nelda_mtop

Description:
This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.100 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_noe

Original tag: nelda_noe

Description:
The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.101 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_noea

Original tag: nelda_noea

Description:
Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.102 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_noee

Original tag: nelda_noee

Description:
Number of executive elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.103 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_noel

Original tag: nelda_noel

Description:
Number of legislative elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.104 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nelda_oa

Original tag: nelda_oa

Description:
This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.11.8.105 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_eir

Original tag: pei_eir

Description:
Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7`

2.11.8.106 Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I. (pei_eirhci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_eirhci

Original tag: pei_eirhci

Description:
The higher bound of the 95percent confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.11.8.107 Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I. (pei_eirlci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_eirlci

Original tag: pei_eirlci

Description:

The lower bound of the 95percent confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.11.8.108 Elected Office (pei_off)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_off

Original tag: pei_off

Description:

What government body was this election for?

0. Legislative
1. Presidential
2. Both

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.11.8.109 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_peii

Original tag: pei_peii

Description:

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.11.8.110 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_peit

Original tag: pei_peit

Description:

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

1. Very Low
2. Low
3. Moderate
4. High
5. Very High

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.11.8.111 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdep

Original tag: sgi_qdep

Description:

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.11.8.112 Competition (van_comp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_van_comp

Original tag: van_comp

Description:
The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

2.11.8.113 Index of Democratization (van_index)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_van_index

Original tag: van_index

Description:
The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

2.11.8.114 Participation (van_part)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_van_part

Original tag: van_part

Description:
The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

2.11.8.115 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.8.116 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_leadexp

Original tag: wgov_leadexp

Description:
The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.117 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_min

Original tag: wgov_min

Description:
Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.118 Average age of cabinet members (wgov_minage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_minage

Original tag: wgov_minage

Description:
Average age of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.119 Number of women among cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Description:
The number of women among cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.120 Average tenure of cabinet members (wgov_minten)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_minten

Original tag: wgov_minten

Description:
The average tenure of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.121 Adjusted retention rate of cabinet members (wgov_mret)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_mret

Original tag: wgov_mret

Description:
The share of cabinet ministers, who where in the list of cabinet ministers for the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of number of cabinet members, so the number of cabinet ministers stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.122 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions hel (wgov_tot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_tot

Original tag: wgov_tot

Description:
Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.123 Average age for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_totage

Original tag: wgov_totage

Description:
Average age for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.124 Number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_totfem

Original tag: wgov_totfem

Description:
The number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied

positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.125 Average tenure for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totten)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_totten

Original tag: wgov_totten

Description:
The average tenure for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.126 Adjusted retention rate for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_tret)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wgov_tret

Original tag: wgov_tret

Description:
The share of people in total number of entries for the country, who were also listed in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of total number of entries, so the number of entries for the country stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the total number of entries.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.11.8.127 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpp

Original tag: wvs_confpp

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.8.128 Year of election (yri_yoe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_yoe

Original tag: yri_yoe

Description:
Year of election

Variable citation: Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906`

2.11.8.129 Youth Representation Index (35 years or younger) (yri_yri35)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_yri35

Original tag: yri_yri35

Description:
The YRI 35 is a measure in which the percentage of youth in parliament - MPs ages 18 to 35 years - is divided by the proportion of youth (ages 18 to 35) within the eligible voting-age population and then multiplying by 100. A higher score on this measure indicates a larger correspondence between youth in the

population and their presence in parliaments. A score of 100 suggest that the share of young MPs is on par with the share of young people in voting-age youth in the population. A score of zero indicates that not a single individual Member of Parliament (MP) is considered to be young.

Variable citation: Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906`

2.11.8.130 Youth Representation Index (40 years or younger) (yri_yri40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_yri40

Original tag: yri_yri40

Description:

The YRI 40 is a measure in which the percentage of youth in parliament - MPs ages 18 to 40 years - is divided by the proportion of youth (ages 18 to 40) within the eligible voting-age population and then multiplying by 100. A higher score on this measure indicates a larger correspondence between youth in the population and their presence in parliaments. A score of 100 suggest that the share of young MPs is on par with the share of young people in voting-age youth in the population. A score of zero indicates that not a single individual Member of Parliament (MP) is considered to be young.

Variable citation: Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906`

2.11.9 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

2.11.9.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Description:

The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_cai2

Original tag: cai_cai2

Description:

Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_foetal

Original tag: cai_foetal

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_life

Original tag: cai_life

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_mental

Original tag: cai_mental

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_physical

Original tag: cai_physical

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_rape

Original tag: cai_rape

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_request

Original tag: cai_request

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cai_social

Original tag: cai_social

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.11.9.10 Environmental Health (0-100) (epi_eh)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_eh

Original tag: epi_eh

Description:
The Environmental Health policy objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40percent of the total EPI score and is made up of four issue categories: Air Quality (50percent), Sanitation
Drinking Water (percent40), Heavy Metals (percent5), and Waste Management (percent5).

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.11.9.11 Expenditure on health, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_heal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_heal

Original tag: gfs_heal

Description:
Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.11.9.12 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gggi_hss

Original tag: gggi_hss

Description:
Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women", prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.11.9.13 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ihme_hle_0104f

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104f

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.11.9.14 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ihme_hle_0104m

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104m

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.11.9.15 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ihme_hle_0104t

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104t

Description:

Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.11.9.16 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ihme_lifexp_0104f

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104f

Description:

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.11.9.17 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ihme_lifexp_0104m

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104m

Description:

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.11.9.18 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ihme_lifexp_0104t

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104t

Description:

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.11.9.19 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_jht_ccc

Original tag: jht_ccc

Description:

This is the number of reported cases of COVID-19 during the year.

Variable citation: Ensheng, D., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track covid-19 in real time. The Lancet, 20(5), 533–534. `https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1`

2.11.9.20 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_jht_ccd

Original tag: jht_ccd

Description:

This is the number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 during the year.

Variable citation: Ensheng, D., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track covid-19 in real time. The Lancet, 20(5), 533–534. `https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1`

2.11.9.21 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_doctor_g1

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g1

Description:
Practising physicians.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.9.22 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_doctor_g3

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g3

Description:
Medical graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.9.23 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.9.24 Life expectancy at birth: total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.9.25 Life expectancy at birth: women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.9.26 Life expectancy at birth: men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.9.27 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_nurse_g1

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g1

Description:
Practising nurses.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.9.28 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_nurse_g3

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g3

Description:
Nursing graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.9.29 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Description:
Total expenditure on health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.9.30 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sohe

Original tag: sgi_sohe

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.9.31 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_undp_hdi

Original tag: undp_hdi

Description:
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 having 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.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020b). Human development report 2020. `http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report`

2.11.9.32 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_chexppgdp

Original tag: wdi_chexppgdp

Description:
Current health expenditure (percent of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.33 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_foodins

Original tag: wdi_foodins

Description:

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.34 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_homicidesf

Original tag: wdi_homicidesf

Description:

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.35 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_homicidesm

Original tag: wdi_homicidesm

Description:

Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.36 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lrmd

Original tag: wdi_lrmd

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.37 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_ophexp

Original tag: wdi_ophexp

Description:

Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.38 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_smokf

Original tag: wdi_smokf

Description:
Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.39 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_smokm

Original tag: wdi_smokm

Description:
Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.9.40 Homicide rate. /100,000 pop. (wef_hom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_hom

Original tag: wef_hom

Description:
Homicide rate. /100,000 pop.. Number of homicide cases per 100,000 population Original sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.9.41 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_alcohol10

Original tag: who_alcohol10

Description:
Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.42 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_dwtot

Original tag: who_dwtot

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.43 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_halef

Original tag: who_halef

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.44 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_halem

Original tag: who_halem

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.45 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_halet

Original tag: who_halet

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.46 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_homf

Original tag: who_homf

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.47 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_homm

Original tag: who_homm

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.48 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_homt

Original tag: who_homt

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.49 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_infmortf

Original tag: who_infmortf

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.50 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_infmortm

Original tag: who_infmortm

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.51 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_infmortt

Original tag: who_infmortt

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.52 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_lef

Original tag: who_lef

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.53 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_lem

Original tag: who_lem

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.54 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_let

Original tag: who_let

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations..

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.55 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_matmort

Original tag: who_matmort

Description:
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.56 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_mrf

Original tag: who_mrf

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.11.9.57 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_mrm

Original tag: who_mrm

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.58 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_mrt

Original tag: who_mrt

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.59 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_roadtrd

Original tag: who_roadtrd

Description:
Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.60 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_sanittot

Original tag: who_sanittot

Description:
Total population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.61 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_suif

Original tag: who_suif

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.62 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_suim

Original tag: who_suim

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.63 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_suit

Original tag: who_suit

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.11.9.64 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_whr_hap

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Helliwell, J., Layard, R., Sachs, J., & Neve, J. D. (2020). World happiness report 2020

2.11.9.65 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_hap

Original tag: wvs_hap

Description:
Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.9.66 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_subh

Original tag: wvs_subh

Description:
All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.10 Judicial

This category includes judicial indicators, generally covering legal rights granted by a state to its citizens and their compliance, as well as measures of crimes and the overall state of the judicial system.

2.11.10.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_buildsoc

Original tag: ccp_buildsoc

Description:
Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.2 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_cc

Original tag: ccp_cc

Description:
Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other
97. Unable to determine

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.3 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_childwrk

Original tag: ccp_childwrk

Description:
Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes
2. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_civil

Original tag: ccp_civil

Description:
Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.5 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_equal

Original tag: ccp_equal

Description:
Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.6 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_freerel

Original tag: ccp_freerel

Description:
Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No

96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.7 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_hr

Original tag: ccp_hr

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.8 Right to Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_infoacc

Original tag: ccp_infoacc

Description:

Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.9 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_market

Original tag: ccp_market

Description:

Does the constitution refer to the “free market,” “capitalism,” or an analogous term?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.10 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_slave

Original tag: ccp_slave

Description:

Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.11 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_strike

Original tag: ccp_strike

Description:
Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

1. Yes
2. Yes, but with limitations
3. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.12 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_syst

Original tag: ccp_syst

Description:
Identifies new constitutional systems.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.13 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_systyear

Original tag: ccp_systyear

Description:
Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.14 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccp_taxes

Original tag: ccp_taxes

Description:
Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.11.10.15 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_aor

Original tag: fh_aor

Description:
Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.10.16 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_cl

Original tag: fh_cl

Description:
Civil Liberties Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.10.17 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_feb

Original tag: fh_feb

Description:

Freedom of Expression and Belief - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.10.18 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_pair

Original tag: fh_pair

Description:

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 unduly 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.10.19 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fh_rol

Original tag: fh_rol

Description:

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.11.10.20 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_legprop

Original tag: fi_legprop

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.10.21 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_legprop_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.10.22 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gc_shr

Original tag: gc_shr

Description:

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:
1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibition of multiple voting rights (super voting rights)
5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership

Variable citation: Guillen, M., & Capron, L. (2016). State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 61(1), 125–160

2.11.10.23 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_h_j

Original tag: h_j

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law
Order.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.11.10.24 Index of Public Integrity (overall) (ipi_ipi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ipi_ipi

Original tag: ipi_ipi

Description:

The Index of Public Integrity (IPI) aims to capture a snapshot of this balance in 114 countries for which data is available. It is a composite index consisting of six components. For the 2015, 2017 and 2019 editions, the components were: administrative burden, trade openness, budget transparency for opportunities, and judicial independence, e-citizenship and freedom of the press for constraints.

Starting from the 2021 edition, administrative burden and trade openness have been replaced by administrative transparency and online services, due to unavailable alternative data on the original components (based on the World Bank Doing Business project, which closed).. Below you will find an outline of the methodology behind the IPI, detailing recent changes.

A more extensive explanation of the methodology and the original composition of the IPI can be found in the following peer-reviewed publication:

Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity - Mungiu-Pippidi, A., Dadašov, R. Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity. European Journal on Criminal Policy Research 22, 415-438 (2016).

Variable citation: Mungiu–Pippidi, A., Dadasov, R., Martinez–Kukutschka, R., Alvarado–Pachon, N., Dykes, V., Kossow, N., & Khaghaghordyan, A. (2019). Index of public integrity. `http://www.integrity-index.org`

2.11.10.25 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.10.26 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_gcrrpt

Original tag: vdem_gcrrpt

Description:

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations for personal 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.10.27 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_vdem_jucorrdc

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.11.10.28 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_rle

Original tag: wbgi_rle

Description:

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the

effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.10.29 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_rln

Original tag: wbgi_rln

Description:
Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.10.30 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_rls

Original tag: wbgi_rls

Description:
Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.10.31 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_homicides

Original tag: wdi_homicides

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.10.32 Judicial independence. 1-7 (best) (wef_ji)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ji

Original tag: wef_ji

Description:
Judicial independence. 1-7 (best). In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies? [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.10.33 Organized crime. 1-7 (best) (wef_oc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_oc

Original tag: wef_oc

Description:
Organized crime. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent-imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all-imposes no costs] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.10.34 Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best) (wef_rps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_rps

Original tag: wef_rps

Description:
Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.10.35 Workers' rights. 1-100 (best) (wef_wr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wr

Original tag: wef_wr

Description:
Workers' rights. 1-100 (best). This index is adapted from the ITUC Global Rights Index, which measures the level of protection of internationally recognized core Labour standards including civil rights, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to associate freely, and access to due process rights. It does not take into account any element of firing regulations. The scale ranges from 1 [no protection] to 100 [high protection]. Original sources: International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), World Economic Forum

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.10.36 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confjs

Original tag: wvs_confjs

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.10.37 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpol

Original tag: wvs_confpol

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.11 Public Economy

This category includes economic indicators that reflect the involvement of the government in the economy (taxes, tariff rates and government expenditures), economic key figures of a state (GDP, inflation, and economic inequality),

and indicators that characterize the state of the economy (aid- flows, debt).

2.11.11.1 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_dr_eg

Original tag: dr_eg

Description:

Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.11.11.2 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data) (fi_index_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_index_pd

Original tag: fi_index_pd

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.11.3 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_sog

Original tag: fi_sog

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.11.4 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data) (fi_sog_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_sog_pd

Original tag: fi_sog_pd

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.11.5 Expenditure on economic affairs, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_ecaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_ecaf

Original tag: gfs_ecaf

Description:

Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.11.11.6 Expenditure on public order and safety, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_pos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_pos

Original tag: gfs_pos

Description:

Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.11.11.7 Expenditure on social protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_sp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_sp

Original tag: gfs_sp

Description:

Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.11.11.8 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpcr_eci

Original tag: gpcr_eci

Description:

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a country's exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a country's income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC

2.11.11.9 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gpcr_growth

Original tag: gpcr_growth

Description:

A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lion's share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC`

2.11.11.10 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gtr_centaxdir1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1800

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.11.11.11 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gtr_centaxdir1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1850

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.11.11.12 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gtr_centaxgdp1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.11.11.13 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gtr_centaxgdp1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1850

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.11.11.14 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gtr_centaxind1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1800

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes

on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.11.11.15 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gtr_centaxind1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1850

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.11.11.16 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gtr_centaxtot1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1800

Description:
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.11.11.17 Grants (ictd_grants)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_grants

Original tag: ictd_grants

Description:
Total grants received by the government.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.18 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_nontax

Original tag: ictd_nontax

Description:
Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.19 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_revexsc

Original tag: ictd_revexsc

Description:
Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.20 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_revinsc

Original tag: ictd_revinsc

Description:
Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.21 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_revres

Original tag: ictd_revres

Description:

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.22 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_soccon

Original tag: ictd_soccon

Description:

Total social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.23 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxcorp

Original tag: ictd_taxcorp

Description:

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.24 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxexsc

Description:

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.25 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxgs

Original tag: ictd_taxgs

Description:

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.26 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxinc

Original tag: ictd_taxinc

Description:

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.27 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxind

Original tag: ictd_taxind

Description:

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.28 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxindirect

Original tag: ictd_taxindirect

Description:

Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.29 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxinsc

Description:

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.30 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxnresexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresexsc

Description:

Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.31 Non-resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxnresinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresinsc

Description:

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.32 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxother

Original tag: ictd_taxother

Description:

Total other taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.33 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxpaywf

Original tag: ictd_taxpaywf

Description:
Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.34 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxprop

Original tag: ictd_taxprop

Description:
Total taxes on property.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.35 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxres

Original tag: ictd_taxres

Description:
Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.36 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ictd_taxtrade

Original tag: ictd_taxtrade

Description:
Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.11.11.37 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_mad_gdppc

Original tag: mad_gdppc

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.11.11.38 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_bop_t1

Original tag: oecd_bop_t1

Description:
Current account balance.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.11.39 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evogdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_evogdp_t1

Description:
Real GDP growth.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.11.40 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1a

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1a

Description:
Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.41 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1c

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1c

Description:
Real value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.42 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1d

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1d

Description:
Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.43 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1e

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1e

Description:
Real value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.44 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1f

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1f

Description:
Real value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.45 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1g

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1g

Description:
Real value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.46 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1h

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1h

Description:
Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.47 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1i

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1i

Description:
Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.48 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1j

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1j

Description:
Real value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.49 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1a

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1a

Description:
Total FDI Index.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.50 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1b

Description:
FDI Index: Primary sector.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.51 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1c

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1c

Description:
FDI Index: Manufacturing.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.52 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1d

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1d

Description:
FDI Index: Electricity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.53 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1e

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1e

Description:
FDI Index: Distribution.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.54 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1f

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1f

Description:
FDI Index: Transport.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.55 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1g

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1g

Description:
FDI Index: Media.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.56 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1h

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1h

Description:
FDI Index: Communications.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.57 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1i

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1i

Description:
FDI Index: Financial services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.58 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1j

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1j

Description:
FDI Index: Business services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.59 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, general public services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.60 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.61 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.62 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and relig. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.63 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Description:
General government revenues per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.64 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Description:
General government expenditures per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.65 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Description:
Production costs for general government, compensation of employees.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.66 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Description:
Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.67 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Description:
Production costs for general government. Other production costs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.68 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Description:
Production costs for general government, total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.69 Gross domestic expenditure on R D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gerd_t1

Original tag: oecd_gerd_t1

Description:
Gross domestic expenditure on R
D.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.70 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_govdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t1

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.71 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_govdebt_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t2

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.72 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_govdefct_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t1

Description:
General government net lending.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.73 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_govdefct_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t2

Description:
General government revenues.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.74 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_govdefct_t3

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t3

Description:
General government expenditures.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.75 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1d

Description:
Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.76 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1e

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.77 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1f

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1f

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.78 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1g

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1g

Description:
Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.79 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_intlcomp_t1

Original tag: oecd_intlcomp_t1

Description:
Real effective exchange rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.80 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_invrates_t1

Original tag: oecd_invrates_t1

Description:
Gross fixed capital formation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.81 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_ltintrst_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltintrst_t1

Description:
Long-term interest rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.82 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_natinccap_t1

Original tag: oecd_natinccap_t1

Description:
Gross national income per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.83 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_patents_t1

Original tag: oecd_patents_t1

Description:
Triadic patent families.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.84 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_prodincom_g1

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g1

Description:
GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.85 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (percent gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_prodincom_g2a

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2a

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.86 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_prodincom_g2b

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2b

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Effect of labour utilisation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.87 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_prodincom_g2c

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2c

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.88 Researchers (oecd_research_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_research_t1

Original tag: oecd_research_t1

Description:
Researchers. Total, Per 1 000 employed, 2000 - 2016 Source: OECD Science, Technology and R D Statistics: Main Science and Technology Indicators..

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.89 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_sizegdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_sizegdp_t1

Description:
GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.90 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_svctrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t1

Description:
Trade balance of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.91 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_svctrade_t2

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t2

Description:
Imports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.92 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_svctrade_t3

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t3

Description:
Exports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.93 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_totaltax_t1

Original tag: oecd_totaltax_t1

Description:
Total tax revenue.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.94 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Description:
International imports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.95 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Description:
International exports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.96 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1a

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1a

Description:
Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.97 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1b

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1b

Description:
Value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.98 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1c

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1c

Description:
Value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.99 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1d

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1d

Description:
Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.100 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1e

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1e

Description:
Value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.101 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1f

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1f

Description:
Value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.102 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1g

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1g

Description:
Value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.103 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1h

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1h

Description:
Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.104 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1i

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1i

Description:
Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.105 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1j

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1j

Description:
Value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.11.106 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_cs

Original tag: pwt_cs

Description:
Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.11.11.107 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_csppp

Original tag: pwt_csppp

Description:
Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.108 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_gc

Original tag: pwt_gc

Description:
Share of government consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.109 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_me

Original tag: pwt_me

Description:
Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.110 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_mi

Original tag: pwt_mi

Description:
Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.111 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_plcf

Original tag: pwt_plcf

Description:
Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.112 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_plcs

Original tag: pwt_plcs

Description:
Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2017 = 1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.113 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_ple

Original tag: pwt_ple

Description:
Price level of exports, price level of USA GDP(output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.114 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_plgc

Original tag: pwt_plgc

Description:
Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.115 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_plhc

Original tag: pwt_plhc

Description:
Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.116 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_pli

Original tag: pwt_pli

Description:
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.117 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017US dollar) (pwt_rgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_rgdp

Original tag: pwt_rgdp

Description:
Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017 US dollar).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.118 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_rt

Original tag: pwt_rt

Description:
Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.119 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_sgcf

Original tag: pwt_sgcf

Description:
Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.11.11.120 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_shhc

Original tag: pwt_shhc

Description:
Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.11.11.121 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_slcgdp

Original tag: pwt_slcgdp

Description:
Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.11.11.122 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_tfp

Original tag: pwt_tfp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.11.11.123 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_tfpppp

Original tag: pwt_tfpppp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.11.11.124 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pwt_xr

Original tag: pwt_xr

Description:
Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.11.11.125 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ec

Original tag: sgi_ec

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.11.11.126 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecbg

Original tag: sgi_ecbg

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.11.11.127 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecec

Original tag: sgi_ecec

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.11.128 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecgf

Original tag: sgi_ecgf

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.11.129 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_eclm

Original tag: sgi_eclm

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.11.130 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructur (sgi_ecri)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecri

Original tag: sgi_ecri

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R
D Spending, Non-public R
D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.11.131 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ectx

Original tag: sgi_ectx

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.11.132 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_top_top10_income_share

Original tag: top_top10_income_share

Description:
Income share of the top 10percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the

household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.11.11.133 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_top_top1_income_share

Original tag: top_top1_income_share

Description:

Income share of the top 1percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.11.11.134 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: wbgi_rqe

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.11.135 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_rqn

Original tag: wbgi_rqn

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.11.136 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wbgi_rqs

Original tag: wbgi_rqs

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.11.11.137 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_belmedinc

Original tag: wdi_belmedinc

Description:

The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two

calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.138 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_dgovhexp

Original tag: wdi_dgovhexp

Description:

Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.139 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_dprivhexp

Original tag: wdi_dprivhexp

Description:

Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.140 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_ehexpp

Original tag: wdi_ehexpp

Description:

External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.141 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_export

Original tag: wdi_export

Description:

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.142 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_fdiin

Original tag: wdi_fdiin

Description:

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.143 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_fdiout

Original tag: wdi_fdiout

Description:

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.144 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpagr

Original tag: wdi_gdpagr

Description:

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.145 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpcapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcon2010

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.146 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpcapcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.147 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpcapgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.148 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.149 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpcappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.150 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.151 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdpind

Original tag: wdi_gdpind

Description:

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.152 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdppppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcon2017

Description:

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 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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.153 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gdppppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcur

Description:

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 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. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.154 Gini index (World Bank estimate) (wdi_gini)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gini

Original tag: wdi_gini

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.155 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gniatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gniatlcur

Description:

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.156 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnicapatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicapatlcur

Description:

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national

currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.157 GNI per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnicapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicapcon2010

Description:

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.158 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnicapgr

Original tag: wdi_gnicapgr

Description:

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.159 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.160 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnicappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcur

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.161 GNI (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnicon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicon2010

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.162 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnicur

Original tag: wdi_gnicur

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.163 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnigr

Original tag: wdi_gnigr

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.164 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnipppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcon2017

Description:
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.165 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_gnipppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcur

Description:
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.166 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_import

Original tag: wdi_import

Description:
Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.167 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_incsh10h

Original tag: wdi_incsh10h

Description:
Income share held by highest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.168 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_incsh10l

Original tag: wdi_incsh10l

Description:
Income share held by lowest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.169 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_incsh202

Original tag: wdi_incsh202

Description:
Income share held by second 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.170 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_incsh203

Original tag: wdi_incsh203

Description:
Income share held by third 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.171 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_incsh204

Original tag: wdi_incsh204

Description:
Income share held by fourth 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.172 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_incsh20h

Original tag: wdi_incsh20h

Description:
Income share held by highest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.173 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_incsh20l

Original tag: wdi_incsh20l

Description:
Income share held by lowest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.174 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_inflation

Original tag: wdi_inflation

Description:
Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.175 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_interexp

Original tag: wdi_interexp

Description:
Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.176 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_interrev

Original tag: wdi_interrev

Description:
Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.177 Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap320)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_povgap320

Original tag: wdi_povgap320

Description:
Poverty gap at 3.20 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 3.20 dollars 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 (percent of population).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.178 Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_sva2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_sva2010

Original tag: wdi_sva2010

Description:

Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.179 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_svapg

Original tag: wdi_svapg

Description:

Services, value added (annual percent growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.180 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_svapgdp

Original tag: wdi_svapgdp

Description:

Services, value added (percent of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.181 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_taxrev

Original tag: wdi_taxrev

Description:

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.182 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_trade

Original tag: wdi_trade

Description:

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.183 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_tradeserv

Original tag: wdi_tradeserv

Description:

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.11.184 Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best) (wef_ddyn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ddyn

Original tag: wef_ddyn

Description:

Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best). Index measuring the change in public debt, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP. Original sources: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and rating agencies

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.11.185 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_gdpp2

Original tag: wef_gdpp2

Description:

Gross domestic product (GDP) PPP dollar valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.11.186 Inflation. Annual percent change (wef_infl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_infl

Original tag: wef_infl

Description:

Inflation. Annual percent change. Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.11.187 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best) (wef_pntb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_pntb

Original tag: wef_pntb

Description:

Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g., health and product standards, technical and labeling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.11.188 Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best) (wef_pp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_pp

Original tag: wef_pp

Description:
Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.11.189 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_sp

Original tag: wef_sp

Description:
Scientific publications. H Index. Score on an index measuring the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level. Original sources: SCImago

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.12 Media

This category includes indicators on the freedom of the media in a given country (freedom of the press, regulation of the media) as well as the public access and confidence in the media.

2.11.12.1 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fhp_mcei5

Original tag: fhp_mcei5

Description:
Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.11.12.2 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fhp_mclr5

Original tag: fhp_mclr5

Description:
Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.11.12.3 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fhp_mcpp5

Original tag: fhp_mcpp5

Description:
Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0

indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017

2.11.12.4 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fhp_score5

Original tag: fhp_score5

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017

2.11.12.5 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fhp_status5

Original tag: fhp_status5

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017

2.11.12.6 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_pfi

Original tag: rsf_pfi

Description:

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières. (2021). World press freedom index. https://rsf.org/en/ranking

2.11.12.7 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpr

Original tag: wvs_confpr

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.11.13 Private Economy

This category includes variables characterizing the private sector in a country, inter alia: regulation of the private sector, indicators concerning economic characteristics of groups in the society, such as poverty and household consumption, as well as tax rates.

2.11.13.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_ftradeint

Original tag: fi_ftradeint

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.13.2 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_ftradeint_pd

Original tag: fi_ftradeint_pd

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.13.3 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_index

Original tag: fi_index

Description:

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.13.4 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_reg

Original tag: fi_reg

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.13.5 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_reg_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.13.6 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_sm

Original tag: fi_sm

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.13.7 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_fi_sm_pd

Original tag: fi_sm_pd

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.11.13.8 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Description:

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is

captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.11.13.9 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_cpi_t1a

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1a

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.13.10 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_cpi_t1b

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1b

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items non food non energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.13.11 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_cpi_t1c

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1c

Description:
Consumer Price Index: food.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.13.12 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_cpi_t1d

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1d

Description:
Consumer Price Index: energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.13.13 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_housdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_housdebt_t1

Description:
Households debt.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.13.14 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_housinc_t1

Original tag: oecd_housinc_t1

Description:
Real household disposable income.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.13.15 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_houssave_t1

Original tag: oecd_houssave_t1

Description:
Household net saving rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.16 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1a

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1a

Description:
Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.17 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1b

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1b

Description:
Financial asset of households: Debt securities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.18 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1c

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1c

Description:
Financial asset of households: equity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.19 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1d

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1d

Description:
Financial asset of households: investment funds shares.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.20 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1e

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1e

Description:
Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.21 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1f

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1f

Description:
Financial asset of households: Pension funds.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.22 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1a

Description:
Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.23 Relative poverty rates: Entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Entire population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.24 Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17) (oecd_incompoverty_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.25 Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1c

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1c

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.26 Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.27 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Description:
Purchasing power parities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.28 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Description:
Indices of price levels.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.29 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_taxapw_t1

Original tag: oecd_taxapw_t1

Description:
Taxes on the average worker.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.13.30 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_busden

Original tag: wdi_busden

Description:
New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.11.13.31 Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (wdi_eodb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_eodb

Original tag: wdi_eodb

Description:
Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.11.13.32 Poverty gap at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap190)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_povgap190

Original tag: wdi_povgap190

Description:
Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars 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. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.11.13.33 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Description:
Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.13.34 Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best) (wef_audit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_audit

Original tag: wef_audit

Description:

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best). In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.35 Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best) (wef_bgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_bgr

Original tag: wef_bgr

Description:

Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best). In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.36 Credit gap. percentage points (wef_cg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_cg

Original tag: wef_cg

Description:

Credit gap. percentage points. Difference between the most recent domestic credit to private sector, as a percentage of GDP, and its 20-year trend. Original sources: The World Bank Group; World Economic Forum

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.37 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ci

Original tag: wef_ci

Description:

Innovation capability. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.38 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_gci

Original tag: wef_gci

Description:

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best). The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.39 Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best) (wef_gic)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_gic

Original tag: wef_gic

Description:
Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do new companies with innovative ideas grow rapidly? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.40 Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best) (wef_ipr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ipr

Original tag: wef_ipr

Description:
Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.41 Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best) (wef_md)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_md

Original tag: wef_md

Description:
Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.42 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_pr

Original tag: wef_pr

Description:
Property rights. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.43 Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best) (wef_smec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_smec

Original tag: wef_smec

Description:
Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.13.44 Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best) (wef_vca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_vca

Original tag: wef_vca

Description:
Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best). In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden].

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.11.14 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

2.11.14.1 Expenditure on general public services, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_gps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_gps

Original tag: gfs_gps

Description:
Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.11.14.2 Expenditure on housing and comm. amenities, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_hca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_hca

Original tag: gfs_hca

Description:
Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.11.14.3 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_rcr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gfs_rcr

Original tag: gfs_rcr

Description:
Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.11.14.4 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, social protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.14.5 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Description:
Public social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.14.6 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Description:
Private social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.14.7 Net social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Description:
Net social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.14.8 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_so

Original tag: sgi_so

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.14.9 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sofa

Original tag: sgi_sofa

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.14.10 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sogi

Original tag: sgi_sogi

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.14.11 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_soin

Original tag: sgi_soin

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.14.12 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sope

Original tag: sgi_sope

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.14.13 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sosi

Original tag: sgi_sosi

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.14.14 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sosl

Original tag: sgi_sosl

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.11.15 Gender Equality

This category includes variables related to the differences of access and opportunities between women and men by country, such as access to education, overall employment and employment by specific sectors, and indexes that shine a light on the general differences in treatment between men and women.

2.11.15.1 Gender Inequality Index (0 to 1 higher disparity) (gii_gii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gii_gii

Original tag: gii_gii

Description:
The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development-reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI-to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020a). Gender inequality index. `http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii`

2.11.15.2 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_menpol

Original tag: wvs_menpol

Description:
Men make better political leaders than women do

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.16 History

This category includes variables related to historical phenomena or situations, for example colonial origin, legal origin and GDP per capita in the year 1500.

2.11.16.1 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ht_colonial

Original tag: ht_colonial

Description:
This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al. (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g.

excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland
Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.11.16.2 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehiste0)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sai_statehiste0

Original tag: sai_statehiste0

Description:
State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.11.16.3 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehiste01)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sai_statehiste01

Original tag: sai_statehiste01

Description:
State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.11.16.4 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehiste1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sai_statehiste1

Original tag: sai_statehiste1

Description:
State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.11.16.5 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehisten0)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sai_statehisten0

Original tag: sai_statehisten0

Description:
Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.11.16.6 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehisten01)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sai_statehisten01

Original tag: sai_statehisten01

Description:
Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.11.16.7 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehisten1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sai_statehisten1

Original tag: sai_statehisten1

Description:
Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.11.17 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.11.17.1 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_emplage_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1a

Description:
Employment rates for age group 15-24.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.17.2 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_emplage_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1b

Description:
Employment rates for age group 25-54.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.17.3 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_emplage_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1c

Description:
Employment rates for age group 55-64.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.17.4 Employment rates: women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Description:
Employment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.17.5 Employment rates: men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Description:
Employment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.6 Employment rates: total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Description:
Employment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.7 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_hourswkd_t1

Original tag: oecd_hourswkd_t1

Description:
Average hours actually worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.8 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_ltunemp_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltunemp_t1

Description:
Long-term unemployment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.9 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.10 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.11 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.12 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_ptempl_t1

Original tag: oecd_ptempl_t1

Description:
Incidence of part-time employment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.13 Unemployment rates: women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Description:
Unemployment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.14 Unemployment rates: men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Description:
Unemployment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.15 Unemployment rates: total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Description:
Unemployment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.11.17.16 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_agedr

Original tag: wdi_agedr

Description:
Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.11.17.17 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_emp

Original tag: wdi_emp

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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.11.17.18 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empagr

Original tag: wdi_empagr

Description:

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.19 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empagrf

Original tag: wdi_empagrf

Description:

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.20 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empagrm

Original tag: wdi_empagrm

Description:

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.21 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empf

Original tag: wdi_empf

Description:

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.22 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empind

Original tag: wdi_empind

Description:

Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or

categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.23 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Description:

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.24 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empindm

Original tag: wdi_empindm

Description:

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.25 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empm

Original tag: wdi_empm

Description:

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.26 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.27 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.28 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprilo

Original tag: wdi_empprilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.29 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprmilo

Original tag: wdi_empprmilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.30 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprmne

Original tag: wdi_empprmne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.31 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprne

Original tag: wdi_empprne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.32 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprryfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprryfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprryfilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.33 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_empprypfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprypfne

Original tag: wdi_empprypfne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.34 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprypilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprypilo

Original tag: wdi_empprypilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.35 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprymilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprymilo

Original tag: wdi_empprymilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.36 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empprymne

Original tag: wdi_empprymne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.37 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_empppryne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empppryne

Original tag: wdi_empppryne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.38 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empser

Original tag: wdi_empser

Description:

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.39 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Description:

Female employment in services (percent of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.40 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_empserm

Original tag: wdi_empserm

Description:

Male employment in services (percent of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.41 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpedua

Original tag: wdi_lfpedua

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.42 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education

level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.43 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpeduam

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduam

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.44 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpedub

Original tag: wdi_lfpedub

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.45 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpedubf

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubf

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.46 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpedubm

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubm

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.47 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpedui

Original tag: wdi_lfpedui

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.48 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.49 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpeduim

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduim

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.50 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

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 meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.51 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.52 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.53 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.54 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpmilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.55 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpmne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmne15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.56 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpne15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.57 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpr

Original tag: wdi_lfpr

Description:

Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.58 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfprf

Original tag: wdi_lfprf

Description:

Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.59 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfprm

Original tag: wdi_lfprm

Description:

Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.60 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.61 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.62 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpyilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.63 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpymilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpymilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.64 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpymne

Original tag: wdi_lfpymne

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.65 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_lfpyne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyne

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.66 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_pte

Original tag: wdi_pte

Description:
Part time employment, total (percent of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.67 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_ptef

Original tag: wdi_ptef

Description:
Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.68 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_ptem

Original tag: wdi_ptem

Description:
Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.69 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_semp

Original tag: wdi_semp

Description:
Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and

contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.70 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_sempf

Original tag: wdi_sempf

Description:

Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.71 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_sempm

Original tag: wdi_sempm

Description:

Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.72 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempedua

Original tag: wdi_unempedua

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.73 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.74 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempeduam

Original tag: wdi_unempeduam

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced

education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.75 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempedub

Original tag: wdi_unempedub

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.76 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.77 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempedubm

Original tag: wdi_unempedubm

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.78 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempedui

Original tag: wdi_unempedui

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.79 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.80 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempeduim

Original tag: wdi_unempeduim

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.81 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempfilo

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.82 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempfne

Original tag: wdi_unempfne

Description:

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.83 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempilo

Original tag: wdi_unempilo

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.84 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempmilo

Original tag: wdi_unempmilo

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.85 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempmne

Original tag: wdi_unempmne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.86 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempne

Original tag: wdi_unempne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.87 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempyfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyfilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.88 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempyfne

Original tag: wdi_unempyfne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.89 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempyilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.90 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempymilo

Original tag: wdi_unempymilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.91 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempymne

Original tag: wdi_unempymne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.92 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempyne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_unempyne

Original tag: wdi_unempyne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.17.93 Active labour market policies. 1-7 (best) (wef_alp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_alp

Original tag: wef_alp

Description:
Active labour policies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do Labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.17.94 Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best) (wef_efs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_efs

Original tag: wef_efs

Description:
Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.17.95 Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_hfl

Original tag: wef_hfl

Description:
Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best). To what extent does labour regulation in your country limit the ability to hire foreign labour? (1 = very much limits hiring foreign labour, 7 = does not limit hiring foreign labour at all) Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.17.96 Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_hfp

Original tag: wef_hfp

Description:
Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.11.17.97 Cooperation in labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best) (wef_ler)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ler

Original tag: wef_ler

Description:

Cooperation in Labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.11.17.98 Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best) (wef_wbp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wbp

Original tag: wef_wbp

Description:

Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best). In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.11.17.99 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wlf

Original tag: wef_wlf

Description:

Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers. Ratio. The ratio of the percentage of women aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. Original sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Economic Forum.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.11.17.100 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_conflu

Original tag: wvs_conflu

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.11.17.101 Work is a duty towards society (wvs_wduty)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_wduty

Original tag: wvs_wduty

Description:

Work is a duty towards society

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.17.102 People who don't work turn lazy (wvs_wlazy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_wlazy

Original tag: wvs_wlazy

Description:
People who don't work turn lazy

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.18 Energy and Infrastructure

This category includes indicators that cover descriptions of different energy sources (production, con- sumption and trade) and variables related to quality and quantity of different sectors of infrastructure (transportation and communication).

2.11.18.1 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_evova_t1b

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1b

Description:
Real value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.18.2 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_oilprod_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprod_t1

Description:
Production of crude oil.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.18.3 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_rnewable_t1

Original tag: oecd_rnewable_t1

Description:
Contribution of renewables to energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.18.4 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_tpes_t1

Original tag: oecd_tpes_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.18.5 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_waste_t1a

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1a

Description:
Generation intensities of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.18.6 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_welecgen_t1

Original tag: oecd_welecgen_t1

Description:
Electricity generation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.18.7 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_wenergys_t1

Original tag: oecd_wenergys_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.11.18.8 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_acel

Original tag: wdi_acel

Description:
Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.9 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_acelr

Original tag: wdi_acelr

Description:
Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.10 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_acelu

Original tag: wdi_acelu

Description:
Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.11 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_ane

Original tag: wdi_ane

Description:
Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.12 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_broadb

Original tag: wdi_broadb

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.13 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_elerenew

Original tag: wdi_elerenew

Description:

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.14 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_elprodcoal

Original tag: wdi_elprodcoal

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.15 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_elprodgas

Original tag: wdi_elprodgas

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.16 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_elprodhyd

Original tag: wdi_elprodhyd

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.17 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_elprodnuc

Original tag: wdi_elprodnuc

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.18 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_elprodoil

Original tag: wdi_elprodoil

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.19 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_eneimp

Original tag: wdi_eneimp

Description:
Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.20 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_enerenew

Original tag: wdi_enerenew

Description:
Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.21 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_eneuse

Original tag: wdi_eneuse

Description:
Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.22 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Description:
Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.23 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_internet

Original tag: wdi_internet

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.24 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_mobile

Original tag: wdi_mobile

Description:

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.25 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_oilrent

Original tag: wdi_oilrent

Description:

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.26 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_tele

Original tag: wdi_tele

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.18.27 Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eair)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_eair

Original tag: wef_eair

Description:

Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.28 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_elec

Original tag: wef_elec

Description:

Electricity. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating two indicators that measure the electrification rate and electric power transmission and distribution losses. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.29 Percentage of population with access to electricity percent pop. (wef_elr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_elr

Original tag: wef_elr

Description:

Electricity access entails a household having initial access to sufficient electricity to power a basic bundle of energy services-at a minimum, several lightbulbs, task lighting (such as a flashlight), phone.

Sources: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2018 (https://www.iea.org/weo2018/); The World Bank Group, Sustainable Energy for All database (https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/sustainable-energy-all, accessed 21 March 2019); national sources.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.30 Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eport)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_eport

Original tag: wef_eport

Description:

Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services) [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.31 Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best) (wef_erail)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_erail

Original tag: wef_erail

Description:

Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.32 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_fis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_fis

Original tag: wef_fis

Description:

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions. Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.33 Internet users. percent pop. (wef_iu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_iu

Original tag: wef_iu

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the Internet. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.34 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_mobile)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_mobile

Original tag: wef_mobile

Description:
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.35 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_qoi

Original tag: wef_qoi

Description:
Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating eight indicators that measure roads, railroads, air transport and water transport infrastructure. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.36 Quality of road infrastructure. 1-7 (best) (wef_qroad)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_qroad

Original tag: wef_qroad

Description:
Quality of roads. 1-7 (best). In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremly good-among the best in the world]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.18.37 Water. 0-100 (best) (wef_wi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wi

Original tag: wef_wi

Description:
Water infrastructure. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.11.19 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.11.19.1 Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_inw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rd_inw

Original tag: rd_inw

Description:
Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.11.19.2 Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_outw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rd_outw

Original tag: rd_outw

Description:
Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.11.19.3 International migrant stock (percent of population) (wdi_imig)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_imig

Original tag: wdi_imig

Description:

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.19.4 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_migration

Original tag: wdi_migration

Description:

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.19.5 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_refasy

Original tag: wdi_refasy

Description:

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.19.6 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_refori

Original tag: wdi_refori

Description:

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.11.20 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.11.20.1 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confch

Original tag: wvs_confch

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.20.2 Believe in God (wvs_godbel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_godbel

Original tag: wvs_godbel

Description:

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.20.3 How important is God in your life (wvs_godimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_godimp

Original tag: wvs_godimp

Description:

How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.11.20.4 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_imprel

Original tag: wvs_imprel

Description:
For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.12 QoG OECD Dataset Time-Series

Dataset tag: qog_oecd_ts

Description: The QoG OECD dataset consists of approximately 1300 variables from 100 data sources. The dataset includes OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.
In the QoG OECD TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2021 is included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g., Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947, etc.).

Dataset citation: Teorell, Jan, Staffan Kumlin, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2021. The Quality of Government OECD Dataset, version Jan21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/qogoecdjan21

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/oecd-dataset`

2.12.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.12.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Description:
Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 standard. All the numeric country codes are unique and this is thus the variable best suitable to use when merging files (in combination with year for time-series data). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_numeric)

2.12.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:
The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

2.12.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_year

Original tag: year

Description:
Year.

2.12.1.4 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccode_qog

Original tag: ccode_qog

Description:
The country code using the QoG standard.

2.12.1.5 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cname_qog

Original tag: cname_qog

Description:
The name of the country using the QoG standard.

2.12.1.6 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Description:
A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

2.12.1.7 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Description:
Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.12.1.8 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_version

Original tag: version

Description:
Version of the QoG dataset.

2.12.1.9 Country Name and Year (cname_year)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cname_year

Original tag: cname_year

Description:
Country name and year.

2.12.1.10 3-letter Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccodealp_year

Original tag: ccodealp_year

Description:
A three-letter country code and year.

2.12.2 Public Economy

This category includes economic indicators that reflect the involvement of the government in the economy (taxes, tariff rates and government expenditures), economic key figures of a state (GDP, inflation, and economic inequality), and indicators that characterize the state of the economy (aid- flows, debt).

2.12.2.1 Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpnc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_cpnc

Original tag: aid_cpnc

Description:
Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.12.2.2 Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_cpsc

Original tag: aid_cpsc

Description:
Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.12.2.3 Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crnc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_crnc

Original tag: aid_crnc

Description:
Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.12.2.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved (aid_crnio)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_crnio

Original tag: aid_crnio

Description:
Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.12.2.5 Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_crsc

Original tag: aid_crsc

Description:
Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.12.2.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_crsio

Original tag: aid_crsio

Description:
Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.12.2.7 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_eg

Original tag: dr_eg

Description:
Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.12.2.8 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data) (fi_index_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_index_pd

Original tag: fi_index_pd

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.2.9 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_sog

Original tag: fi_sog

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.2.10 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data) (fi_sog_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_sog_pd

Original tag: fi_sog_pd

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.2.11 Expenditure on economic affairs, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_ecaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_ecaf

Original tag: gfs_ecaf

Description:
Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.2.12 Expenditure on public order and safety, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_pos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_pos

Original tag: gfs_pos

Description:
Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.2.13 Expenditure on social protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_sp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_sp

Original tag: gfs_sp

Description:
Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.2.14 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_cgdpc

Original tag: gle_cgdpc

Description:
GDP per capita (Current prices).

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.12.2.15 Total Export (gle_exp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_exp

Original tag: gle_exp

Description:
This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.12.2.16 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_gdp

Original tag: gle_gdp

Description:
Real GDP (2005). This is Gleditsch's estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.12.2.17 Total Import (gle_imp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_imp

Original tag: gle_imp

Description:
This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.12.2.18 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_rgdpc

Original tag: gle_rgdpc

Description:
This is the estimate of real GDP per Capita in constant US dollars at base year 2000, based on the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.12.2.19 Total Trade (gle_trade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_trade

Original tag: gle_trade

Description:
This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.12.2.20 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpcr_eci

Original tag: gpcr_eci

Description:
The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a country's exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a country's income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC`

2.12.2.21 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpcr_growth

Original tag: gpcr_growth

Description:
A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lion's share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC`

2.12.2.22 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxdir1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1800

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.12.2.23 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxdir1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1850

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.12.2.24 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.12.2.25 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1850

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.12.2.26 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxind1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1800

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.12.2.27 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxind1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1850

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.12.2.28 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxtot1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1800

Description:
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.12.2.29 Grants (ictd_grants)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_grants

Original tag: ictd_grants

Description:
Total grants received by the government.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.30 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_nontax

Original tag: ictd_nontax

Description:
Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either “non-tax revenue” or “other revenue” depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.31 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_revexsc

Original tag: ictd_revexsc

Description:
Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.32 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_revinsc

Original tag: ictd_revinsc

Description:
Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.33 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_revres

Original tag: ictd_revres

Description:

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.34 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_soccon

Original tag: ictd_soccon

Description:

Total social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.35 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxcorp

Original tag: ictd_taxcorp

Description:

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.36 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxexsc

Description:

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.37 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxgs

Original tag: ictd_taxgs

Description:

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.38 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxinc

Original tag: ictd_taxinc

Description:

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.39 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxind

Original tag: ictd_taxind

Description:
Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.40 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxindirect

Original tag: ictd_taxindirect

Description:
Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.41 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxinsc

Description:
Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.42 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxnresexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresexsc

Description:
Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.43 Non-resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxnresinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresinsc

Description:
Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.44 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxother

Original tag: ictd_taxother

Description:
Total other taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.12.2.45 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxpaywf

Original tag: ictd_taxpaywf

Description:
Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

2.12.2.46 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxprop

Original tag: ictd_taxprop

Description:
Total taxes on property.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

2.12.2.47 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxres

Original tag: ictd_taxres

Description:
Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

2.12.2.48 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxtrade

Original tag: ictd_taxtrade

Description:
Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

2.12.2.49 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_ecoabs

Original tag: kun_ecoabs

Description:
Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.2.50 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_ecorel

Original tag: kun_ecorel

Description:
Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.2.51 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqreco_all

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_all

Description:
Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.2.52 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqreco_full

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_full

Description:
Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.2.53 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_atk05

Original tag: lis_atk05

Description:
Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.12.2.54 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_atk1

Original tag: lis_atk1

Description:
Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.12.2.55 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_gini

Original tag: lis_gini

Description:
Gini Coefficient.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.12.2.56 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_meaneqi

Original tag: lis_meaneqi

Description:
Mean Equivalized Income.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.12.2.57 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_medeqi

Original tag: lis_medeqi

Description:
Median Equivalized Income.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.12.2.58 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_pr8020

Original tag: lis_pr8020

Description:
Percentile Ratio (80/20).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.12.2.59 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_pr9010

Original tag: lis_pr9010

Description:
Percentile Ratio (90/10).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.2.60 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_pr9050

Original tag: lis_pr9050

Description:
Percentile Ratio (90/50).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.2.61 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_mad_gdppc

Original tag: mad_gdppc

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.12.2.62 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_bop_t1

Original tag: oecd_bop_t1

Description:
Current account balance.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.2.63 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evogdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_evogdp_t1

Description:
Real GDP growth.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.2.64 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1a

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1a

Description:
Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.2.65 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1c

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1c

Description:
Real value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.2.66 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1d

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1d

Description:
Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.67 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1e

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1e

Description:
Real value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.68 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1f

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1f

Description:
Real value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.69 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1g

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1g

Description:
Real value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.70 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1h

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1h

Description:
Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.71 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1i

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1i

Description:
Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.72 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1j

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1j

Description:
Real value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.73 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1a

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1a

Description:
Total FDI Index.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.74 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1b

Description:
FDI Index: Primary sector.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.75 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1c

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1c

Description:
FDI Index: Manufacturing.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.76 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1d

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1d

Description:
FDI Index: Electricity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.77 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1e

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1e

Description:
FDI Index: Distribution.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.78 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1f

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1f

Description:
FDI Index: Transport.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.79 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1g

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1g

Description:
FDI Index: Media.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.80 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1h

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1h

Description:
FDI Index: Communications.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.81 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1i

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1i

Description:
FDI Index: Financial services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.82 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1j

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1j

Description:
FDI Index: Business services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.83 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, general public services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.84 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.85 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.86 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and relig. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.87 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Description:
Production costs for general government, compensation of employees.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.88 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Description:
Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.89 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Description:
Production costs for general government. Other production costs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.90 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Description:
Production costs for general government, total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.91 Gross domestic expenditure on R D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gerd_t1

Original tag: oecd_gerd_t1

Description:
Gross domestic expenditure on R
D.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.92 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t1

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.93 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdebt_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t2

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.94 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdefct_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t1

Description:
General government net lending.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.95 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdefct_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t2

Description:
General government revenues.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.96 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdefct_t3

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t3

Description:
General government expenditures.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.97 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1d

Description:
Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.98 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1e

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.99 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1f

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1f

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.100 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1g

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1g

Description:
Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.101 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_intlcomp_t1

Original tag: oecd_intlcomp_t1

Description:
Real effective exchange rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.102 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_invrates_t1

Original tag: oecd_invrates_t1

Description:
Gross fixed capital formation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.103 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_ltintrst_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltintrst_t1

Description:
Long-term interest rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.104 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_natinccap_t1

Original tag: oecd_natinccap_t1

Description:
Gross national income per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.105 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_patents_t1

Original tag: oecd_patents_t1

Description:
Triadic patent families.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.106 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_prodincom_g1

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g1

Description:
GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.107 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (percent gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_prodincom_g2a

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2a

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.108 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_prodincom_g2b

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2b

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Effect of labour utilisation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.109 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_prodincom_g2c

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2c

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.110 Researchers (oecd_research_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_research_t1

Original tag: oecd_research_t1

Description:
Researchers. Total, Per 1 000 employed, 2000 - 2016 Source: OECD Science, Technology and R
D Statistics: Main Science and Technology Indicators..

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.111 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_sizegdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_sizegdp_t1

Description:
GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.112 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_svctrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t1

Description:
Trade balance of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.113 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_svctrade_t2

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t2

Description:
Imports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.114 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_svctrade_t3

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t3

Description:
Exports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.115 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_totaltax_t1

Original tag: oecd_totaltax_t1

Description:
Total tax revenue.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.116 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Description:
International imports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.117 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Description:
International exports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.118 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1a

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1a

Description:
Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.119 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1b

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1b

Description:
Value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.120 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1c

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1c

Description:
Value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.121 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1d

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1d

Description:
Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.122 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1e

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1e

Description:
Value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.123 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1f

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1f

Description:
Value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.124 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1g

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1g

Description:
Value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.125 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1h

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1h

Description:
Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.126 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1i

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1i

Description:
Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.127 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1j

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1j

Description:
Value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.2.128 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_cs

Original tag: pwt_cs

Description:
Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.129 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_csppp

Original tag: pwt_csppp

Description:
Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.130 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_gc

Original tag: pwt_gc

Description:
Share of government consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.131 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_me

Original tag: pwt_me

Description:
Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.132 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_mi

Original tag: pwt_mi

Description:
Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.133 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_plcf

Original tag: pwt_plcf

Description:
Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.2.134 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_plcs

Original tag: pwt_plcs

Description:
Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2017 = 1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.2.135 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_ple

Original tag: pwt_ple

Description:
Price level of exports, price level of USA GDP(output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.2.136 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_plgc

Original tag: pwt_plgc

Description:
Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.2.137 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_plhc

Original tag: pwt_plhc

Description:
Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.2.138 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_pli

Original tag: pwt_pli

Description:
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.2.139 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017US dollar) (pwt_rgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_rgdp

Original tag: pwt_rgdp

Description:
Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017 US dollar).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.140 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_rt

Original tag: pwt_rt

Description:
Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.141 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_sgcf

Original tag: pwt_sgcf

Description:
Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.142 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_shhc

Original tag: pwt_shhc

Description:
Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.143 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_slcgdp

Original tag: pwt_slcgdp

Description:
Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.144 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_tfp

Original tag: pwt_tfp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.145 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_tfpppp

Original tag: pwt_tfpppp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.2.146 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_xr

Original tag: pwt_xr

Description:
Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.2.147 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_top_top10_income_share

Original tag: top_top10_income_share

Description:
Income share of the top 10percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.12.2.148 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_top_top1_income_share

Original tag: top_top1_income_share

Description:
Income share of the top 1percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.12.2.149 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: wbgi_rqe

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.2.150 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rqn

Original tag: wbgi_rqn

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.2.151 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rqs

Original tag: wbgi_rqs

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.2.152 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_belmedinc

Original tag: wdi_belmedinc

Description:
The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.153 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_dgovhexp

Original tag: wdi_dgovhexp

Description:
Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.154 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_dprivhexp

Original tag: wdi_dprivhexp

Description:
Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.155 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ehexpp

Original tag: wdi_ehexpp

Description:
External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.156 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_export

Original tag: wdi_export

Description:
Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.157 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fdiin

Original tag: wdi_fdiin

Description:
Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.158 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fdiout

Original tag: wdi_fdiout

Description:
Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.159 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpagr

Original tag: wdi_gdpagr

Description:
Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.160 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcon2010

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.161 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcapcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.162 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcapgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.163 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.164 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.165 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.166 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpind

Original tag: wdi_gdpind

Description:

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.167 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdppppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcon2017

Description:

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 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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.168 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdppppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcur

Description:

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 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. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.169 Gini index (World Bank estimate) (wdi_gini)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gini

Original tag: wdi_gini

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.170 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gniatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gniatlcur

Description:

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less

subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.171 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicapatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicapatlcur

Description:

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.172 GNI per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicapcon2010

Description:

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.173 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicapgr

Original tag: wdi_gnicapgr

Description:

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.174 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident

producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.175 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcur

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.176 GNI (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicon2010

Description:

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.177 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicur

Original tag: wdi_gnicur

Description:

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.178 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnigr

Original tag: wdi_gnigr

Description:

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.179 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnipppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcon2017

Description:

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.180 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnipppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcur

Description:

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.181 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_import

Original tag: wdi_import

Description:

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.182 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh10h

Original tag: wdi_incsh10h

Description:

Income share held by highest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.183 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh10l

Original tag: wdi_incsh10l

Description:

Income share held by lowest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.184 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh202

Original tag: wdi_incsh202

Description:

Income share held by second 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.185 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh203

Original tag: wdi_incsh203

Description:
Income share held by third 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.186 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh204

Original tag: wdi_incsh204

Description:
Income share held by fourth 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.187 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh20h

Original tag: wdi_incsh20h

Description:
Income share held by highest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.188 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh20l

Original tag: wdi_incsh20l

Description:
Income share held by lowest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.189 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_inflation

Original tag: wdi_inflation

Description:
Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.190 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_interexp

Original tag: wdi_interexp

Description:
Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.191 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_interrev

Original tag: wdi_interrev

Description:

Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.192 Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap320)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_povgap320

Original tag: wdi_povgap320

Description:

Poverty gap at 3.20 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 3.20 dollars 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 (percent of population).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.193 Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_sva2010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_sva2010

Original tag: wdi_sva2010

Description:

Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.194 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_svapg

Original tag: wdi_svapg

Description:

Services, value added (annual percent growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.195 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_svapgdp

Original tag: wdi_svapgdp

Description:

Services, value added (percent of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is

determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.196 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_taxrev

Original tag: wdi_taxrev

Description:

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.197 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_trade

Original tag: wdi_trade

Description:

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.2.198 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_tradeserv

Original tag: wdi_tradeserv

Description:

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3 Civil Society, Population and Culture

This category includes variables that relate to social capital, personal beliefs, size and distribution of the population as well as ethnic and linguistic fractionalization.

2.12.3.1 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_al_ethnic2000

Original tag: al_ethnic2000

Description:

Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see el_elf60) in for example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.12.3.2 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_al_language2000

Original tag: al_language2000

Description:

Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.12.3.3 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_al_religion2000

Original tag: al_religion2000

Description:

Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same religious group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.12.3.4 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_marriage

Original tag: ccp_marriage

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision
2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and a woman
3. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.3.5 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_samesexm

Original tag: ccp_samesexm

Description:

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.3.6 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_assn

Original tag: ciri_assn

Description:

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). A score of 0 indicates that citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens; a score of 1 indicates that these rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups; and a score of 2 indicates that these rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens in a given year.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.3.7 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_sg

Original tag: dr_sg

Description:

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with

reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.12.3.8 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fe_cultdiv

Original tag: fe_cultdiv

Description:

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.12.3.9 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fe_etfra

Original tag: fe_etfra

Description:

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.12.3.10 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fe_plural

Original tag: fe_plural

Description:

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.12.3.11 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Description:

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.12.3.12 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_pop

Original tag: gle_pop

Description:

Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.12.3.13 Displaced people (1-5 Higher displacement) (gpi_dic)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_dic

Original tag: gpi_dic

Description:

Refugees by territory of origin (starting in 2010 this indicator also includes the number of internally displaced people by country) as percentage of the country's total population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 being a higher percentage of internal displacement. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.12.3.14 Global Peace Index (1-5 Less peaceful) (gpi_gpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_gpi

Original tag: gpi_gpi

Description:

The GPI (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.12.3.15 Incarceration (1-5 Higher incarceration) (gpi_jail)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_jail

Original tag: gpi_jail

Description:

Prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 having a higher incarceration rate. Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, King's College London, World Prison Population List.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.12.3.16 Safety and Security (1-5 Less secure) (gpi_ss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_ss

Original tag: gpi_ss

Description:

Societal Safety and Security (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.12.3.17 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent) (lis_clsmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_clsmf

Original tag: lis_clsmf

Description:

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.12.3.18 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evopop_g1

Original tag: oecd_evopop_g1

Description:
Population growth rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.3.19 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evopop_t1

Original tag: oecd_evopop_t1

Description:
Population levels.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.3.20 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1a

Description:
Foreign-born population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.3.21 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_pop

Original tag: pwt_pop

Description:
Population (in millions).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.12.3.22 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1961) (r_elf61)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_r_elf61

Original tag: r_elf61

Description:
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm

2.12.3.23 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1985) (r_elf85)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_r_elf85

Original tag: r_elf85

Description:
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm

2.12.3.24 Cinema expenditure per capita (une_cinexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_cinexp

Original tag: une_cinexp

Description:
Cinema expenditure per capita.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.3.25 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une_screen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_screen

Original tag: une_screen

Description:
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.3.26 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_gender

Original tag: vdem_gender

Description:
Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.3.27 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_birth

Original tag: wdi_birth

Description:
Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.28 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_birthskill

Original tag: wdi_birthskill

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.29 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_death

Original tag: wdi_death

Description:
Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.30 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fertility

Original tag: wdi_fertility

Description:

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.31 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lifexp

Original tag: wdi_lifexp

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.32 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lifexpf

Original tag: wdi_lifexpf

Description:

Life expectancy at birth for females 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.33 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lifexpm

Original tag: wdi_lifexpm

Description:

Life expectancy at birth for males 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.34 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortf

Original tag: wdi_mortf

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.35 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortinf

Original tag: wdi_mortinf

Description:

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.36 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortinff

Original tag: wdi_mortinff

Description:
Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.37 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortinfm

Original tag: wdi_mortinfm

Description:
Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.38 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortm

Original tag: wdi_mortm

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.39 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortnn

Original tag: wdi_mortnn

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.40 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortu5

Original tag: wdi_mortu5

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.41 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortu5f

Original tag: wdi_mortu5f

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.42 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortu5m

Original tag: wdi_mortu5m

Description:
Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching

age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.43 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop

Original tag: wdi_pop

Description:

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.44 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop14

Original tag: wdi_pop14

Description:

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.45 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop1564

Original tag: wdi_pop1564

Description:

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.46 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop65

Original tag: wdi_pop65

Description:

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.47 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popden

Original tag: wdi_popden

Description:

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.48 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popf

Original tag: wdi_popf

Description:

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto

definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.49 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popgr

Original tag: wdi_popgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.50 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_poprul

Original tag: wdi_poprul

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.51 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_poprulgr

Original tag: wdi_poprulgr

Description:

Rural population growth. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.52 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popurb

Original tag: wdi_popurb

Description:

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.53 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popurbagr

Original tag: wdi_popurbagr

Description:

Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.3.54 Citizen Rights (wel_citrig)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_citrig

Original tag: wel_citrig

Description:

Meaning: 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: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index", available annually for most countries in the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.4 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.12.4.1 Animist religions: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_angenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_angenpct

Original tag: arda_angenpct

Description:
Animist religions: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.2 Baha'i: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_bagenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_bagenpct

Original tag: arda_bagenpct

Description:
Baha'i: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.3 Buddhism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_bugenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_bugenpct

Original tag: arda_bugenpct

Description:
Buddhism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.4 Buddhism: Mahayana (percent Adherents) (arda_bumahpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_bumahpct

Original tag: arda_bumahpct

Description:
Buddhism: Mahayana (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.5 Buddhism: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_buothpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_buothpct

Original tag: arda_buothpct

Description:
Buddhism: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.6 Buddhism: Theravada (percent Adherents) (arda_buthrpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_buthrpct

Original tag: arda_buthrpct

Description:
Buddhism: Theravada (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.7 Christianity: Anglican (percent Adherents) (arda_changpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_changpct

Original tag: arda_changpct

Description:
Christianity: Anglican (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.8 Christianity: Roman Catholics (percent Adherents) (arda_chcatpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_chcatpct

Original tag: arda_chcatpct

Description:
Christianity: Roman Catholics (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.9 Christianity: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_chgenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_chgenpct

Original tag: arda_chgenpct

Description:
Christianity: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.10 Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (percent Adherents) (arda_chortpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_chortpct

Original tag: arda_chortpct

Description:
Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.11 Christianity: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_chothpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_chothpct

Original tag: arda_chothpct

Description:
Christianity: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.12 Christianity: Protestants (percent Adherents) (arda_chprtpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_chprtpct

Original tag: arda_chprtpct

Description:
Christianity: Protestants (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.13 Confucianism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_cogenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_cogenpct

Original tag: arda_cogenpct

Description:
Confucianism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.14 Hindu: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_higenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_higenpct

Original tag: arda_higenpct

Description:
Hindu: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.15 Islam: Ahmadiyya (percent Adherents) (arda_isahmpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_isahmpct

Original tag: arda_isahmpct

Description:
Islam: Ahmadiyya (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.16 Islam: Alawite (percent Adherents) (arda_isalapct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_isalapct

Original tag: arda_isalapct

Description:
Islam: Alawite (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.17 Islam: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_isgenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_isgenpct

Original tag: arda_isgenpct

Description:
Islam: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.18 Islam: Ibadhi (percent Adherents) (arda_isibdpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_isibdpct

Original tag: arda_isibdpct

Description:
Islam: Ibadhi (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.19 Islam: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_islotpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_islotpct

Original tag: arda_islotpct

Description:
Islam: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.20 Islam: Nation of Islam (percent Adherents) (arda_isnatpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_isnatpct

Original tag: arda_isnatpct

Description:
Islam: Nation of Islam (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.21 Islam: Shi'a (percent Adherents) (arda_isshipct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_isshipct

Original tag: arda_isshipct

Description:
Islam: Shi'a (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.22 Islam: Sunni (percent Adherents) (arda_issunpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_issunpct

Original tag: arda_issunpct

Description:
Islam: Sunni (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.23 Jain: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_jagenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_jagenpct

Original tag: arda_jagenpct

Description:
Jain: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.24 Judaism: Conservative (percent Adherents) (arda_jdcnpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_jdcnpct

Original tag: arda_jdcnpct

Description:
Judaism: Conservative (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.25 Judaism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_jdgenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_jdgenpct

Original tag: arda_jdgenpct

Description:
Judaism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.26 Judaism: Orthodox (percent Adherents) (arda_jdorpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_jdorpct

Original tag: arda_jdorpct

Description:
Judaism: Orthodox (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.27 Judaism: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_jdotpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_jdotpct

Original tag: arda_jdotpct

Description:
Judaism: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.28 Judaism: Reform (percent Adherents) (arda_jdrfpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_jdrfpct

Original tag: arda_jdrfpct

Description:
Judaism: Reform (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.29 Non-religious: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_norelpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_norelpct

Original tag: arda_norelpct

Description:
Non-religious: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.30 Other religions: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_otgenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_otgenpct

Original tag: arda_otgenpct

Description:
Other religions: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.31 Shinto: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_shgenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_shgenpct

Original tag: arda_shgenpct

Description:
Shinto: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.32 Sikh: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_sigenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_sigenpct

Original tag: arda_sigenpct

Description:
Sikh: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.33 Syncretic religions: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_sygenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_sygenpct

Original tag: arda_sygenpct

Description:
Syncretic religions: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.34 Taoism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_tagenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_tagenpct

Original tag: arda_tagenpct

Description:
Taoism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.35 Zoroastrian: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_zogenpct)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_arda_zogenpct

Original tag: arda_zogenpct

Description:
Zoroastrian: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.12.4.36 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_biu_relleg

Original tag: biu_relleg

Description:
Composite measure of religious legislation, 2014 (higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation).

Variable citation: Fox, J. (2011). Building composite measures of religion and state. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 7, 1–39 Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time series analysis of worldwide data.* Cambridge University Press Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. `http://www.religionandstate.org/` Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 2(14)

2.12.5 Conflict and Military Service

This category includes variables concerning armed conflict, including civil war and terrorism, govern- ment revenue and spending related to violent conflict (military expenditure, arms imports, military personnel).

2.12.5.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_ally

Original tag: atop_ally

Description:
Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance
1. Member of an alliance

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_consult

Original tag: atop_consult

Description:
Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations
1. Has Consultancy obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_defensive

Original tag: atop_defensive

Description:
Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations
1. Has defensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_neutrality

Original tag: atop_neutrality

Description:
Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations
1. Has Neutrality obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_nonagg

Original tag: atop_nonagg

Description:
Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations
1. Has Non-Agression obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_number

Original tag: atop_number

Description:
Number of Alliances

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_offensive

Original tag: atop_offensive

Description:
Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations
1. Has offensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.8 Transition Year (atop_transyr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_transyr

Original tag: atop_transyr

Description:
Transition Year

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.12.5.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_gmi

Original tag: bicc_gmi

Description:
The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and

heavy weapons. (See variables bicc_milexp, bicc_milper, and bicc_hw).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula x=(y-min)/(max-min), with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:
Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5
Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4
Military reservers in relation to population - 2
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2
Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.12.5.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_hw

Original tag: bicc_hw

Description:

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.12.5.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_milexp

Original tag: bicc_milexp

Description:

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.12.5.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_milper

Original tag: bicc_milper

Description:

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military

alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.12.5.13 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gd_ptsa

Original tag: gd_ptsa

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.12.5.14 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gd_ptss

Original tag: gd_ptss

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.12.5.15 Expenditure on defense, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_def)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_def

Original tag: gfs_def

Description:
Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.5.16 Ongoing Conflict (1-5 Higher intensity of conflict) (gpi_conf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_conf

Original tag: gpi_conf

Description:
Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.12.5.17 Militarisation (1-5 Higher militarisation) (gpi_mil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_mil

Original tag: gpi_mil

Description:
Militarisation (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.12.5.18 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_epmf

Original tag: iaep_epmf

Description:
Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.5.19 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_milo

Original tag: iaep_milo

Description:
Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.5.20 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_rpae

Original tag: nelda_rpae

Description:
If there are protests and riots after elections, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.5.21 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_vcdbe

Original tag: nelda_vcdbe

Description:
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.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.5.22 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, defence.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.5.23 Internationalized internal armed conflict (ucdp_type4)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ucdp_type4

Original tag: ucdp_type4

Description:
Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An 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.

Variable citation: Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, 18(4), 426–449. `https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020`

2.12.5.24 Global Terrorism Index (voh_gti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_voh_gti

Original tag: voh_gti

Description:
Global Terrorism Index.

2.12.5.25 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_pve

Original tag: wbgi_pve

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.5.26 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_pvn

Original tag: wbgi_pvn

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.5.27 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_pvs

Original tag: wbgi_pvs

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.5.28 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_afp

Original tag: wdi_afp

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.5.29 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_afpt

Original tag: wdi_afpt

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.5.30 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_armexp

Original tag: wdi_armexp

Description:
Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.5.31 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_armimp

Original tag: wdi_armimp

Description:
Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.5.32 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expmil

Original tag: wdi_expmil

Description:
Military expenditure (percent of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if

these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.5.33 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expmilge

Original tag: wdi_expmilge

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.5.34 Number of cabinet ministers with a military title (wgov_minmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minmil

Original tag: wgov_minmil

Description:

The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.5.35 Number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in (wgov_totmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totmil

Original tag: wgov_totmil

Description:

The number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.6 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

2.12.6.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bci_bci

Original tag: bci_bci

Description:

The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means that the level of corruption has decreased.

There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, the authors were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.12.6.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bci_bcistd

Original tag: bci_bcistd

Description:

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.12.6.3 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cspf_sfi

Original tag: cspf_sfi

Description:

A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility

2.12.6.4 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_fog

Original tag: fh_fog

Description:

Functioning of Government - The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.6.5 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_icrg_qog

Original tag: icrg_qog

Description:

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

Variable citation: PRS Group et al. (2021). International country risk guide

2.12.6.6 Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lld_capacity

Original tag: lld_capacity

Description:

Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.12.6.7 Standard Deviation for Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lld_capstd

Original tag: lld_capstd

Description:

Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.12.6.8 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_prp_prp

Original tag: prp_prp

Description:
The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of law. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. `https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895`

2.12.6.9 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_prp_std

Original tag: prp_std

Description:
Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. `https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895`

2.12.6.10 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_bn

Original tag: spi_bn

Description:
Basic Human Needs is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.12.6.11 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_fob

Original tag: spi_fob

Description:
Foundations of Wellbeing is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.12.6.12 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_opp

Original tag: spi_opp

Description:
Opportunity is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. Indicators on personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education are used to assess the level of opportunity.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.12.6.13 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_ospi

Original tag: spi_ospi

Description:
Overall Social Progress Index. It aims to assess the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.12.6.14 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi

Original tag: ti_cpi

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.12.6.15 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.) (ti_cpi_max_om)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi_max_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_max_om

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.12.6.16 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.) (ti_cpi_min_om)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi_min_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_min_om

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.12.6.17 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_om

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index (Old methodology). Scale of 0-10 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 10 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.12.6.18 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_se

Original tag: ti_se

Description:
Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.12.6.19 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_academ

Original tag: vdem_academ

Description:
Academic freedom index. To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarifications: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel). The Academic
Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang,

Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.20 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_corr

Original tag: vdem_corr

Description:

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.21 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_elvotbuy

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.22 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_exbribe

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.23 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_excrptps

Original tag: vdem_excrptps

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 you to 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.24 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_execorr

Original tag: vdem_execorr

Description:

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.25 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_exembez

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.26 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_exthftps

Original tag: 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. 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. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.27 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_mecorrpt

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.28 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_pubcorr

Original tag: vdem_pubcorr

Description:

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.6.29 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_cce

Original tag: wbgi_cce

Description:

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.6.30 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_ccn

Original tag: wbgi_ccn

Description:
Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.6.31 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_ccs

Original tag: wbgi_ccs

Description:
Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.6.32 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_gee

Original tag: wbgi_gee

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.6.33 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_gen

Original tag: wbgi_gen

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.6.34 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_ges

Original tag: wbgi_ges

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.6.35 Control of Corruption (wel_coc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_coc

Original tag: wel_coc

Description:
Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of corruption control in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed corruption control) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed corruption control), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.7 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parlia- mentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.12.7.1 Official Religion (biu_offrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_biu_offrel

Original tag: biu_offrel

Description:

Official Religion measures whether the government has an established religion. For a religion to be established there must be a constitutional clause, a law, or the equivalent explicitly stating that a specific religion or specific religions are the official religions of that state. This variable is coded on the following scale:

0. The State has no official religion
1. The state has multiple established religions
2. The state has one established religion

Variable citation: Fox, J. (2011). Building composite measures of religion and state. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 7, 1–39 Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time series analysis of worldwide data.* Cambridge University Press Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. `http://www.religionandstate.org/` Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 2(14)

2.12.7.2 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_dem

Original tag: bmr_dem

Description:

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.12.7.3 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_dembr

Original tag: bmr_dembr

Description:

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.12.7.4 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_demdur

Original tag: bmr_demdur

Description:

Consecutive years of current regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.12.7.5 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_demfsuf

Original tag: bmr_demfsuf

Description:

This adjusts democracy by also requiring that at least half of adult women have the right to vote.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.*

https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.12.7.6 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_demmis

Original tag: bmr_demmis

Description:

This is the same measure as democracy (bmr_dem), except it records an NA for countries occupied during an international war (e.g., the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (e.g., Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.12.7.7 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_demtran

Original tag: bmr_demtran

Description:

(-1) Democratic breakdown
(0) No change
(1) Democratic transition

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.12.7.8 Democratic Breakdown (bnr_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bnr_dem

Original tag: bnr_dem

Description:

The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0". When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria.

Competitiveness: Countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections, are included. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters' preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned.

Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies.

Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.

Variable citation: Bernhard, M., Nordstrom, T., & Reenock, C. (2001). Economic performance, institutional intermediation, and democratic breakdown. *Journal of Politics*, 63(3), 775–803

2.12.7.9 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_chpar

Original tag: br_chpar

Description:

Total number of chambers in parliament.

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.7.10 Is the country a colony (br_col)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_col

Original tag: br_col

Description:
Is the country a colony? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.7.11 Is the country communist / socialist (br_com)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_com

Original tag: br_com

Description:
Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.7.12 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_dem

Original tag: br_dem

Description:
Is the country democratic or not? following Cheibub, Ghandi and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.7.13 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_newconst

Original tag: br_newconst

Description:
Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.7.14 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cbiu

Original tag: cbi_cbiu

Description:
CBI unweighted index: Raw average of the four components: Chief Executive Officer, Objectives, Policy Formulation and Limitations on lending to the government. It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.15 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cbiw

Original tag: cbi_cbiw

Description:
CBI weighted index: Weighted average of the four components (weights between parentheses), following Cukierman, Webb and Neyapti's (1992) criteria: Chief Executive Officer (0.20), Objectives (0.15), Policy Formulation (0.15), and Limitations on lending to the government (0.5). It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.16 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cceo

Original tag: cbi_cceo

Description:

Component 1: Chief executive officer. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Term of office of CEO (0.25), Who appoints the CEO (0.25), Provisions for dismissal of CEO (0.25), CEO allowed to hold another office in government (0.25).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.17 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cll

Original tag: cbi_cll

Description:

Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Limitations on advances (0.30); Limitations on securitized lending (0.20); Who decides the terms of lending to government (0.20); Beneficiaries of central bank lending (0.10); Type of limits when they exist (0.05); Maturity of loans (0.05); Restrictions on interest rates (0.05); Prohibition on central bank lending in primary market to Government (0.05).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.18 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cobj

Original tag: cbi_cobj

Description:

Component 2: Objectives. Central bank objectives as stated in the law (coding between parentheses): Price stability is the major or only objective, and in case of conflict with other objectives, the Central Bank has final authority (1); Price stability is the only objective (0.8); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other compatible objectives (0.6); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other potentially conflicting goals (0.4); Central Bank charter does not contain any objective (0.2); Some objectives appear in the charter but price stability is not one of them (0).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.19 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cpol

Original tag: cbi_cpol

Description:

Component 3: Policy formulation. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Who formulates monetary policy (0.25); Who has the final decision in monetary policy (0.50), Role of the central bank in the budget process (0.25).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.20 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_create

Original tag: cbi_create

Description:

1 indicates the year of the law creating the central bank, 0 otherwise.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.21 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_dec

Original tag: cbi_dec

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that decreased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.22 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_dir

Original tag: cbi_dir

Description:

Effect of the central bank reform on the CBI weighted index: 1 indicates an increase in CBI; 0 indicates no changes in the level of CBI; 1 indicates the presence of a central bank reform that increased CBI.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.23 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_inc

Original tag: cbi_inc

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that increased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.24 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_ref

Original tag: cbi_ref

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that affects CBI, 0 otherwise.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.25 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_reg

Original tag: cbi_reg

Description:

Indicates whether the central bank is a regional organization (1), or a national central bank (0).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.12.7.26 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_democ

Original tag: ccp_democ

Description:

Does the constitution refer to “democracy” or “democratic”?

1. Yes
2. No

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.7.27 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_initiat

Original tag: ccp_initiat

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.7.28 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_socialsm

Original tag: ccp_socialsm

Description:

Does the constitution refer to "socialism" or "socialist"?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.7.29 Democracy (chga_demo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chga_demo

Original tag: chga_demo

Description:

A regime is considered a democracy if the executive and the legislature is directly or indirectly elected by popular vote, multiple parties are allowed, there is de facto existence of multiple parties outside of regime front, there are multiple parties within the legislature, and there has been no consolidation of incumbent advantage (e.g. unconstitutional closing of the lower house or extension of incumbent's term by postponing of subsequent elections). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

0. No Democracy
1. Democracy

Variable citation: Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, 143(1-2), 67–101

2.12.7.30 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chga_hinst

Original tag: chga_hinst

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.

Variable citation: Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, 143(1-2), 67–101

2.12.7.31 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_diat_ati

Original tag: diat_ati

Description:

Accountability Transparency. The 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.

2.12.7.32 Information Transparency (diat_iti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_diat_iti

Original tag: diat_iti

Description:

Information Transparency. 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. The 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.

2.12.7.33 Transparency Index (diat_ti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_diat_ti

Original tag: diat_ti

Description:

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

2.12.7.34 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_ig

Original tag: dr_ig

Description:

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.12.7.35 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_pg

Original tag: dr_pg

Description:

Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with partici-pation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.12.7.36 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_egov

Original tag: egov_egov

Description:

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.12.7.37 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_epar

Original tag: egov_epar

Description:

The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A country's EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.12.7.38 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_hci

Original tag: egov_hci

Description:
The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;
(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;
(iii)expected years of schooling; and
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.12.7.39 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_osi

Original tag: egov_osi

Description:
The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.12.7.40 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_tii

Original tag: egov_tii

Description:
The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII) is an arithmetic average composite of five indicators:

(i) estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;
(ii) number of main fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants;
(iii) number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;
(iv) number of wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and
(v) number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.12.7.41 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (fh_ipolity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_ipolity2

Original tag: fh_ipolity2

Description:
Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius
Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.7.42 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity) (fh_polity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_polity2

Original tag: fh_polity2

Description:
Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.7.43 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_ppp

Original tag: fh_ppp

Description:

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.7.44 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_pr

Original tag: fh_pr

Description:

Political Rights Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.7.45 Freedom Status (fh_status)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_status

Original tag: fh_status

Description:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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".

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.7.46 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Description:

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.12.7.47 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtm_parl

Original tag: gtm_parl

Description:

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimensions: (a) the

degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parliamentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

0. Presidential
1. Semi-presidential
2. Parliamentary

2.12.7.48 Unitarism (gtm_unit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtm_unit

Original tag: gtm_unit

Description:

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

2.12.7.49 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_f

Original tag: h_f

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.7.50 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_l1

Original tag: h_l1

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.7.51 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_polcon3

Original tag: h_polcon3

Description:

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the prefer-ences 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.7.52 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_polcon5

Original tag: 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 in-formation 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.7.53 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_regtype

Original tag: ht_regtype

Description:

This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

1. Limited Multiparty
2. Partyless
3. No-Party
4. Military
5. Military No-Party
6. Military Multiparty
7. Military One-party
8. One-Party
9. Other
16. One-Party Monarchy
17. Monarchy
18. Rebel Regime
19. Civil War
20. Occupation
21. Theocracy
22. Transitional Regime
23. No-Party Monarchy
24. Multiparty Monarchy
25. Multiparty-Occupied
100. Democracy

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.12.7.54 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_regtype1

Original tag: ht_regtype1

Description:

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party

99. Other
100. Democracy

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.12.7.55 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ae

Original tag: iaep_ae

Description:

Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.7.56 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_arr

Original tag: iaep_arr

Description:

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government
2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government
3. No regional/provincial governments

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.7.57 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_cc

Original tag: iaep_cc

Description:

According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.7.58 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ccrea

Original tag: iaep_ccrea

Description:

Can the court rule on executive actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.59 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ccrla

Original tag: iaep_ccrla

Description:
Can the court rule on legislative actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.60 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_eccdt

Original tag: iaep_eccdt

Description:
Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.61 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ecdl

Original tag: iaep_ecdl

Description:
According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.62 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_eml

Original tag: iaep_eml

Description:
Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.63 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_evp

Original tag: iaep_evp

Description:

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.64 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lap

Original tag: iaep_lap

Description:

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.65 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lcre

Original tag: iaep_lcre

Description:

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.66 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lego

Original tag: iaep_lego

Description:

Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.7.67 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lrit

Original tag: iaep_lrit

Description:

Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority
1. One chamber approval necessary
2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.7.68 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lvp

Original tag: iaep_lvp

Description:

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.7.69 Official State Party (iaep_osp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_osp

Original tag: iaep_osp

Description:

Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.7.70 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ufs

Original tag: iaep_ufs

Description:

This variable examines the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1. Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.7.71 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_cluster

Original tag: kun_cluster

Description:

Cluster membership based on means.

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.7.72 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_polabs

Original tag: kun_polabs

Description:
Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.7.73 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_polrel

Original tag: kun_polrel

Description:
Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.7.74 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqrpol_all

Original tag: kun_wiqrpol_all

Description:
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.7.75 Classification of Executives (no_ce)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_no_ce

Original tag: no_ce

Description:
Classification of Executives:

1. Parliamentary Monarchy
2. Presidential Republic
3. Mixed Executive
4. Monarchy
5. Military State

Variable citation: Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm

2.12.7.76 Unitary or Federal State (no_ufs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_no_ufs

Original tag: no_ufs

Description:
Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions
3. Federal

Variable citation: Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm

2.12.7.77 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_p_durable

Original tag: p_durable

Description:
Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.12.7.78 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_p_polity2

Original tag: p_polity2

Description:
Revised 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). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum", or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.12.7.79 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean) (uds_mean)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_uds_mean

Original tag: uds_mean

Description:
Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Mean).

2.12.7.80 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median) (uds_median)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_uds_median

Original tag: uds_median

Description:
Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median).

2.12.7.81 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile) (uds_pct025)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_uds_pct025

Original tag: uds_pct025

Description:
Unified Democracy Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).

2.12.7.82 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile) (uds_pct975)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_uds_pct975

Original tag: uds_pct975

Description:
Unified Democracy Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).

2.12.7.83 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.) (uds_sd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_uds_sd

Original tag: uds_sd

Description:
Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).

2.12.7.84 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_delibdem

Original tag: vdem_delibdem

Description:

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.85 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_dl_delib

Original tag: vdem_dl_delib

Description:

Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.86 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_edcomp_thick

Original tag: vdem_edcomp_thick

Description:

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.87 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_egal

Original tag: vdem_egal

Description:

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.88 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_egaldem

Original tag: vdem_egaldem

Description:

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.89 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_libdem

Original tag: vdem_libdem

Description:

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.90 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_liberal

Original tag: vdem_liberal

Description:

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties,

judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.91 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_partip

Original tag: vdem_partip

Description:

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.92 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_partipdem

Original tag: vdem_partipdem

Description:

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.93 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_polyarchy

Original tag: vdem_polyarchy

Description:

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation

formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.7.94 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_vae

Original tag: wbgi_vae

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.7.95 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_van

Original tag: wbgi_van

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.7.96 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_vas

Original tag: wbgi_vas

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.7.97 Democratic Rights (wel_dr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_dr

Original tag: 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: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The two Freedom House scales are inverted, averaged and standardized into a range from minimum 0 (no democratic rights) to 100 (maximum democratic rights), with percentages of the maximum rights for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.7.98 Effective Democracy Index (wel_edi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_edi

Original tag: wel_edi

Description:

Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov].

Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: Scores are weighted percentages ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 for the least effective or absent democracy to 100 for the most effective democracy. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.7.99 Regime Type (wel_regtype)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_regtype

Original tag: wel_regtype

Description:

Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
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).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.7.100 Political System Type (wel_sys)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_sys

Original tag: wel_sys

Description:

Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

1. "Unbound Autocracy": both democratic rights and honest governance below their scale midpoints
2. "Bounded Autocracy": democratic rights below, honest governance above the scale midpoint
3. "Ineffective Democracy": democratic rights above, honest governance below the scale midpoint
4. "Effective Democracy": both democratic rights and honest governance above the scale midpoint.

Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.7.101 Non-Autocracy (wr_nonautocracy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wr_nonautocracy

Original tag: 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

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.12.8 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as key characteristics of the educational system (public expenditure, gross enrollment, number of teachers), the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes (mean scores, literacy rates, numbers of researchers and scientists).

2.12.8.1 Average Schooling Years, Female (bl_asyf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_asyf

Original tag: bl_asyf

Description:

Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.2 Average Schooling Years, Male (bl_asym)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_asym

Original tag: bl_asym

Description:

Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.3 Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (bl_asymf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_asymf

Original tag: bl_asymf

Description:

Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.4 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (bl_lhf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lhf

Original tag: bl_lhf

Description:

Percentage with tertiary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.5 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (bl_lhm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lhm

Original tag: bl_lhm

Description:

Percentage with tertiary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.6 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lhmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lhmf

Original tag: bl_lhmf

Description:

Percentage with tertiary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.7 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (bl_lpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lpf

Original tag: bl_lpf

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.8 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (bl_lpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lpm

Original tag: bl_lpm

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.9 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lpmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lpmf

Original tag: bl_lpmf

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.10 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (bl_lsf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lsf

Original tag: bl_lsf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.11 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (bl_lsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lsm

Original tag: bl_lsm

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.12 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lsmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lsmf

Original tag: bl_lsmf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.13 Percentage with No Schooling, Female (bl_luf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_luf

Original tag: bl_luf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.14 Percentage with No Schooling, Male (bl_lum)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lum

Original tag: bl_lum

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.15 Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lumf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bl_lumf

Original tag: bl_lumf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.12.8.16 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea1524f

Original tag: gea_ea1524f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.17 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea1524m

Original tag: gea_ea1524m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.18 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea2534f

Original tag: gea_ea2534f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.19 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea2534m

Original tag: gea_ea2534m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.20 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea3544f

Original tag: gea_ea3544f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.21 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea3544m

Original tag: gea_ea3544m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.22 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea4554f

Original tag: gea_ea4554f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.23 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea4554m

Original tag: gea_ea4554m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.24 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea5564f

Original tag: gea_ea5564f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.25 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea5564m

Original tag: gea_ea5564m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.26 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea65f

Original tag: gea_ea65f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.27 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea65m

Original tag: gea_ea65m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.12.8.28 Expenditure on education, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_educ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_educ

Original tag: gfs_educ

Description:
Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.8.29 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Description:
Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.12.8.30 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, education.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.8.31 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.8.32 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.8.33 Human capital index, see note hc (pwt_hci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_hci

Original tag: pwt_hci

Description:
Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro
Lee, 2010) and assumed returns, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.12.8.34 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, femal (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlglsf

Original tag: une_girlglsf

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.35 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (une_girlglsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlglsm

Original tag: une_girlglsm

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.36 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both (une_girlglst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlglst

Original tag: une_girlglst

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.37 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlgpf

Original tag: une_girlgpf

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.38 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_girlgpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlgpm

Original tag: une_girlgpm

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.39 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlgpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlgpt

Original tag: une_girlgpt

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.40 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (une_oaeece)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_oaeece

Original tag: une_oaeece

Description:

Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.41 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (une_oaepe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_oaepe

Original tag: une_oaepe

Description:
Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.42 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (une_oeace)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_oeace

Original tag: une_oeace

Description:
Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.43 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (une_oeals)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_oeals

Original tag: une_oeals

Description:
Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.44 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_oeapsnt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_oeapsnt

Original tag: une_oeapsnt

Description:
Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.45 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (une_oeaus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_oeaus

Original tag: une_oeaus

Description:
Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.46 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_reprlsef

Original tag: une_reprlsef

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.47 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprlsem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_reprlsem

Original tag: une_reprlsem

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.48 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent (une_reprlset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_reprlset

Original tag: une_reprlset

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.49 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_reprpef

Original tag: une_reprpef

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.50 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprpem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_reprpem

Original tag: une_reprpem

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.51 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (une_reprpet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_reprpet

Original tag: une_reprpet

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.52 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (une_surg4pef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg4pef

Original tag: une_surg4pef

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.53 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg4pegpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg4pegpi

Original tag: une_surg4pegpi

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.54 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (une_surg4pem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg4pem

Original tag: une_surg4pem

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.55 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surg4pet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg4pet

Original tag: une_surg4pet

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.56 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (une_surg5pef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg5pef

Original tag: une_surg5pef

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.57 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg5pegpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg5pegpi

Original tag: une_surg5pegpi

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.58 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (une_surg5pem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg5pem

Original tag: une_surg5pem

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.59 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surg5pet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surg5pet

Original tag: une_surg5pet

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.60 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_surlgpef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surlgpef

Original tag: une_surlgpef

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.61 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surlgpegpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surlgpegpi

Original tag: une_surlgpegpi

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.62 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_surlgpem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surlgpem

Original tag: une_surlgpem

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.63 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surlgpet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_surlgpet

Original tag: une_surlgpet

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.64 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (une_tdurce)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tdurce

Original tag: une_tdurce

Description:
Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.65 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (une_tdurece)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tdurece

Original tag: une_tdurece

Description:
Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.66 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (une_tdurls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tdurls

Original tag: une_tdurls

Description:
Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.67 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_tdurpsnt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tdurpsnt

Original tag: une_tdurpsnt

Description:
Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.68 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (une_tdurused)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tdurused

Original tag: une_tdurused

Description:
Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.69 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (une_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tilsef

Original tag: une_tilsef

Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.70 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tilset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tilset

Original tag: une_tilset

Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.71 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (une_tipef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tipef

Original tag: une_tipef

Description:
Teachers in primary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.72 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tipet

Original tag: une_tipet

Description:
Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.73 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (une_tiprepef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tiprepef

Original tag: une_tiprepef

Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.74 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiprepet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tiprepet

Original tag: une_tiprepet

Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.75 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (une_tisef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tisef

Original tag: une_tisef

Description:

Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.76 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tiset

Original tag: une_tiset

Description:

Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.77 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (une_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tiusef

Original tag: une_tiusef

Description:

Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.78 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiuset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_tiuset

Original tag: une_tiuset

Description:

Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.12.8.79 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eduprp

Original tag: wdi_eduprp

Description:

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.80 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eduprs

Original tag: wdi_eduprs

Description:

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.81 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedu

Original tag: wdi_expedu

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.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.82 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expeduge

Original tag: wdi_expeduge

Description:

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), 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. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.83 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedup

Original tag: wdi_expedup

Description:

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.84 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedus

Original tag: wdi_expedus

Description:

Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.85 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedut

Original tag: wdi_expedut

Description:

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level,

and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.86 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expstup

Original tag: wdi_expstup

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.87 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expstus

Original tag: wdi_expstus

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.88 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expstut

Original tag: wdi_expstut

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.89 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerp

Original tag: wdi_gerp

Description:

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.90 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Description:

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.91 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerpm

Original tag: wdi_gerpm

Description:
Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.92 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerpp

Original tag: wdi_gerpp

Description:
Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.93 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Description:
Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.94 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerppm

Original tag: wdi_gerppm

Description:
Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.95 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gers

Original tag: wdi_gers

Description:
Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.96 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Description:
Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.97 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gersm

Original tag: wdi_gersm

Description:
Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.98 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gert

Original tag: wdi_gert

Description:
Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.99 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Description:
Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.100 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gertm

Original tag: wdi_gertm

Description:
Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.101 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerp

Original tag: wdi_nerp

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.102 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerpf

Original tag: wdi_nerpf

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.103 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerpm

Original tag: wdi_nerpm

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.104 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerpr

Original tag: wdi_nerpr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.105 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerprf

Original tag: wdi_nerprf

Description:
Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female 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. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.106 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerprm

Original tag: wdi_nerprm

Description:
Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male 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. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.107 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ners

Original tag: wdi_ners

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.108 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.8.109 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nersm

Original tag: wdi_nersm

Description:
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.9 Political Parties and Elections

This category includes variables describing various aspects of the legislature and political parties in the legislature (number of seats) as well as variables related to the election for the executive and variables on the outcomes of elections.

2.12.9.1 No. of coups (br_coup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_coup

Original tag: br_coup

Description:
Total number of coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.2 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_cw

Original tag: br_cw

Description:
Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.3 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_elecpost

Original tag: br_elecpost

Description:
Whether an election held in that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.4 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_elect

Original tag: br_elect

Description:
Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (No elections=0, Single-party elections=1, non-democratic multi-party elections=2, democratic elections= 3)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.5 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_elecyear

Original tag: br_elecyear

Description:
Whether an election was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.6 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_fcoup

Original tag: br_fcoup

Description:
Number of failed coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.7 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_mon

Original tag: br_mon

Description:
Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.8 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_pres

Original tag: br_pres

Description:
Is the political system presidential? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.9 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_pvote

Original tag: br_pvote

Description:
Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.10 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_regch

Original tag: br_regch

Description:
If a coded event, such as a change in the Presidency, took place after 01.07 it is assigned to the following calendar year in the data. In this case, the lag variable will be equal to one. For all change events before that date, the lag dummy is equal to zero. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.11 No. of successful coups (br_scoup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_scoup

Original tag: br_scoup

Description:
Number of successful coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.12 Full suffrage (br_suff)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_suff

Original tag: br_suff

Description:
Whether electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.12.9.13 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cam_contest

Original tag: cam_contest

Description:
Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Alvarez, A., & Maldonado, C. (2008). Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness. *The Journal of Politics*, 70(3), 632–647

2.12.9.14 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cam_inclusive

Original tag: cam_inclusive

Description:
Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Alvarez, A., & Maldonado, C. (2008). Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness. *The Journal of Politics*, 70(3), 632–647

2.12.9.15 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_elecsd

Original tag: ciri_elecsd

Description:
This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as the right to self-determination. A score of 0 indicates that the right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice during the year in question. A score of 1 indicates that while citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open. A score of 2 indicates that political participation was very free and open during the year in question and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.9.16 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_chg

Original tag: cpds_chg

Description:
Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.17 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_enps

Original tag: cpds_enps

Description:
Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.18 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_enpv

Original tag: cpds_enpv

Description:

Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.19 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_frel

Original tag: cpds_frel

Description:

Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.20 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_frleg

Original tag: cpds_frleg

Description:

Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.21 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_govlr

Original tag: cpds_govlr

Description:

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.22 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_govsup

Original tag: cpds_govsup

Description:

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.23 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_la

Original tag: cpds_la

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.24 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lall

Original tag: cpds_lall

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.25 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lcom

Original tag: cpds_lcom

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.26 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lcon

Original tag: cpds_lcon

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.27 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_le

Original tag: cpds_le

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.28 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lfe

Original tag: cpds_lfe

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.29 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lg

Original tag: cpds_lg

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.30 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_ll

Original tag: cpds_ll

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.31 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lls

Original tag: cpds_lls

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.32 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lmo

Original tag: cpds_lmo

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.33 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lnl

Original tag: cpds_lnl

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.34 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lo

Original tag: cpds_lo

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.35 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lp

Original tag: cpds_lp

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.36 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lpc

Original tag: cpds_lpc

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.37 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lpen

Original tag: cpds_lpen

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.38 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lper

Original tag: cpds_lper

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.39 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lr

Original tag: cpds_lr

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.40 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lreg

Original tag: cpds_lreg

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.41 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lrel

Original tag: cpds_lrel

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.42 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_ls

Original tag: cpds_ls

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.43 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_tg

Original tag: cpds_tg

Description:

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0percent].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0percent].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.44 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_va

Original tag: cpds_va

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.45 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vall

Original tag: cpds_vall

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.46 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vcom

Original tag: cpds_vcom
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.47 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vcon
Original tag: cpds_vcon
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.48 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_ve
Original tag: cpds_ve
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.49 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vfe
Original tag: cpds_vfe
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.50 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vg
Original tag: cpds_vg
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.51 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vl
Original tag: cpds_vl
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.52 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vls
Original tag: cpds_vls
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.53 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vmo
Original tag: cpds_vmo
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.54 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vnl

Original tag: cpds_vnl

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.55 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vo

Original tag: cpds_vo

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.56 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vp

Original tag: cpds_vp

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.57 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vpcom

Original tag: cpds_vpcom

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.58 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vpen

Original tag: cpds_vpen

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.59 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vper

Original tag: cpds_vper

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.60 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vr

Original tag: cpds_vr

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.61 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vreg

Original tag: cpds_vreg

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.62 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vrel

Original tag: cpds_vrel

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.63 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vs

Original tag: cpds_vs

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.64 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vt

Original tag: cpds_vt

Description:
Voter turnout in election.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.12.9.65 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_altv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_altv2

Original tag: dev_altv2

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. `https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004`

2.12.9.66 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_othv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_othv2

Original tag: dev_othv2

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1percent of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1 in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. `https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004`

2.12.9.67 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (2nd election in ye (dev_regv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_regv2

Original tag: dev_regv2

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. `https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004`

2.12.9.68 Electoral Volatility - Total (2nd election in year) (dev_tv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_tv2

Original tag: dev_tv2

Description:
Total electoral volatility in the party system in a second election in the same year.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.12.9.69 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_ep

Original tag: fh_ep

Description:
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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world

2.12.9.70 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_adm

Original tag: gol_adm

Description:
Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

2.12.9.71 Districts (gol_dist)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_dist

Original tag: gol_dist

Description:
This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

2.12.9.72 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enep

Original tag: gol_enep

Description:
Effective number of electoral parties.

2.12.9.73 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enep1

Original tag: gol_enep1

Description:
The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.12.9.74 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enepo

Original tag: gol_enepo

Description:
The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.12.9.75 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enpp

Original tag: gol_enpp

Description:
The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

2.12.9.76 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1 (gol_enpp1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enpp1

Original tag: gol_enpp1

Description:
This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.12.9.77 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enppo

Original tag: gol_enppo

Description:

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.12.9.78 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_est

Original tag: gol_est

Description:

This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

2.12.9.79 Electoral System Type-11 classes (gol_est_spec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_est_spec

Original tag: gol_est_spec

Description:

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

2.12.9.80 Institution (gol_inst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_inst

Original tag: gol_inst

Description:

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of a given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.

2.12.9.81 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_mt

Original tag: gol_mt

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

2.12.9.82 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_nos

Original tag: gol_nos

Description:

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

2.12.9.83 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_pr

Original tag: gol_pr

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: Users can find a detailed description of the difference between types in the original codebook.

2.12.9.84 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_preel

Original tag: gol_preel

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

2.12.9.85 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_upseat

Original tag: gol_upseat

Description:

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.12.9.86 Upper Tier (gol_uptier)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_uptier

Original tag: gol_uptier

Description:
This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.12.9.87 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtm_pr

Original tag: gtm_pr

Description:
The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by M>1, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows:

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote.
1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.
2. Closed-list-PR.

2.12.9.88 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_alignl1

Original tag: h_alignl1

Description:
Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.9.89 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_l2

Original tag: h_l2

Description:
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.9.90 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_lflo

Original tag: h_lflo

Description:
Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.9.91 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_partsz

Original tag: ht_partsz

Description:
Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.12.9.92 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_basp

Original tag: iaep_basp

Description:

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.93 Banned Parties (iaep_bp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_bp

Original tag: iaep_bp

Description:

Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.94 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_callo

Original tag: iaep_callo

Description:

Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.95 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ebbp

Original tag: iaep_ebbp

Description:

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.96 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_enlc

Original tag: iaep_enlc

Description:

Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.97 Electoral System (iaep_es)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_es

Original tag: iaep_es

Description:

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation
4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.98 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ise

Original tag: iaep_ise

Description:

Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive are distinct from that which selects the legislature, then the authors consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.99 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_nee

Original tag: iaep_nee

Description:

Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.100 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_nel

Original tag: iaep_nel

Description:

Does the country hold national elections for the legislature? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.101 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_npa

Original tag: iaep_npa

Description:
Are no parties allowed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.102 National Referendums (iaep_nr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_nr

Original tag: iaep_nr

Description:
Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.103 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pm5p

Original tag: iaep_pm5p

Description:
How many parties hold at least 5percent of seats in the legislature?

1. One
2. Two
3. More than two

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.104 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pnlc

Original tag: iaep_pnlc

Description:
Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.105 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pselc

Original tag: iaep_pselc

Description:
Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.106 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pvelc

Original tag: iaep_pvelc

Description:
Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.107 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_rbbp

Original tag: iaep_rbbp

Description:
Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.9.108 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_snlc

Original tag: iaep_snlc

Description:
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–

2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.9.109 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ideavt_legcv

Original tag: ideavt_legcv

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout

2.12.9.110 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ideavt_legvt

Original tag: ideavt_legvt

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout

2.12.9.111 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ipu_l_s

Original tag: ipu_l_s

Description:
Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

2.12.9.112 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ipu_l_sw

Original tag: ipu_l_sw

Description:
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

2.12.9.113 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ipu_l_w

Original tag: ipu_l_w

Description:
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

2.12.9.114 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_avgballot

Original tag: jw_avgballot

Description:
Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use

primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.115 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_avgpool

Original tag: jw_avgpool

Description:

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5percent or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.116 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house) (jw_avgvote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_avgvote

Original tag: jw_avgvote

Description:

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.117 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_bicameral

Original tag: jw_bicameral

Description:

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.118 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_domr

Original tag: jw_domr

Description:

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey
Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.119 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_election

Original tag: jw_election

Description:
Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.120 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_indy

Original tag: jw_indy

Description:
Equals 1 wherever independent candidates are legally allowed (even where the legal requirements are strict), and 0 otherwise. This complements the cases where the ballot variables above equal 1 or 2, since they are adjusted to capture de facto practice. jw_indy instead captures the de jure rules. A user could adjust the ballot variables above to be de jure if (s)he replaced values of 2 with values of 1 when jw_indy = 0. Refers to lower house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.121 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_legsize

Original tag: jw_legsize

Description:
The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.122 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mdist

Original tag: jw_mdist

Description:
This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw_mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.123 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mmdballot

Original tag: jw_mmdballot

Description:
Ballot (coded as above) for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.124 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mmdpool

Original tag: jw_mmdpool

Description:

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5percent or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.125 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mmdvote

Original tag: jw_mmdvote

Description:

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.126 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_multiround

Original tag: jw_multiround

Description:

The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.127 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_multitier

Original tag: jw_multitier

Description:

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.128 Single Party System (jw_oneparty)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_oneparty

Original tag: jw_oneparty

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.129 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_persr

Original tag: jw_persr

Description:

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their

more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey
Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.130 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propcoded

Original tag: jw_propcoded

Description:
Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.131 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propmmd

Original tag: jw_propmmd

Description:
Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.132 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propn

Original tag: jw_propn

Description:
The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.133 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propsmd

Original tag: jw_propsmd

Description:
Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.134 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_rank

Original tag: jw_rank

Description:
Equals 1 in two circumstances: where voters may rank order candidates according to preference, or where citizens have multiple preference votes for multiple candidates, even if they may not specifically rank the candidates. Otherwise, jw_rank is equal to zero. Refers to lower house elections.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.135 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_tiervote

Original tag: jw_tiervote

Description:
Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.12.9.136 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_fme

Original tag: nelda_fme

Description:

This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.137 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_mbbe

Original tag: nelda_mbbe

Description:

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "Yes". In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "Yes". It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.138 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_mtop

Original tag: nelda_mtop

Description:

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.139 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noe

Original tag: nelda_noe

Description:

The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.140 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noea

Original tag: nelda_noea

Description:

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.141 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noee

Original tag: nelda_noee

Description:
Number of executive elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.142 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noel

Original tag: nelda_noel

Description:
Number of legislative elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.143 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_oa

Original tag: nelda_oa

Description:
This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.12.9.144 Electoral Family (no_ef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_no_ef

Original tag: no_ef

Description:
Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

Variable citation: Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. `http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`

2.12.9.145 Competition (van_comp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_van_comp

Original tag: van_comp

Description:
The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

2.12.9.146 Index of Democratization (van_index)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_van_index

Original tag: van_index

Description:
The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

2.12.9.147 Participation (van_part)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_van_part

Original tag: van_part

Description:

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

2.12.9.148 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.9.149 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_leadexp

Original tag: wgov_leadexp

Description:

The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.150 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_min

Original tag: wgov_min

Description:

Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.151 Average age of cabinet members (wgov_minage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minage

Original tag: wgov_minage

Description:

Average age of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.152 Number of women among cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Description:

The number of women among cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.153 Average tenure of cabinet members (wgov_minten)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minten

Original tag: wgov_minten

Description:
The average tenure of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.154 Adjusted retention rate of cabinet members (wgov_mret)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_mret

Original tag: wgov_mret

Description:
The share of cabinet ministers, who where in the list of cabinet ministers for the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of number of cabinet members, so the number of cabinet ministers stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.155 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions hel (wgov_tot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_tot

Original tag: wgov_tot

Description:
Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.156 Average age for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totage

Original tag: wgov_totage

Description:
Average age for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.157 Number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totfem

Original tag: wgov_totfem

Description:
The number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.158 Average tenure for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totten)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totten

Original tag: wgov_totten

Description:
The average tenure for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.9.159 Adjusted retention rate for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_tret)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_tret

Original tag: wgov_tret

Description:
The share of people in total number of entries for the country, who were also listed in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of total number of entries, so the number of entries for the country stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the total number of entries.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.12.10 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

2.12.10.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Description:
The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_cai2

Original tag: cai_cai2

Description:
Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_foetal

Original tag: cai_foetal

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_life

Original tag: cai_life

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_mental

Original tag: cai_mental

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_physical

Original tag: cai_physical

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_rape

Original tag: cai_rape

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_request

Original tag: cai_request

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_social

Original tag: cai_social

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.12.10.10 Expenditure on health, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_heal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_heal

Original tag: gfs_heal

Description:
Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.10.11 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_hss

Original tag: gggi_hss

Description:
Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women", prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.12.10.12 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_hle_0104f

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104f

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.12.10.13 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_hle_0104m

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104m

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.12.10.14 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_hle_0104t

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104t

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.12.10.15 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104f

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104f

Description:
Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.12.10.16 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104m

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104m

Description:
Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.12.10.17 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104t

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104t

Description:
Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.12.10.18 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_doctor_g1

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g1

Description:
Practising physicians.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.10.19 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_doctor_g3

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g3

Description:
Medical graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.10.20 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fertility_t1

Original tag: oecd_fertility_t1

Description:
Total fertility rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.10.21 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.10.22 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_infmorty_g1

Original tag: oecd_infmorty_g1

Description:
Infant mortality.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.10.23 Life expectancy at birth: total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.10.24 Life expectancy at birth: women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.10.25 Life expectancy at birth: men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.10.26 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_nurse_g1

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g1

Description:
Practising nurses.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.10.27 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_nurse_g3

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g3

Description:
Nursing graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.10.28 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Description:
Total expenditure on health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.10.29 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rddeath_t1

Original tag: oecd_rddeath_t1

Description:
Road fatalities. Deaths, per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 1994 - 2016. Source: ITF Transport Statistics: road accidents .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.10.30 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_smoke_g1

Original tag: oecd_smoke_g1

Description:
Adult population smoking daily.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.10.31 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_undp_hdi

Original tag: undp_hdi

Description:
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 having 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.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020b). Human development report 2020. `http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report`

2.12.10.32 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_chexppgdp

Original tag: wdi_chexppgdp

Description:
Current health expenditure (percent of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.10.33 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_homicidesf

Original tag: wdi_homicidesf

Description:
Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.10.34 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_homicidesm

Original tag: wdi_homicidesm

Description:
Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.10.35 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lrmd

Original tag: wdi_lrmd

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.10.36 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ophexp

Original tag: wdi_ophexp

Description:
Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.10.37 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_alcohol10

Original tag: who_alcohol10

Description:
Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.12.10.38 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_dwtot

Original tag: who_dwtot

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.12.10.39 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_homf

Original tag: who_homf

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.12.10.40 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_homm

Original tag: who_homm

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.41 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_homt

Original tag: who_homt

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.42 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_infmortf

Original tag: who_infmortf

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.43 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_infmortm

Original tag: who_infmortm

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.44 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_infmortt

Original tag: who_infmortt

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.45 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_matmort

Original tag: who_matmort

Description:
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.46 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_mrf

Original tag: who_mrf

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.47 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_mrm

Original tag: who_mrm

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.48 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_mrt

Original tag: who_mrt

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.49 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_roadtrd

Original tag: who_roadtrd

Description:
Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.50 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_sanittot

Original tag: who_sanittot

Description:
Total population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.51 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_suif

Original tag: who_suif

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.52 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_suim

Original tag: who_suim

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.53 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_suit

Original tag: who_suit

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.12.10.54 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_whr_hap

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Helliwell, J., Layard, R., Sachs, J., & Neve, J. D. (2020). World happiness report 2020

2.12.11 Judicial

This category includes judicial indicators, generally covering legal rights granted by a state to its citizens and their compliance, as well as measures of crimes and the overall state of the judicial system.

2.12.11.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_buildsoc

Original tag: ccp_buildsoc

Description:

Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.2 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_cc

Original tag: ccp_cc

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other
97. Unable to determine

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.3 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_childwrk

Original tag: ccp_childwrk

Description:

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes
2. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_civil

Original tag: ccp_civil

Description:

Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or

credential requirements)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.5 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_equal

Original tag: ccp_equal

Description:

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.6 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_freerel

Original tag: ccp_freerel

Description:

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.7 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_hr

Original tag: ccp_hr

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.8 Right to Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_infoacc

Original tag: ccp_infoacc

Description:

Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.9 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_market

Original tag: ccp_market

Description:

Does the constitution refer to the "free market," "capitalism," or an analogous term?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.10 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_slave

Original tag: ccp_slave

Description:

Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.11 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_strike

Original tag: ccp_strike

Description:

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

1. Yes
2. Yes, but with limitations
3. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.12 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_syst

Original tag: ccp_syst

Description:

Identifies new constitutional systems.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.13 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_systyear

Original tag: ccp_systyear

Description:

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.14 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_taxes

Original tag: ccp_taxes

Description:

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.12.11.15 Disappearance (ciri_disap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_disap

Original tag: ciri_disap

Description:

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, political motivation appears likely, and the victims have not been found. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. A score of 0 indicates that disappearances have occurred frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that disappearances occasionally occurred; and a score of 2 indicates that disappearances did not occur in a given year.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.16 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_dommov

Original tag: ciri_dommov

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.17 Empowerment Index (ciri_empinx)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_empinx

Original tag: ciri_empinx

Description:

This is an additive index constructed from the Foreign Movement, Domestic Movement, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly and Association, Workers' Rights, Electoral Self-Determination, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these seven rights) to 14 (full government respect for these seven rights).

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.18 Freedom of Foreign Movement (ciri_formov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_formov

Original tag: ciri_formov

Description:

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their 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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21].

The Binghamton University Human Right Institute. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.19 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_injud

Original tag: ciri_injud

Description:

This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. A score of 0 indicates "not independent", a score of 1 indicates "partially independent" and a score of 2 indicates "generally independent".

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute.* `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.20 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_kill

Original tag: ciri_kill

Description:

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. A score of 0 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that such killings did not occur in a given year.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute.* `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.21 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_physint

Original tag: ciri_physint

Description:

This is an additive index constructed from the Torture, Extrajudicial Killing, Political Imprisonment, and Disappearance indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these four rights) to 8 (full government respect for these four rights).

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute.* `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.22 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_polpris

Original tag: ciri_polpris

Description:

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 1indicates 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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute.* `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.23 New Freedom of Religion (ciri_relfre)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_relfre

Original tag: ciri_relfre

Description:
This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice the irreligious 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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.24 Freedom of Speech (ciri_speech)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_speech

Original tag: ciri_speech

Description:
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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.25 Torture (ciri_tort)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_tort

Original tag: ciri_tort

Description:
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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.26 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_wecon

Original tag: ciri_wecon

Description:
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.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2 indicates that 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. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously

enforces these laws in practice.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.27 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_wopol

Original tag: ciri_wopol

Description:

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.

A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.28 Workers' Rights (ciri_worker)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_worker

Original tag: ciri_worker

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. A score of 0 indicates that workers' rights were severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates that workers' rights were somewhat restricted; and a score of 2 indicates that workers' rights were fully protected during the year in question.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.29 Women's Social Rights (ciri_wosoc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_wosoc

Original tag: ciri_wosoc

Description:

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.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2indicates that 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. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice. This variable was retired as of 2005.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.12.11.30 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_aor

Original tag: fh_aor

Description:

Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.11.31 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_cl

Original tag: fh_cl

Description:

Civil Liberties Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.11.32 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_feb

Original tag: fh_feb

Description:

Freedom of Expression and Belief - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.11.33 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_pair

Original tag: fh_pair

Description:

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 unduly 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.11.34 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_rol

Original tag: fh_rol

Description:

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from

political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.12.11.35 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_legprop

Original tag: fi_legprop

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.11.36 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_legprop_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.11.37 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gc_shr

Original tag: gc_shr

Description:

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:
1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibition of multiple voting rights (super voting rights)
5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership

Variable citation: Guillen, M., & Capron, L. (2016). State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 61(1), 125–160

2.12.11.38 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_j

Original tag: h_j

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law
Order.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.12.11.39 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_aecc

Original tag: iaep_aecc

Description:

Are members of this court (see iaep_cc) appointed or elected? "Elected" here refers to a popular election. Elections by legislative bodies are considered appointments.

1. Appointed
2. Elected

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.11.40 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_alcc

Original tag: iaep_alcc

Description:

Are members of the court appointed for life?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.11.41 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_const

Original tag: iaep_const

Description:

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.11.42 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_constin

Original tag: iaep_constin

Description:

How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.12.11.43 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_constlam

Original tag: iaep_constlam

Description:
How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.11.44 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_rmcc

Original tag: iaep_rmcc

Description:
Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.12.11.45 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_legabs

Original tag: kun_legabs

Description:
Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.11.46 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_legrel

Original tag: kun_legrel

Description:
Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.11.47 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqrleg_all

Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_all

Description:
Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.11.48 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqrleg_full

Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_full

Description:
Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.12.11.49 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.11.50 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_gcrrpt

Original tag: vdem_gcrrpt

Description:
Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations for personal 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.11.51 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_jucorrdc

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.12.11.52 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rle

Original tag: wbgi_rle

Description:
Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.11.53 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rln

Original tag: wbgi_rln

Description:
Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.11.54 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rls

Original tag: wbgi_rls

Description:
Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.12.11.55 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_homicides

Original tag: wdi_homicides

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.11.56 Personal Autonomy Rights (wel_par)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_par

Original tag: wel_par

Description:
Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "personal autonomy rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights". Freedom House civil liberties are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI integrity rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure personal autonomy rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the completely absent or disrespected personal autonomy rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.11.57 Political Participation Rights (wel_ppr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_ppr

Original tag: wel_ppr

Description:
Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights". Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure political participation rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for completely absent or disrespected political participation rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.11.58 Rule of Law Index (wel_rli)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_rli

Original tag: wel_rli

Description:
(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.11.59 Rule of Law (wel_rol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_rol

Original tag: wel_rol

Description:
Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed rule of law score) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed rule of law score), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.11.60 Scalezone on Citizen Rights (wel_scalezone)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wel_scalezone

Original tag: wel_scalezone

Description:
Meaning: Categorical scale zones on the citizen rights index, distinguishing four categories from more completely to less completely autocratic, and then from less completely to more completely democratic.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 255-256). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: 1 "Complete Autocracy": citizen rights score less equal 0.25; 2 "Incomplete Autocracy": citizen rights score above 0.25 and less equal 0.50; 3 "Incomplete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.50 and less equal 0.75; 4 "Complete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.75.
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).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.12.12 Environment

This category includes geographical characteristics such as the geographical region, land area etc. as well as indicators describing the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment, and environmental protection.

2.12.12.1 Built-up land footprint- Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Description:
Built-up Land - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.12.12.2 Carbon footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Description:

Carbon - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in addition to the embodied carbon in imported goods. The carbon Footprint component is represented by the area of forest land required to sequester these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon Footprint is the largest portion of humanity's Footprint.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.12.12.3 Cropland footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Description:

Cropland - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland Footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland Footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.12.12.4 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Description:

Total - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.12.12.5 Fish footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Description:

Fishing Ground - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.12.12.6 Forest product footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Description:

Forest Production - Ecological Footprint in consumption. 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.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.12.12.7 Grazing footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Description:

Grazing - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land Footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.12.12.8 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagr

Original tag: fao_luagr

Description:

Agricultural land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.9 Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrara

Original tag: fao_luagrara

Description:

Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.10 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrcrop

Description:

Cropland (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.11 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrirreq

Original tag: fao_luagrirreq

Description:

Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.12 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrirreqcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.13 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrorg

Original tag: fao_luagrorg

Description:
Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.14 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrpas

Original tag: fao_luagrpas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.15 Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrpcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrpcrop

Description:
Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.16 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_lucrop

Original tag: fao_lucrop

Description:
Cropland (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.12.12.17 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luforest

Original tag: fao_luforest

Description:
Forest land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.12.12.18 Planted Forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luforplant

Original tag: fao_luforplant

Description:
Planted Forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.12.12.19 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luforreg

Original tag: fao_luforreg

Description:
Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.12.12.20 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area) (fao_lupas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_lupas

Original tag: fao_lupas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.12.12.21 Expenditure on environment protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_envr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_envr

Original tag: gfs_envr

Description:
Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.12.12.22 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_region

Original tag: ht_region

Description:
This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:
1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)
3. North Africa
the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey
Cyprus)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia
New Zealand)

6. East Asia (including Japan
Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia
New Zealand)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana
Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.12.12.23 Latitude (lp_lat_abst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lp_lat_abst

Original tag: lp_lat_abst

Description:
Latitude: The absolute value of the latitude of the capital city, divided by 90 (to take values between 0 and 1).

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.12.12.24 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Description:
Natural Resource Protection Indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 17percent of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Center provides the underlying data on protected areas.

Variable citation: Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. (2019). Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2020 release [Accessed on: 20-12-2021]. `https://doi.org/10.7927/r6mv-sv82`

2.12.12.25 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_airqty_t1

Original tag: oecd_airqty_t1

Description:
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.12.26 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.12.27 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_greenhouse_t1

Original tag: oecd_greenhouse_t1

Description:
Greenhouse gas emissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.12.28 Sulphur Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1a

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1a

Description:
Sulphur oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.12.29 Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1b

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1b

Description:
Nitrogene oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.12.30 Total amount generated of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_waste_t1b

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1b

Description:
Total amount generated of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.12.31 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_araland

Original tag: wdi_araland

Description:
Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.12.32 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Description:
Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.12.33 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.12.34 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.12.35 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Description:
Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.12.13.1 Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_resallt

Original tag: eu_resallt

Description:
Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.12.13.2 Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_resedut

Original tag: eu_resedut

Description:
Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.12.13.3 Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_resgovt

Original tag: eu_resgovt

Description:
Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.12.13.4 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplage_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1a

Description:
Employment rates for age group 15-24.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.13.5 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplage_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1b

Description:
Employment rates for age group 25-54.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.6 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplage_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1c

Description:
Employment rates for age group 55-64.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.7 Employment rates: women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Description:
Employment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.8 Employment rates: men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Description:
Employment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.9 Employment rates: total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Description:
Employment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.10 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_hourswkd_t1

Original tag: oecd_hourswkd_t1

Description:
Average hours actually worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.11 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_ltunemp_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltunemp_t1

Description:
Long-term unemployment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.12 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.13 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.14 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1d

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1d

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.15 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.16 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_ptempl_t1

Original tag: oecd_ptempl_t1

Description:
Incidence of part-time employment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.17 Unemployment rates: women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Description:
Unemployment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.18 Unemployment rates: men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Description:
Unemployment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.13.19 Unemployment rates: total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Description:
Unemployment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.13.20 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_agedr

Original tag: wdi_agedr

Description:
Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.21 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_emp

Original tag: wdi_emp

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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.22 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empagr

Original tag: wdi_empagr

Description:
Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.23 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empagrf

Original tag: wdi_empagrf

Description:
Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.24 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empagrm

Original tag: wdi_empagrm

Description:
Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.25 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empf

Original tag: wdi_empf

Description:
Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.26 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empind

Original tag: wdi_empind

Description:
Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.27 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Description:
Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.28 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empindm

Original tag: wdi_empindm

Description:
Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.29 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empm

Original tag: wdi_empm

Description:

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.30 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.31 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.32 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprilo

Original tag: wdi_empprilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.33 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprmilo

Original tag: wdi_empprmilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.34 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprmne

Original tag: wdi_empprmne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.35 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprne

Original tag: wdi_empprne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.36 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.37 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.38 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprilo

Original tag: wdi_empprilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.39 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprmilo

Original tag: wdi_empprmilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.40 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprymne

Original tag: wdi_empprymne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.41 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_empppryne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empppryne

Original tag: wdi_empppryne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.42 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empser

Original tag: wdi_empser

Description:
Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.43 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Description:
Female employment in services (percent of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.44 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empserm

Original tag: wdi_empserm

Description:

Male employment in services (percent of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.45 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpedua

Original tag: wdi_lfpedua

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.46 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.47 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduam

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduam

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.48 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpedub

Original tag: wdi_lfpedub

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.49 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpedubf

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubf

Description:
The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.50 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpedubm

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubm

Description:
The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.51 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpedui

Original tag: wdi_lfpedui

Description:
The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.52 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Description:
The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.53 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduim

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduim

Description:
The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.54 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

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 meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.55 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.56 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.57 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.58 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpmilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.59 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpmne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmne15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.60 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpne15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.61 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpr

Original tag: wdi_lfpr

Description:

Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.62 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfprf

Original tag: wdi_lfprf

Description:

Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.63 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfprm

Original tag: wdi_lfprm

Description:

Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.64 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.65 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.66 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyilo

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.67 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpymilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpymilo

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.68 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpymne

Original tag: wdi_lfpymne

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.69 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyne

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.70 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pte

Original tag: wdi_pte

Description:
Part time employment, total (percent of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.71 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ptef

Original tag: wdi_ptef

Description:

Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.72 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ptem

Original tag: wdi_ptem

Description:

Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.73 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_semp

Original tag: wdi_semp

Description:

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.74 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_sempf

Original tag: wdi_sempf

Description:

Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.75 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_sempm

Original tag: wdi_sempm

Description:

Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.76 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedua

Original tag: wdi_unempedua

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.77 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.78 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduam

Original tag: wdi_unempeduam

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.79 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedub

Original tag: wdi_unempedub

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.80 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.81 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedubm

Original tag: wdi_unempedubm

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.82 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedui

Original tag: wdi_unempedui

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.83 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.84 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduim

Original tag: wdi_unempeduim

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.85 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempfilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.86 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempfne

Original tag: wdi_unempfne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.87 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempilo

Original tag: wdi_unempilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.88 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempmilo

Original tag: wdi_unempmilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.89 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempmne

Original tag: wdi_unempmne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.90 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempne

Original tag: wdi_unempne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.91 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempyfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyfilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.92 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempyfne

Original tag: wdi_unempyfne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.93 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempyilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.94 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempymilo

Original tag: wdi_unempymilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.95 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempymne

Original tag: wdi_unempymne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.13.96 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempyne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempyne

Original tag: wdi_unempyne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.14 Private Economy

This category includes variables characterizing the private sector in a country, inter alia: regulation of the private sector, indicators concerning economic characteristics of groups in the society, such as poverty and household consumption, as well as tax rates.

2.12.14.1 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_sctrtotpmin

Original tag: eu_sctrtotpmin

Description:
Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.12.14.2 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_scttotn

Original tag: eu_scttotn

Description:

Patent applications to the EPO, number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.12.14.3 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_ftradeint

Original tag: fi_ftradeint

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.14.4 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_ftradeint_pd

Original tag: fi_ftradeint_pd

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.14.5 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_index

Original tag: fi_index

Description:

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.14.6 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_reg

Original tag: fi_reg

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.14.7 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_reg_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.14.8 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_sm

Original tag: fi_sm

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.14.9 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_sm_pd

Original tag: fi_sm_pd

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.12.14.10 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Description:
Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.12.14.11 Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50percent) (lis_cprsmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_cprsmf

Original tag: lis_cprsmf

Description:
Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.12 Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_cprtpf

Original tag: lis_cprtpf

Description:
Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.13 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent) (lis_dc150)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_dc150

Original tag: lis_dc150

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.14 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent) (lis_dc5075)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_dc5075

Original tag: lis_dc5075

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.15 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent) (lis_dc75150)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_dc75150

Original tag: lis_dc75150

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.16 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpr40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rpr40

Original tag: lis_rpr40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.17 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprc40

Original tag: lis_rprc40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.18 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprc50

Original tag: lis_rprc50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.19 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprc60

Original tag: lis_rprc60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.20 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rpre50

Original tag: lis_rpre50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.21 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rpre60

Original tag: lis_rpre60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.22 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprt40

Original tag: lis_rprt40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprt50

Original tag: lis_rprt50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.24 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprt60

Original tag: lis_rprt60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.12.14.25 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1a

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1a

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.14.26 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1b

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1b

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items non food non energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.14.27 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1c

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1c

Description:
Consumer Price Index: food.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.14.28 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1d

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1d

Description:
Consumer Price Index: energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.14.29 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_housdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_housdebt_t1

Description:
Households debt.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.14.30 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_housinc_t1

Original tag: oecd_housinc_t1

Description:
Real household disposable income.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.31 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houssave_t1

Original tag: oecd_houssave_t1

Description:
Household net saving rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.32 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1a

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1a

Description:
Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.33 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1b

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1b

Description:
Financial asset of households: Debt securities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.34 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1c

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1c

Description:
Financial asset of households: equity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.35 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1d

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1d

Description:
Financial asset of households: investment funds shares.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.36 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1e

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1e

Description:
Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.37 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1f

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1f

Description:
Financial asset of households: Pension funds.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.38 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1a

Description:
Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.39 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Description:
Purchasing power parities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.40 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Description:
Indices of price levels.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.41 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_taxapw_t1

Original tag: oecd_taxapw_t1

Description:
Taxes on the average worker.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.14.42 Level of the shadow economy (shec_se)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_shec_se

Original tag: shec_se

Description:
Level of the shadow economy

Variable citation: Elgin, C., & Oztunali, O. (2012). Shadow economies around the world: Model based estimates. *Bogazici University Department of Economics Working Papers, 5*

2.12.14.43 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_busden

Original tag: wdi_busden

Description:
New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.14.44 Poverty gap at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap190)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_povgap190

Original tag: wdi_povgap190

Description:
Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars 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. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.14.45 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Description:
Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.15 Media

This category includes indicators on the freedom of the media in a given country (freedom of the press, regulation of the media) as well as the public access and confidence in the media.

2.12.15.1 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_mcei5

Original tag: fhp_mcei5

Description:
Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.12.15.2 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_mclr5

Original tag: fhp_mclr5

Description:
Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0

indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.12.15.3 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_mcpp5

Original tag: fhp_mcpp5

Description:

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.12.15.4 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_score5

Original tag: fhp_score5

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.12.15.5 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_status5

Original tag: fhp_status5

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.12.15.6 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_rsf_pfi

Original tag: rsf_pfi

Description:

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières. (2021). World press freedom index. `https://rsf.org/en/ranking`

2.12.16 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

2.12.16.1 Expenditure on general public services, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_gps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_gps

Original tag: gfs_gps

Description:
Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.16.2 Expenditure on housing and comm. amenities, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_hca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_hca

Original tag: gfs_hca

Description:
Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.16.3 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_rcr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_rcr

Original tag: gfs_rcr

Description:
Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.12.16.4 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, social protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.16.5 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Description:
Public social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.16.6 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Description:
Private social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.17 Gender Equality

This category includes variables related to the differences of access and opportunities between women and men by country, such as access to education, overall employment and employment by specific sectors, and indexes that shine a light on the general differences in treatment between men and women.

2.12.17.1 Gender Inequality Index (0 to 1 higher disparity) (gii_gii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gii_gii

Original tag: gii_gii

Description:

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development-reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI-to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020a). Gender inequality index. `http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii`

2.12.18 History

This category includes variables related to historical phenomena or situations, for example colonial origin, legal origin and GDP per capita in the year 1500.

2.12.18.1 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_colonial

Original tag: ht_colonial

Description:

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al. (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland
Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.12.18.2 Religion: Catholic (lp_catho80)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lp_catho80

Original tag: lp_catho80

Description:

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.12.18.3 Legal Origin (lp_legor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lp_legor

Original tag: lp_legor

Description:

Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:
1. English Common Law

2. French Commercial Code
3. Socialist/Communist Laws
4. German Commercial Code
5. Scandinavian Commercial Code

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.12.18.4 Religion: Muslim (lp_muslim80)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lp_muslim80

Original tag: lp_muslim80

Description:
Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.12.18.5 Religion: Other Denomination (lp_no_cpm80)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lp_no_cpm80

Original tag: lp_no_cpm80

Description:
Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 - lp_catho80 - lp_muslim80 - lp_protmg80.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.12.18.6 Religion: Protestant (lp_protmg80)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lp_protmg80

Original tag: lp_protmg80

Description:
Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.12.19 Energy and Infrastructure

This category includes indicators that cover descriptions of different energy sources (production, con- sumption and trade) and variables related to quality and quantity of different sectors of infrastructure (transportation and communication).

2.12.19.1 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1b

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1b

Description:
Real value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.19.2 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_oilprod_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprod_t1

Description:
Production of crude oil.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.19.3 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rnewable_t1

Original tag: oecd_rnewable_t1

Description:
Contribution of renewables to energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.4 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_tpes_t1

Original tag: oecd_tpes_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.5 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_transpgood_t1

Original tag: oecd_transpgood_t1

Description:
Inland goods transport.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.6 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_waste_t1a

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1a

Description:
Generation intensities of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.7 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_water_t1a

Original tag: oecd_water_t1a

Description:
Water abstractions per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.8 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_water_t1b

Original tag: oecd_water_t1b

Description:
Total abstractions of water.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.9 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_welecgen_t1

Original tag: oecd_welecgen_t1

Description:
Electricity generation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.10 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_wenergys_t1

Original tag: oecd_wenergys_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.12.19.11 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_exp

Original tag: ross_gas_exp

Description:
Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.12 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_netexp

Original tag: ross_gas_netexp

Description:
Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.13 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_netexpc

Original tag: ross_gas_netexpc

Description:
Net gas exports value per capita, constant.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.14 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_price

Original tag: ross_gas_price

Description:
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.15 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_prod

Original tag: ross_gas_prod

Description:
Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.16 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_value_2000

Original tag: ross_gas_value_2000

Description:
Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.17 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_value_2014

Original tag: ross_gas_value_2014

Description:
Gas production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.18 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_exp

Original tag: ross_oil_exp

Description:
Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.19 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_netexp

Original tag: ross_oil_netexp

Description:
Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.20 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_netexpc

Original tag: ross_oil_netexpc

Description:
Net oil exports value per capita, constant.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.21 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl (ross_oil_price)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_price

Original tag: ross_oil_price

Description:
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.22 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_prod

Original tag: ross_oil_prod

Description:
Oil production in metric tons.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.23 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_value_2000

Original tag: ross_oil_value_2000

Description:
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.12.19.24 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_value_2014

Original tag: ross_oil_value_2014

Description:
Oil production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y`

2.12.19.25 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_acel

Original tag: wdi_acel

Description:
Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.26 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_acelr

Original tag: wdi_acelr

Description:
Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.27 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_acelu

Original tag: wdi_acelu

Description:
Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.28 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ane

Original tag: wdi_ane

Description:
Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.29 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_broadb

Original tag: wdi_broadb

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.30 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elerenew

Original tag: wdi_elerenew

Description:
Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.31 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodcoal

Original tag: wdi_elprodcoal

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.32 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodgas

Original tag: wdi_elprodgas

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.33 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodhyd

Original tag: wdi_elprodhyd

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.34 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodnuc

Original tag: wdi_elprodnuc

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.35 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodoil

Original tag: wdi_elprodoil

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.36 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eneimp

Original tag: wdi_eneimp

Description:
Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.37 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_enerenew

Original tag: wdi_enerenew

Description:
Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.38 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eneuse

Original tag: wdi_eneuse

Description:
Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.39 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Description:
Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.40 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_internet

Original tag: wdi_internet

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.41 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mobile

Original tag: wdi_mobile

Description:
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.42 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_oilrent

Original tag: wdi_oilrent

Description:
Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.43 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_powcon

Original tag: wdi_powcon

Description:
Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.19.44 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_tele

Original tag: wdi_tele

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.20 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.12.20.1 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1b

Description:
Foreign population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.12.20.2 Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_inw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_rd_inw

Original tag: rd_inw

Description:
Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.12.20.3 Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_outw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_rd_outw

Original tag: rd_outw

Description:
Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.12.20.4 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_migration

Original tag: wdi_migration

Description:

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.20.5 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_refasy

Original tag: wdi_refasy

Description:

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.12.20.6 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_refori

Original tag: wdi_refori

Description:

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.13 QoG PERCEIVE Survey Dataset

Dataset tag: qog_perceive_survey17

Description: The PERCEIVE original survey is intended to help researchers better understand the micro and macro-level dynamics that drive support (or lack thereof) of EU regional policies.

The survey includes over 35 substantive questions as well as seven demographic and background questions of the respondent. Each respondent is geo-coded at the NUTS 1, NUTS 2, and NUTS 3 levels. The survey questionnaire was originally written by scholars at the University of Gothenburg, Nicholas Charron, and Monika Bauhr, with help and feedback from various PERCEIVE partners. The fieldwork was conducted during the summer of 2017 by an international survey firm and the results were returned to the University of Gothenburg in September, 2017.

Dataset citation: Bauhr, Monika and Nicholas Charron. 2019. "The EU as a Savior and a Saint? Corruption and Public Support for Redistribution." Journal of European Public Policy 0 (0): 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2019.1578816

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/perceive-survey-dataset`

2.13.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.13.1.1 Response ID (id)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_id

Original tag: ID

Description:

Unique and anonymous ID assigned to each respondent.

2.13.1.2 Type of Interview (typetel_)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_typetel_

Original tag: TYPETEL_

Description:

whether mobile or landline was used in the interview.

1. Landline

2. Mobile

2.13.1.3 Country of Respondent (country)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_country

Original tag: COUNTRY

Description:

Unique country code, numeric.

2.13.1.4 Language of Interview (language)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_language

Original tag: LANGUAGE

Description:

The language in which the interview was conducted, numeric.

2.13.1.5 Sample (sample)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_sample

Original tag: SAMPLE

Description:

whether the response is a part of the general population sample or control sample.

0. General population sample

1. Control sample (respondent from select region)

2.13.1.6 NUTS1 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d8_nuts1

Original tag: D8_NUTS1

Description:

Abbreviation code of NUTS1-level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

2.13.1.7 NUTS2 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d8_nuts2

Original tag: D8_NUTS2

Description:

Abbreviation code of NUTS2-level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

2.13.1.8 NUTS3 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d8_nuts3

Original tag: D8_NUTS3

Description:

Abbreviation code of NUTS3-level region to which the observation belongs. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 3: small regions for specific diagnoses.

2.13.1.9 Region Code (region_code_n)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_region_code_n

Original tag: region_code_n

Description:

Regional geocode for merging with PERCEIVE regional dataset.

2.13.1.10 Case Study Region (csregion)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_csregion

Original tag: CSregion

Description:

Is the respondent from the selected case-study region?

0. No

1. Yes

2.13.2 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG PERCEIVE Survey

2.13.2.1 EU Cohesion Policy (q1_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_1

Original tag: Q1_1

Description:

In general, have you ever heard about the EU Cohesion Policy?

0. No

1. Yes

2.13.2.2 EU Regional Policy (q1_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_2

Original tag: Q1_2

Description:

In general, have you ever heard about the EU Regional Policy?

0. No

1. Yes

2.13.2.3 EU Structural Funds (q1_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_3

Original tag: Q1_3

Description:

In general, have you ever heard about the EU Structural Funds?

0. No

1. Yes

2.13.2.4 EU funded project in your region or area (q1_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_4

Original tag: Q1_4

Description:

In general, have you ever heard about any EU funded project in your region or area?

0. No

1. Yes

2.13.2.5 Aggregate Results for Knowledge on EU Policies (q1_5)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_5

Original tag: Q1_5

Description:

Has the respondent ever heard of any of these four EU policies asked in Q1.1-4 (EU Cohesion Policy, EU Regional Policy, EU Structural Funds

and any EU-funded project in your region or area)?

0. No

1. Yes

2.13.2.6 Source of Information (q2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q2

Original tag: Q2

Description:

Where did you hear about the project in your region? (Follow-up question if the answer was "yes" in Q1)

1. TV

2. Billboard

3. Print or online newspaper

4. Social media

5. Workplace

6. Radio

98. Other

2.13.2.7 Benefit from EU Funds (q3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q3

Original tag: Q3

Description:

To your knowledge, have you ever benefited in your daily life from any project funded by the EU?

1. Yes

2. No

99. (Don<92>t know/Refused)

2.13.2.8 Biggest problem in the region (q4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q4

Original tag: Q4

Description:

In the past 5 years or so, which of the following do you think has been the biggest problem facing your region? (asked in randomized order)

1. Poor education

2. Poor infrastructure & transportation

3. Corruption and poor governance

4. Unemployment

5. Environmental concerns

6. Poor wages / poverty

98. (other)

2.13.2.9 EU and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q5_1

Original tag: Q5_1

Description:

How effective do you think the European Union will be at dealing with the biggest problem in your region?

1. Very effective

2. Somewhat effective

3. Not so effective

2.13.2.10 National Institutions and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q5_2

Original tag: Q5_2

Description:

How effective do you think (COUNTRY<92>s) national governing institutions will be at dealing with the biggest problem in your region?

1. Very effective

2. Somewhat effective

3. Not so effective

2.13.2.11 Regional/local Institutions and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q5_3

Original tag: Q5_3

Description:

How effective do you think your regional/local governing institutions will be at dealing with the biggest problem in your region?

1. Very effective

2. Somewhat effective

3. Not so effective

2.13.2.12 Supported Political Party (q6)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q6

Original tag: Q6

Description:

Turning a bit to politics, what political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were tomorrow?

Selection is made from the provided current party list by country.

2.13.2.13 Participation in EU Elections (q7)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q7

Original tag: Q7

Description:

Now thinking about EU elections, have you voted in either of the last two EU parliamentary elections?

(referring to 2009 and 2014 elections)

0. Neither

1. Once

2- Both times

99. Don<b4>t know/Refused

2.13.2.14 EU Membership (q8)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q8

Original tag: Q8

Description:

In general, do you think that (YOUR COUNTRY<92>S) EU membership is a good thing, a bad thing, neither good nor bad, not sure?

1. A good thing

2. A bad thing

3. Neither good nor bad

4. Not sure

Note: This question is not included in the UK survey.

2.13.2.15 Regional Identity (q9_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q9_1

Original tag: Q9_1

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with <91>0<92> being <91>I don<92>t identify at all, and <91>10<92> being <91>I identify very strongly<92>, how strongly do you identify yourself with your region?

0. I don<92>t identify at all

10. I identify very strongly

2.13.2.16 National Identity (q9_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q9_2

Original tag: Q9_2

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with <91>0<92> being <91>I don<92>t identify at all, and <91>10<92> being <91>I identify very strongly<92>, how strongly do you identify yourself with your country?

0. I don<92>t identify at all

10. I identify very strongly

2.13.2.17 European Identity (q9_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q9_3

Original tag: Q9_3

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with <91>0<92> being <91>I don<92>t identify at all, and <91>10<92> being <91>I identify very strongly<92>, how strongly do you identify yourself with Europe?

0. I don<92>t identify at all

10. I identify very strongly

2.13.2.18 Being European: Right to Leave and Work in Abroad (q10_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_1

Original tag: Q10_1

Description:

People have many different opinions about what <91>being European<92> means. On a scale from 0-10, where <91>0<92> means <93>not at all important<94> and <91>10<92> means <93>very important<94>, how important is the following statement for you in terms of <91>being European<92>?

"The right for all EU citizens to live and work in any other EU country"

0. Not important at all

10. Very important

2.13.2.19 Being European: Euro Currency (q10_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_2

Original tag: Q10_2

Description:

People have many different opinions about what <91>being European<92> means. On a scale from 0-10, where <91>0<92> means <93>not at all important<94> and <91>10<92> means <93>very important<94>, how important is to have the common Euro currency for you in terms of <91>being European<92>?

0. Not important at all

10. Very important

2.13.2.20 Being European: Christianity (q10_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_3

Original tag: Q10_3

Description:

People have many different opinions about what <91>being European<92> means. On a scale from 0-10,

where <91>0<92> means <93>not at all important<94> and <91>10<92> means <93>very important<94>, how important is the Christian religion for you in terms of <91>being European<92>?

0. Not important at all

10. Very important

2.13.2.21 Being European: European Flag (q10_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_4

Original tag: Q10_4

Description:

People have many different opinions about what <91>being European<92> means. On a scale from 0-10, where <91>0<92> means <93>not at all important<94> and <91>10<92> means <93>very important<94>, how important is the European flag for you in terms of <91>being European<92>?

0. Not important at all

10. Very important

2.13.2.22 Being European: Common European History and Culture (q10_5)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_5

Original tag: Q10_5

Description:

People have many different opinions about what <91>being European<92> means. On a scale from 0-10, where <91>0<92> means <93>not at all important<94> and <91>10<92> means <93>very important<94>, how important is to share a common European history and culture for you in terms of <91>being European<92>?

0. Not important at all

10. Very important

2.13.2.23 Trust in Other People (q11)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q11

Original tag: Q11

Description:

Generally speaking, using a scale on which 0 means that <93>people cannot be trusted<94> and 10 means that <93>most people can be trusted<94>, where would you locate yourself on this scale?

0. People cannot be trusted

10. Most people can be trusted

2.13.2.24 Immigration (q12)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q12

Original tag: Q12

Description:

(COUNTRY) should have more restrictions on immigration than it does today.

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.25 Income Inequality (q13)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q13

Original tag: Q13

Description:

(COUNTRY<92>s) national government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels among people in (COUNTRY).

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.26 Strong Leaders (q14)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q14

Original tag: Q14

Description:

(COUNTRY) should have a strong leader that can solve problems quickly, who does not have to worry about elections and parliamentary rules.

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.27 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question A (q15_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_1

Original tag: Q15_1

Description:

The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the control group.

"The EU should continue to let more countries become members, under the condition that they meet all of EU<92>s membership requirements<94>

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.28 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question B (q15_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_2

Original tag: Q15_2

Description:
The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the first treatment group.

<93>The EU should continue to let more countries become members, SUCH AS NORWAY, under the condition that they meet all of EU<92>s membership requirements<94>

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.29 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question D (q15_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_3

Original tag: Q15_3

Description:
The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the third treatment group.

<93>The EU should continue to let more countries become members, SUCH AS SERBIA, under the condition that they meet all of EU<92>s membership requirements<94>

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.30 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question C (q15_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_4

Original tag: Q15_4

Description:
The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the second treatment group.

<93>The EU should continue to let more countries become members, SUCH AS TURKEY, under the condition that they meet all of EU<92>s membership requirements.<94>

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.31 Control and Treatment Groups for Q15 (treatmentq15)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_treatmentq15

Original tag: treatmentQ15

Description:

Which version of question 15 is asked to the respondent?

0. Control group with the generic statement

1. Treatment group mentioning Norway

2. Treatment group mentioning Turkey

3. Treatment group mentioning Serbia

2.13.2.32 EU Enlargement - Combined Responses (q15combined)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15combined

Original tag: Q15combined

Description:

Combined responses from the randomized questions on EU Enlargement (per_q15.1, per_q15.2, per_q15.3, per_q15.4).

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.13.2.33 Corruption in the EU (q16_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q16_1

Original tag: Q16_1

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with <91>0<92> being that <91>there is no corruption<92> and <91>10<92> being that corruption is widespread, how would you rate the European Union?

0. There is no corruption

10. Corruption is widespread

2.13.2.34 Corruption in National Institutions (q16_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q16_2

Original tag: Q16_2

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with <91>0<92> being that <91>there is no corruption<92> and <91>10<92> being that corruption is widespread, how would you rate (COUNTRY<92>S) national governing institutions?

0. There is no corruption

10. Corruption is widespread

2.13.2.35 Corruption in Regional/Local Institutions (q16_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q16_3

Original tag: Q16_3

Description:
On a 0-10 scale, with <91>0<92> being that <91>there is no corruption<92> and <91>10<92> being that corruption is widespread, how would you rate your regional/local governing institutions?

0. There is no corruption

10. Corruption is widespread

2.13.2.36 Economic Satisfaction (q17)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q17
Original tag: Q17
Description:
How satisfied are you with the current economic situation in your region today?

1. Very satisfied

2. Somewhat satisfied

3. Somewhat unsatisfied

4. Very unsatisfied

2.13.2.37 Current Economic Conditions vs Past (q18)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q18
Original tag: Q18
Description:
Compared with (5 years ago), do you think the economy in your region is:

1. Better

2. About the same

3. Worse

2.13.2.38 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Control Group (q19_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q19_1
Original tag: Q19_1
Description:
In terms of the per person economic wealth, as in GDP per head, if we were to rank all EU regions from wealthiest to poorest and put them into four equal groups, with group 1 being the wealthiest group and 4 the poorest group, which of the 4 groups do you believe your region is in today?

1. Group 1 (In the wealthiest 25percent of EU regions)

2. Group 2

3. Group 3

4. Group 4 (The poorest 25percent of EU regions)

2.13.2.39 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Treatment Group (q19_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q19_2

Original tag: Q19_2

Description:

In terms of the per person economic wealth, as in GDP per head, if we were to rank all EU regions from wealthiest to poorest and put them into four equal groups, with group 1 being the wealthiest group and 4 the poorest group, which of the 4 groups do you believe your region is in today?

1. Group 1 (In the wealthiest 25percent of EU regions)

2. Group 2

3. Group 3

4. Group 4 (The poorest 25percent of EU regions)

The treatment group receives the question and then receives the following information:

"In fact, according to the latest EU data, your region is in the _____ group."

2.13.2.40 Financial Contribution of Your Country to EU Cohesion Policies (treatmentq19)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_treatmentq19

Original tag: treatmentQ19

Description:

As you might have heard, the EU cohesion policy aims to reduce regional differences within the EU in things like economic development, and employment. While all members contribute and receive some funds, the wealthier EU countries generally contribute more and poorer EU regions receive more funding on average.

In your opinion, compared with what it spends today, should (COUNTRY) contribute, more, about the same, or less to this EU policy?

1. More

2. About the same

3. Less

2.13.2.41 Control and Treatment Groups for Q19 (q19combined)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q19combined

Original tag: Q19Combined

Description:

Was the respondent in the control or treatment group?

0. Control group

1. Treatment group (received info)

2.13.2.42 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Combined Responses (info_q19)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_info_q19

Original tag: INFO_Q19

Description:

In terms of the per person economic wealth, as in GDP per head, if we were to rank all EU regions from wealthiest to poorest and put them into four equal groups, with group 1 being the wealthiest group and 4 the poorest group, which of the 4 groups do you believe your region is in today?

1. Group 1 (In the wealthiest 25percent of EU regions)

2. Group 2

3. Group 3

4. Group 4 (The poorest 25percent of EU regions)

Note: This variable reflects the combined responses for q19.1 and q19.2.

2.13.2.43 Actual Economic Wealth of Region (q21)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q21

Original tag: Q21

Description:

Ranking all EU regions from wealthiest to poorest and put them into four equal groups, with group 1 being the wealthiest group and 4 the poorest group, which of the 4 groups does the region actually belong to?

1. Group 1 (In the wealthiest 25percent of EU regions)

2. Group 2

3. Group 3

4. Group 4 (The poorest 25percent of EU regions)

2.13.2.44 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 1 (q22a_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_1

Original tag: Q22A_1

Description:
Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be less?

"The money (COUNTRY) pays would be better spent in (COUNTRY)."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22A.1 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute less to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.45 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 2 (q22a_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_2

Original tag: Q22A_2

Description:
Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be less?

"The money will be largely wasted due to corruption."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22A.2 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute less to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.46 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 3 (q22a_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_3

Original tag: Q22A_3

Description:
Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be less?

"The money only ends up helping wealthy EU regions in the end."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22A.3 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute less to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.47 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 4 (q22a_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_4

Original tag: Q22A_4

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be less?

"(COUNTRY) pays too much while other EU countries do not pay their fair share."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22A.4 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute less to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.48 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 5 (q22a_5)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_5

Original tag: Q22A_5

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be less?

"(COUNTRY) should instead be helping the worlds<92> poorest people, outside of the EU."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22A.5 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute less to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.49 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 1 (q22b_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22b_1

Original tag: Q22B_1

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be (more/about the same)?

"It is in (COUNTRY<92>s) interest to invest in poorer regions."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22B.1 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute about the same or more to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.50 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 2 (q22b_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22b_2

Original tag: Q22B_2

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be (more/about the same)?

"It benefits everyone in the EU to invest in poorer regions."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22B.2 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute about the same or more to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.51 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 3 (q22b_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22b_3

Original tag: Q22B_3

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means <93>Not agree at all<94> and 10 means <93>totally agree<94>, as to why you would want (COUNTRY<92>s) contribution to be (more/about the same)?

<93>(COUNTRY) has a humanitarian obligation to end poverty throughout the EU."

0. Not agree at all

10. Totally agree

Note: Question 22B.3 is only asked the respondents who said the country should contribute about the same or more to EU Cohesion Policy.

2.13.2.52 BREXIT Vote (UK Only) (ukq1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_ukq1

Original tag: UKQ1

Description:

What did you vote in the BREXIT referendum?

1. Remain

2. Leave

3. Didn<92>t vote

4. Refused

Note: This question was a part of the UK Survey only - in lieu of q8.

2.13.2.53 Current choice on BREXIT (ukq2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_ukq2

Original tag: UKQ2

Description:

If the BREXIT referendum were held today, how would you vote?

1. Remain
2. Leave
3. Didn<92>t vote
4. Refused

2.13.2.54 Support for EU Cohesion Policy (q20)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_psweight

Original tag: PSweight

Description:

As you might have heard, the EU cohesion policy aims to reduce regional differences within the EU in things like economic development, and employment. While all members contribute and receive some funds, the wealthier EU countries generally contribute more and poorer EU regions receive more funding on average.

In your opinion, should the EU continue this policy, where wealthier countries contribute more, and poorer EU regions receive more funding?

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
99. Don<b4>t know

2.13.3 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.13.3.1 Gender of Respondent (d1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d1

Original tag: D1

Description:

Gender of the respondent.

0. Male

1. Female

2.13.3.2 Education of respondent (d2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d2
Original tag: D2
Description:
Please tell me what is the highest level in school you have completed?

1. Elementary (primary) school or less (no diploma)

2. High (secondary) school (but did not graduated from it)

3. Graduation from high (secondary) school

4. Graduation from college, university or other third-level institute

5. Post-graduate degree (Masters, PhD) beyond your initial college degree

99. (Don<92>t know/Refused)

2.13.3.3 Education of respondent, recoded (d2recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d2recoded
Original tag: D2recoded
Description:
What is the highest level in school you have completed?

1. Elementary, secondary school, or less

2. Graduation from high (secondary) school

3. Graduation from college, university or other third-level institute

4. Post-graduate degree (Masters, PhD) beyond your initial college degree

2.13.3.4 Age of Respondent (d3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d3
Original tag: D3
Description:
Age of the respondent, 999 if refused.

2.13.3.5 Age of Respondent, recoded (d3recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d3recoded
Original tag: D3recoded
Description:
Recoded categories for the age of respondents.

1. 18-29

2. 30-49

3. 50-64

4. 65+

2.13.3.6 Residency (d4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d4

Original tag: D4

Description:

About how many years have you lived in the area where the interview was conducted?

999 if refused to answer.

2.13.3.7 Employment, binary (d5a)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5a

Original tag: D5A

Description:

Are you currently in an employment situation?

1. Yes

2. No

2.13.3.8 Unemployment, detailed (d5b)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5b

Original tag: D5B

Description:

If the respondent is not employed, what is your current status?

1. Currently unemployed

2. Housewife / Houseman

3. Pensioner, retired

4. Pupil / Student / Trainee

5. Other

2.13.3.9 Employment, sector (d5c)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5c

Original tag: D5C

Description:

Do you work in the public or private sector?

1. Public sector

2. Private sector

2.13.3.10 Type of Employment (d5d)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5d
Original tag: D5D
Description:
Do you work full time or part time?

1) Full time

2) Part time

2.13.3.11 Private Sector Employment, detailed (d5e)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5e
Original tag: D5E
Description:
Are you <93>self-employed/small business owner/freelancer<94> or <93>a private sector employee<94>?

1. Self-employed/small business owner/freelancer

2. Other private sector employee

2.13.3.12 Employment, combined categories (d5recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5recoded
Original tag: D5recoded
Description:
Combined categories from employment questions.

1. Public sector

2. Private sector

3. Self-employed

4. Unemployed

5. Housewife/Houseman

6. Pensioner, retired

7. Student / Trainee

8. Other

2.13.3.13 Population (d6)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d6

Original tag: D6

Description:

About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted?

1. Less than 10,000 (rural)

2. 10,000-100,000 (small town or city)

3. 100,000-1,000,000 (large city or urban area)

4. Greater than 1,000,000 (Very large city or urban area)

99. (Don<92>t know/Refused)

2.13.3.14 Household Income (d7)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d7

Original tag: D7

Description:

Average total household net income per month (after taxes, in local currency).

Don<b4>t know/refused is coded as 999.

2.13.3.15 Household Income, categorical (d7b)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d7b

Original tag: D7B

Description:

Categorical variable for average total household net income per month (after taxes, in local currency).

Don<b4>t know/refused is coded as 999.

2.13.3.16 Household Income, recoded (d7recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d7recoded

Original tag: D7recoded

Description:

Level of income, recoded.

1. Low

2. Medium

3. High

99. "Don<92>t know/Refused"

2.13.4 Weights

NA

2.13.4.1 Design Weight (dweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Description:

Design weight, regional proportion of the population within countries. Design weights are included to compensate for the fact that certain people have a higher or lower likelihood of being selected for the survey than others.

The Dweight is equal to (Population size aged 18 years and above in RegionX in CountryY) / (Net sample size of RegionX in CountryY). It, therefore, has a mean value of <91>1<92> in each country. In all cases but Germany, Sweden, and the UK (which use NUTS1) NUTS 2 weights are applied.

2.13.4.2 Iweight (iweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_iweight

Original tag: Iweight

Description:

Age and gender weight by region. Population data is taken from Eurostat for all countries. Cross-tabulations from the population data were then collected and put together for each country and region and were compared with that of the cross-tabulations in the sample. The Iweights were calculated based on differences between the sample and population cells, such that demographic groups (older males for example) that were over (under) sampled relative to the population receive a lower (higher) weight.

2.13.4.3 Population Weight (pweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Description:

Population weight for multi-country aggregation. The population weight is included for comparisons across countries and is included to adjust for a country<92>s proportion in the sample relative to its actual population of the total population of all countries in the survey. The weights are thus at the country level and do not need to be included for single country, regional level analyses or analyses where comparing country averages of certain survey items are of interest where the country-level is the primary unit of comparison. However, in obtaining sample-wide (or EU-wide) means or proportions, it is recommended to use the population weights.

The Pweight helps to correct for any potential bias in obtaining means, proportion, etc when combining data from two or more countries. Without the Pweight, the researcher risks (most often) over-represent smaller countries at the expense of larger ones. The Pweight thus is included to adjust so that every country is represented in relative proportion to its population size of the countries in the sample for each year.

The population size weight is calculated as PWEIGHT= (Population size aged 18 years and above)/(Net sample size in the country). Population data of the population is taken from Eurostat for the year 2016.

2.13.4.4 Post-stratification weight (psweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q20

Original tag: Q20

Description:

The PSweights are a combination of the design weights and the individual level weight. PSweights are recommended when comparing means, proportions, etc. across regions and/or countries to correct for

sampling issues, in particular when comparing regions within countries with a select region which is over-sampled. However, for more sophisticated, multilevel statistical analyses, the researcher can/should include additional demographic controls as independent variables in the model, such as income or age for example.

2.14 QoG Politics, Institutions and Services in Swedish Municipalities

Dataset tag: qog_pol_mun

Description: This dataset consists of all the 290 Swedish municipalities between 1980 and 2015. The dataset contains, for example, information about the population in the municipality; information about welfare services, such as education and elder care; citizens satisfaction with services; election results; political organization; the municipal economy; and other information.

Dataset citation: Dahlström, Carl Maria Tyrberg (2016). Politics, Institutions and Services in Swedish Municipalities, 1980-2015, version 01April2016. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/politics-institutions-and-services-in-swedish-municipalities`

2.14.1 Unique Identification Variables

These variables uniquely identify the observations in the dataset.

2.14.1.1 Municipal Code (municipalcode)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_municipalcode

Original tag: municipalcode

Description:
Unique municipal code.

2.14.1.2 Municipality name (municipality)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_municipality

Original tag: municipality

Description:
Unique municipal name.

2.14.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_year

Original tag: year

Description:
Year

2.14.1.4 ID code for spmap (spmapid)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_spmapid

Original tag: spmapid

Description:
ID code for spmap

Spmap is a command for creating maps in Stata. For more information about spmap please visit www.stata.com.

The municipality coordinates needed for creating the maps can be

downloaded here: http://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/spmap/spmap_qog_municpality.dta.

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: spmapid.

2.14.2 Municipality Information

These variables privide information on the municipality.

2.14.2.1 Municipality group (mungroup)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_mungroup

Original tag: mungroup

Description:

Municipality group

1 = Metropolitan

2 = Suburban municipality to metropolitan

3 = Major city

4 = Suburban municipality to major city

5 = Commuter suburbs

6 = Tourism municipality

7 = Goods producing municipality

8 = Rural municipality

9 = Municipality in densely populated region

10 = Municipality in sparsely populated region

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: mungroup.

2.14.2.2 Neighbouring Municipality 1-11 (munneigh1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_munneigh1

Original tag: munneigh1

Description:

Neighbouring Municipality (1-11)

2.14.3 Population

These variables provide information on the population in each minicipality, such as on the share of the population having obtained highschool education, or on the share of population with a foreign background.

2.14.3.1 Share of population with low trust in others (percent) (kol_trust)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_trust

Original tag: kol_trust

Description:

The result is based on the following surveys: H<e4>lsa p<e5> lika villkor (Statens folkh<e4>lsoinstut), Liv och h<e4>lsa, Folkh<e4>lsa i Sk<e5>ne, H<e4>lsoenk<e4>t Stockholms l<e4>n. Question posed: "In general, do you think you can trust most people?". The indicator shows low trust, i.e. the share of respondents (age 16-84) that responded "no" to the question. Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2007-2014

2.14.3.2 Long-term unemployment (percent) (kol_unemp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_unemp

Original tag: kol_unemp

Description:

Number of people within the municipality aged 25-64 unemployed or in program with activity support (aktivitetsst<f6>d) for at least six months, divided by total municipal population

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2006-2015.

2.14.3.3 Educational level: High school (3 years) (scb_eduhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_eduhs

Original tag: scb_eduhs

Description:

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with high school education (3 years).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.14.3.4 Educational level: Post-secondary (less than 3 years) (scb_edups1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_edups1

Original tag: scb_edups1

Description:

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with post-secondary education (less than 3 years).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.14.3.5 Educational level: Post-secondary (3 years or more) (scb_edups2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_edups2

Original tag: scb_edups2

Description:
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with post-secondary education (3 years or more).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.14.3.6 Educational level: Post graduate studies (scb_edupd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_edupd

Original tag: scb_edupd

Description:
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with post graduate education.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.14.3.7 Share of population with high education (percent) (scb_eduper)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_eduper

Original tag: scb_eduper

Description:
High education = 3 years post-secondary education or more, including post graduate studies. (Created variable)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.14.3.8 Foreign Background (percent of total population) (scb_forbg)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forbg

Original tag: scb_forbg

Description:
Foreign Background (percent of total population)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_foreignbg.

2.14.3.9 Number of foreign born in municipal population (scb_forborn1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forborn1

Original tag: scb_forborn1

Description:
Number of foreign born in municipal population

2.14.3.10 Share of municipal population that are foreign born (percent) (scb_forborn2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forborn2

Original tag: scb_forborn2

Description:
Share of municipal population that are foreign born (percent) (created variable)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2001-2014.

2.14.3.11 Number of people with foreign citizenship (scb_forcit1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forcit1

Original tag: scb_forcit1

Description:

Number of people with foreign citizenship.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1980-2014.

2.14.3.12 Share of population with foreign citizenship (scb_forcit2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forcit2

Original tag: scb_forcit2

Description:

Share of population with foreign citizenship (created variable) Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1980-2014.

2.14.3.13 Median income: female population (scb_incmedfem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmedfem

Original tag: scb_incmedfem

Description:

MEDIAN INCOME IN MUNICIPALITY:

Female population.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: incmed_female, incmed_male, incmed_total.

2.14.3.14 Median income: male population (scb_incmedmal)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmedmal

Original tag: scb_incmedmal

Description:

MEDIAN INCOME IN MUNICIPALITY:

Male population.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: incmed_female, incmed_male, incmed_total.

2.14.3.15 Median income: total population (scb_incmedtot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmedtot

Original tag: scb_incmedtot

Description:

MEDIAN INCOME IN MUNICIPALITY:

Total population.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: incmed_female, incmed_male, incmed_total.

2.14.3.16 Mean income, municipal citizens (scb_incmean)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmean

Original tag: scb_incmean

Description:

Mean income, municipal citizens

Citizens 16 years and older, in 1000 SEK Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1991-2013.

2.14.3.17 Average life expectancy, men (scb_lifexpmen)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lifexpmen

Original tag: scb_lifexpmen

Description:

Average life expectancy, men.

Remaining average life expectancy, from 0 years old. Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.3.18 Average life expectancy, women (scb_lifexpwom)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lifexpwom

Original tag: scb_lifexpwom

Description:

Average life expectancy, women

Remaining average life expectancy, from 0 years old. Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.3.19 Mean age of population (scb_meanage)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_meanage

Original tag: scb_meanage

Description:

Mean age of population

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_meanage.

2.14.3.20 Net births (scb_netbirth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_netbirth

Original tag: scb_netbirth

Description:

Net births

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_netbirth.

2.14.3.21 Net migrants (scb_netmig)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_netmig

Original tag: scb_netmig

Description:
Net migrants

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_migrant.

2.14.3.22 Population (scb_pop)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop

Original tag: scb_pop

Description:
Population:

Total municipal population Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1974-2014.

2.14.3.23 Population increase in total numbers (scb_popinc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popinc1

Original tag: scb_popinc1

Description:
Population increase in total numbers.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1974-2014.

2.14.3.24 Population increase in percent (percent) (created variable) (scb_popinc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popinc2

Original tag: scb_popinc2

Description:
Population increase in percent (percent) (created variable).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1974-2014

2.14.3.25 Population 0-17 years (percent of total population) (scb_pop017)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop017

Original tag: scb_pop017

Description:
Population 0-17 years (percent of total population)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_017.

2.14.3.26 Population 18-64 years (percent of total population) (scb_pop1864)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop1864

Original tag: scb_pop1864

Description:

Population 18-64 years (percent of total population)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_1864.

2.14.3.27 Population 65+ years (percent of total population) (scb_pop65)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop65

Original tag: scb_pop65

Description:

Population 65+ years (percent of total population)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_65.

2.14.3.28 Number of emigrants (scb_popem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popem

Original tag: scb_popem

Description:

Number of emigrants

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_emigrant.

2.14.3.29 Female population (percent of total population) (scb_popfem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popfem

Original tag: scb_popfem

Description:

Female population (percent of total population)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_female.

2.14.3.30 Male Population (percent of total population) (scb_popmale)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popmale

Original tag: scb_popmale

Description:

Male Population (percent of total population)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2011

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: pop_male.

2.14.3.31 Students continuing from high school to college (sv_coll)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_coll

Original tag: sv_coll

Description:

Share of students in municipality that have continued to college within 3 years after finished high school studies (percent)

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

1992-2014

Note from source: The transition frequency is strikingly high 1998. This is due to the fact that fewer students received upper secondary school leaving certificate from vocational program in the spring of 1995 compared to other years.

2.14.4 Education and Child Care

Variables in this section provide information on e.g. the share of children on primary or secondary school in the municipality.

2.14.4.1 Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality) (kol_esmun)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_esmun

Original tag: kol_esmun

Description:

Municipal elementary school

2.14.4.2 Number of students in elementary schools: Free-standing elementary school (kol_espr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_espr1

Original tag: kol_espr1

Description:

Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality): Free-standing elementary school.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2005-2014.

2.14.4.3 Share of students in free-standing elementary schools (percent) (kol_espr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_espr2

Original tag: kol_espr2

Description:
Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality):

Share of students in free-standing elementary schools (percent) (created variable).

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2005-2014.

2.14.4.4 Total number of students (kol_estot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_estot

Original tag: kol_estot

Description:
Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality): Total number of students (created variable).

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2005-2014.

2.14.4.5 Share of children in private child care: After-school care (percent) (scb_prasc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_prasc

Original tag: scb_prasc

Description:
Share of children in private child care: After-school care (percent).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.14.4.6 Share of children in private child care: All kinds of child care included (percent) (scb_prchtot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_prchtot

Original tag: scb_prchtot

Description:
Share of children in private child care: All kinds of child care included (percent).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.14.4.7 Share of children in private child care: Pre-school (percent) (scb_prps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_prps

Original tag: scb_prps

Description:
Share of children in private child care: Pre-school (percent).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.14.4.8 Share of children in private child care: Pedagogic care (percent) (scb_prpc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_prpc

Original tag: scb_prpc

Description:
Share of children in private child care: Pedagogic care (percent). Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.14.4.9 Grades, school year 9 (sv_ames)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_ames

Original tag: sv_ames

Description:
Grades, school year 9

Average merit rating, all students included. Maximum merit rating = 320 points.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

1998-2015

2.14.4.10 Grades, high school graduates (sv_amhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_amhs

Original tag: sv_amhs

Description:

Grades, high school graduates

Average grade points, students with high school degree. Concerns the municipality where the school is located.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

2014.

2.14.4.11 Share of high school students graduating within 3 years (percent) (sv_grad)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_grad

Original tag: sv_grad

Description:

Share of high school students graduating within 3 years (percent)

Includes all students that started high school education for the first time, three years before 2014. Concerns the municipality where the school is located.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se) 2014.

2.14.4.12 Number of students in high schools: Private principals (sv_hspr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_hspr1

Original tag: sv_hspr1

Description:

Number of students in high schools: Private principals.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

2007-2014.

2.14.4.13 Number of students in high schools: Share of students in high schools run by private initiatives (percent). (sv_hspr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_hspr2

Original tag: sv_hspr2

Description:

Number of students in high schools: Share of students in high schools run by private initiatives (percent).

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

2007-2014.

2.14.4.14 Number of students in high schools: All principals, total number (sv_hstot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_hstot

Original tag: sv_hstot

Description:
Number of students in high schools: All principals, total number.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

2007-2014.

2.14.4.15 Share of children in pre-school run by private principals (percent) (sv_prps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_prps
Original tag: sv_prps
Description:
Share of children in pre-school run by private principals (percent)

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

1997-2014

Note from source: Skolverket classify private principals as pre-schools where the municipality has the overall responsibility but are run by another principal.

2.14.5 Elderly Care

Variables in this section provide information on elderly care in the municipality.

2.14.5.1 Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: in total (soc_hoctot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_soc_hoctot
Original tag: soc_hoctot
Description:
Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: in total.

Source: Socialstyrelsen (www.socialstyrelsen.se) 2009-2014.

2.14.5.2 Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: in privately run home care. (soc_hocpr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_soc_hocpr1
Original tag: soc_hocpr1
Description:
Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: in privately run home care.

Source: Socialstyrelsen (www.socialstyrelsen.se) 2009-2014.

2.14.5.3 Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: share in privately run home care (percent) (soc_hocpr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_soc_hocpr2
Original tag: soc_hocpr2
Description:
Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: share in privately run home care (percent).

Source: Socialstyrelsen (www.socialstyrelsen.se) 2009-2014.

2.14.6 Integration

Variables in this section provide information on the state of integration on the municipality.

2.14.6.1 Share of SFI students that passed highest course (percent) (kol_sfi)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_sfi

Original tag: kol_sfi

Description:

Share of SFI students that passed highest course (percent).

Swedish for immigrant, courses offered by the municipality to adult immigrants.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se) 2013-2014.

2.14.6.2 Share of population in long-term unemployment, born in foreign country (excluding EU/EFTA) (percent) (scb_unempfor)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_unempfor

Original tag: scb_unempfor

Description:

Share of population in long-term unemployment, born in foreign country (excluding EU/EFTA) (percent).

Share of foreign born municipal population aged 20-64 unemployed, for at least 100 days (if under 25 years) or six months (if 25+ years).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1997-2014.

2.14.7 Citizen Contact with Municipality

Variables in this section provide information on how much contact citizens have with the municipality.

2.14.7.1 Share of citizens experiencing positive treatment when contacting the municipality with an easy question (percent) (kol_cont)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_cont

Original tag: kol_cont

Description:

Share of citizens experiencing positive treatment when contacting the municipality with an easy question (percent).

Survey carried out by an external company. A subjective judgement is made by the questioner, based on three levels; good, average and bad.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se) 2007-2014.

2.14.7.2 Share of people getting response to an easy question within two days when e-mailing municipality (percent) (kol_resp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_resp1

Original tag: kol_resp1

Description:

Share of people getting response to an easy question within two days when e-mailing municipality (percent).

Survey carried out by an external company. The questions are sent to the central e-mail address of the municipality. Time is measured in working days, from when the request has been received to when a reply has been sent.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se), 2007-2014.

2.14.7.3 Share of people getting a direct reply to an easy question when calling the municipality (percent) (kol_resp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_resp2

Original tag: kol_resp2

Description:

Share of people getting a direct reply to an easy question when calling the municipality (percent).

Survey carried out by an external company. A number of relevant and easy questions are asked via telephone to the municipality, through their switch board, during a set period.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se), 2007-2014.

2.14.8 Citizen Satisfaction with Service Delivery

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (`www.scb.se`) and Kolada (`www.kolada.se`).

2.14.8.1 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Culture (indcult)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indcult

Original tag: indcult

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Culture. 2006-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.2 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elderly care (indec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indec

Original tag: indec

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elderly care. 2005-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.3 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Emergency service (indems)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indems

Original tag: indems

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Emergency service. 2005-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.4 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Environmental work (indenv)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indenv

Original tag: indenv

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Environmental work. 2006-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.5 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elementary school (indes)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indes

Original tag: indes

Description:

Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elementary school. 2005-2015

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.6 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: High school (indhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indhs

Original tag: indhs

Description:

Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: High school. 2005-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.7 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Pre-school (indps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indps

Original tag: indps

Description:

Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Pre-school. 2005-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.8 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Waste disposal and refuse collection (indrec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indrec

Original tag: indrec

Description:

Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Waste disposal and refuse collection. 2006-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.9 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Streets and roads (indroad)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indroad

Original tag: indroad

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Streets and roads. 2006-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.10 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sport grounds (indsp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indsp

Original tag: indsp

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sport grounds. 2010-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.11 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sidewalks and cycle paths (indsw)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indsw

Original tag: indsw

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sidewalks and cycle paths. 2006-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.12 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Treatment and availability (indtr)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indtr

Original tag: indtr

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Treatment and availability. 2006-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.13 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Support for vulnerable groups (indvul)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indvul

Original tag: indvul

Description:
Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Support for vulnerable groups. 2005-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.8.14 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Water and drainage (indwadr)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indwadr

Original tag: indwadr

Description:

Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Water and drainage. 2006-2015.

Index showing citizens' judgement regarding service delivery in the municipality. Scale 1-100, where higher values = higher satisfaction. The respondents are asked their opinion of one or several aspects within each area, which are then added into a total index. Source: SCB's citizen survey, compiled by SCB (www.scb.se) and Kolada (www.kolada.se).

2.14.9 Elections

Variables in this section provide information on the election outcomes in each municipality.

2.14.9.1 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Centerpartiet (scb_ermun_c)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_c

Original tag: scb_ermun_c

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Centerpartiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.2 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Folkpartiet (scb_ermun_fp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_fp

Original tag: scb_ermun_fp

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Folkpartiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.3 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Kristdemokraterna (scb_ermun_kd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_kd

Original tag: scb_ermun_kd

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Kristdemokraterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.4 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Moderaterna (scb_ermun_m)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_m

Original tag: scb_ermun_m

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Moderaterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.5 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Milj<f6>partiet (scb_ermun_mp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_mp

Original tag: scb_ermun_mp

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Milj<f6>partiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.6 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Other parties (scb_ermun_oth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_oth

Original tag: scb_ermun_oth

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Other parties.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.7 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Socialdemokraterna (scb_ermun_s)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_s

Original tag: scb_ermun_s

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Socialdemokraterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.8 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Sverigedemokraterna (scb_ermun_sd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_sd

Original tag: scb_ermun_sd

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Sverigedemokraterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.9 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: V<e4>nsterpartiet (scb_ermun_v)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_v

Original tag: scb_ermun_v

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: V<e4>nsterpartiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods.

Note from source: The Sweden Democrats are categorised as "other parties" from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.14.9.10 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Centerpartiet (scb_mas_c)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_c

Original tag: scb_mas_c

Description:

Number of seats in municipal assembly: Centerpartiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.11 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Folkpartiet (scb_mas_fp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_fp

Original tag: scb_mas_fp

Description:

Number of seats in municipal assembly: Folkpartiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.12 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Kristdemokraterna (scb_mas_kd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_kd

Original tag: scb_mas_kd

Description:

Number of seats in municipal assembly: Kristdemokraterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.13 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Moderaterna (scb_mas_m)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_m

Original tag: scb_mas_m

Description:

Number of seats in municipal assembly: Moderaterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.14 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Milj<f6>partiet (scb_mas_mp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_mp

Original tag: scb_mas_mp

Description:
Number of seats in municipal assembly: Milj<f6>partiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.15 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Other parties (scb_mas_oth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_oth

Original tag: scb_mas_oth

Description:
Number of seats in municipal assembly: Other parties.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.16 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Socialdemokraterna (scb_mas_s)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_s

Original tag: scb_mas_s

Description:
Number of seats in municipal assembly: Socialdemokraterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.17 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Sverigedemokraterna (scb_mas_sd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_sd

Original tag: scb_mas_sd

Description:
Number of seats in municipal assembly: Sverigedemokraterna.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.9.18 Number of seats in municipal assembly: V<e4>nsterpartiet (scb_mas_v)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_v

Original tag: scb_mas_v

Description:
Number of seats in municipal assembly: V<e4>nsterpartiet.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Years 1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.10 Political Organization

Variables in this section describe the political organization of the municipality.

2.14.10.1 One party has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years (oneparty)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_oneparty

Original tag: oneparty

Description:

One party has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years.

Source: Dagens Samh<e4>lle, Nr 38, 2013

2013.

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: oneparty.

2.14.10.2 The party that has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years (oneparty_party)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_oneparty_party

Original tag: oneparty_party

Description:

The party that has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years.

0 = No party

1 = Socialdemokraterna

2 = Centerpartiet

3 = Moderaterna

4 = Folkpartiet

Source: Dagens Samh<e4>lle, Nr 38, 2013

2013.

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: oneparty_party.

2.14.10.3 Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, including municipal executive board (scb_com1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com1

Original tag: scb_com1

Description:

Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, including municipal executive board.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2010/2014

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate period.

2.14.10.4 Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, excluding municipal executive board (scb_com2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com2

Original tag: scb_com2

Description:

Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, excluding municipal executive board.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2010/2014

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate period.

2.14.10.5 Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, including municipal executive board (scb_com3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com3

Original tag: scb_com3

Description:

Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, including municipal executive board.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2010/2014

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate period.

2.14.10.6 Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, excluding municipal executive board (scb_com4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com4

Original tag: scb_com4

Description:

Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, excluding municipal executive board.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2010/2014

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate period.

2.14.10.7 Share of women in municipal assembly (scb_mafem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mafem

Original tag: scb_mafem

Description:

Share of women in municipal assembly.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2006/2010, 2010/2014

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate periods. The final year of mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: mc_female06, mc_female10.

2.14.10.8 The municipality has political secretaries hired during the mandate period (scb_polsec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_polsec

Original tag: scb_polsec

Description:

The municipality has political secretaries hired during the mandate period.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the period.

2.14.10.9 Political secretaries, number of full time positions in the municipality (polsec1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_polsec1

Original tag: polsec1

Description:

Political secretaries, number of full time positions in the municipality.

Source: Dagens Samh<e4>lle, Nr 25, 2015 (www.dagenssamhalle.se) 2015.

2.14.10.10 Political secretaries, total number in the municipality (polsec2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_polsec2

Original tag: polsec2

Description:

Political secretaries, total number in the municipality.

Source: Ds Kn 1982:7 (1980), Ds 1988:15 (1987), Dagens Samh<e4>lle (Nr 20 2011, Nr 25 2015

www.dagenssamhalle.se)

1982, 1987, 2011, 2015

Note: The sources use different classifications regarding the total number of political secretaries. Ds 1982 and Ds 1988 shows number of positions, whereas Dagens Samh<e4>lle shows number of persons.

2.14.10.11 The executive board ruled by political minority (skl_minority)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_minority

Original tag: skl_minority

Description:

The executive board ruled by political minority.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

Mandate period 2006/2010, 2010/2014

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate periods. The final year of mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: minority06, minority10.

2.14.10.12 Ideology of ruling coalition (skl_rulcoal)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_rulcoal

Original tag: skl_rulcoal

Description:

Ideology of ruling coalition.

1 = Right

2 = Left

3 = Bloc Exceeding

4 = Other

Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

Mandate periods 1998/2002, 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014, 2014/2018.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

Note from source: Information is based on data handed in by the municipalities.

2.14.11 Political Participation

Variables in this section describe citizens' political participation in the municipality.

2.14.11.1 Number of citizen proposals approved during mandate period (scb_cpap)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cpap

Original tag: scb_cpap

Description:

Number of citizen proposals approved during mandate period.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014). The number from each year should thus not be added, but shows the total number of proposals approved during the mandate period.

2.14.11.2 Number of citizen proposals submitted during mandate period (scb_cpsub)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cpsub

Original tag: scb_cpsub

Description:

Number of citizen proposals submitted during mandate period.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014). The number from each year should thus not be added, but shows the total number of proposals submitted during the mandate period.

2.14.11.3 Petition for referendum during the present mandate period (scb_petref)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_petref

Original tag: scb_petref

Description:

Petition for referendum during the present mandate period.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.11.4 Referendums held during mandate period (scb_ref)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ref

Original tag: scb_ref

Description:

Referendums held during mandate period.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

0 = No

1 = Yes

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.11.5 Voter turnout in municipal elections (scb_voteturn)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_voteturn

Original tag: scb_voteturn

Description:

Voter turnout in municipal elections.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods.

2.14.12 Citizen Dialogue

These variables provide information on how often and to what extent citizen dialogues are held with the municipality.

2.14.12.1 Frequency of municipal citizen dialogue held during mandate period: 4 or more (scb_cd1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cd1

Original tag: scb_cd1

Description:

Frequency of municipal citizen dialogue held during mandate period: 4 or more.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) Mandate period 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the period. The number from each year regarding frequency should thus not be added, but shows the total number of citizen dialogues held during the mandate period.

2.14.12.2 Frequency of municipal citizen dialogue held during mandate period: 1-3 (scb_cd2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cd2

Original tag: scb_cd2

Description:

Frequency of municipal citizen dialogue held during mandate period: 1-3.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) Mandate period 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the period. The number from each year regarding frequency should thus not be added, but shows the total number of citizen dialogues held during the mandate period.

2.14.12.3 The municipality offer citizen dialogue (scb_cd3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cd3

Original tag: scb_cd3

Description:

The municipality offer citizen dialogue.

0 = No 1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the period.

2.14.12.4 Possibility to participate in citizen dialogue via the municipal website (scb_cd4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cd4

Original tag: scb_cd4

Description:

Possibility to participate in citizen dialogue via the municipal website.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate period 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the period.

2.14.13 Participation and Availability, Municipal Operations

NA

2.14.13.1 Availability to citizen office in municipality, physical office (scb_coph)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_coph

Original tag: scb_coph

Description:

Availability to citizen office in municipality, physical office.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.13.2 Availability to citizen office in municipality, web portal (scb_cowc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cowc

Original tag: scb_cowc

Description:
Availability to citizen office in municipality, web portal.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.13.3 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Disability care (scb_ucdc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucdc

Original tag: scb_ucdc

Description:
Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Disability care.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se).

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

User cooperative: Users of the operation are members/owners of the cooperative.

2.14.13.4 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_ucec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucec

Original tag: scb_ucec

Description:
Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elderly care.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se).

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

User cooperative: Users of the operation are members/owners of the cooperative.

2.14.13.5 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_uces)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uces

Original tag: scb_uces

Description:

Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elementary school.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se).

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

User cooperative: Users of the operation are members/owners of the cooperative.

2.14.13.6 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: High school (scb_uchs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uchs

Original tag: scb_uchs

Description:

Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: High school.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se).

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

User cooperative: Users of the operation are members/owners of the cooperative.

2.14.13.7 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Individual care (scb_ucic)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucic

Original tag: scb_ucic

Description:

Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Individual care.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se).

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

User cooperative: Users of the operation are members/owners of the cooperative.

2.14.13.8 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Other area (scb_ucoth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucoth

Original tag: scb_ucoth

Description:

Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Other area.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se).

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

User cooperative: Users of the operation are members/owners of the cooperative.

2.14.13.9 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_ucps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucps

Original tag: scb_ucps

Description:

Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Pre-school.

1 = Yes

0 = No

Source: SCB (www.scb.se).

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

User cooperative: Users of the operation are members/owners of the cooperative.

2.14.13.10 Not in Codebook (scb_ucsc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucsc

Original tag: scb_ucsc

Description:

No cb entry in original codebook

2.14.13.11 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_updc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_updc

Original tag: scb_updc

Description:
Disability care
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.14.13.12 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upec

Original tag: scb_upec

Description:
Elderly care
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.14.13.13 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upes)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upes

Original tag: scb_upes

Description:
Elementary school
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.14.13.14 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_uphs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uphs

Original tag: scb_uphs

Description:
High school
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.14.13.15 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upic)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upic

Original tag: scb_upic

Description:
Individual care
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.14.13.16 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upps

Original tag: scb_upps

Description:
Pre-school
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.14.13.17 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Disability care (scb_urdc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urdc

Original tag: scb_urdc

Description:

Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Disability care.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final

year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

Individual user representation: Municipality remains in charge of operation; user influence takes place through representation in the agencies that govern the operation.

2.14.13.18 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_urec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urec

Original tag: scb_urec

Description:

Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elderly care.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final

year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

Individual user representation: Municipality remains in charge of operation; user influence takes place through representation in the agencies that govern the operation.

2.14.13.19 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_ures)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ures

Original tag: scb_ures

Description:

Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elementary school.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final

year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

Individual user representation: Municipality remains in charge of operation; user influence takes place through representation in the agencies that govern the operation.

2.14.13.20 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_urhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urhs

Original tag: scb_urhs

Description:

Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: High school.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final

year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

Individual user representation: Municipality remains in charge of operation; user influence takes place through representation in the agencies that govern the operation.

2.14.13.21 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Individual care (scb_uric)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uric

Original tag: scb_uric

Description:

Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Individual care.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final

year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

Individual user representation: Municipality remains in charge of operation; user influence takes place through representation in the agencies that govern the operation.

2.14.13.22 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Other area (scb_uroth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uroth

Original tag: scb_uroth

Description:

Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Other area.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final

year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

Individual user representation: Municipality remains in charge of operation; user influence takes place through representation in the agencies that govern the operation.

2.14.13.23 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_urps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urps

Original tag: scb_urps

Description:

Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Pre-school.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final

year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

Individual user representation: Municipality remains in charge of operation; user influence takes place through representation in the agencies that govern the operation.

2.14.14 Municipal Economy

Variables in this section provide information on the income and spendings of the municipality.

2.14.14.1 Cost for roads, streets and parking (kol_costroad)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_costroad

Original tag: kol_costroad

Description:

Cost for roads, streets and parking.

SEK/Citizen

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se) 1998-2014

2.14.14.2 Number of companies in municipality (scb_compno)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_compno

Original tag: scb_compno

Description:

Number of companies in municipality.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2012

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: comp_no.

2.14.14.3 Economically Active Daytime Population (scb_econactdaypop)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_econactdaypop

Original tag: scb_econactdaypop

Description:

Economically Active Daytime Population.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: econactdaypop.

2.14.14.4 Municipal owned companies: Assets (scb_muncompass)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompass

Original tag: scb_muncompass

Description:

Municipal owned companies: Assets.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.14.14.5 Municipal owned companies: Own capital (scb_muncompcap)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompcap

Original tag: scb_muncompcap

Description:

Municipal owned companies: Own capital.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.14.14.6 Municipal owned companies: No of employees (scb_muncompemp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompemp

Original tag: scb_muncompemp

Description:

Municipal owned companies: No of employees.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.14.14.7 Municipal owned companies: No of companies (scb_muncompno)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompno

Original tag: scb_muncompno

Description:

Municipal owned companies: No of companies.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.14.14.8 Municipal owned companies: Yearly result (scb_muncompres)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompres

Original tag: scb_muncompres

Description:

Municipal owned companies: Yearly result.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.14.14.9 Municipal owned companies: Revenue (scb_muncomprev)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncomprev

Original tag: scb_muncomprev

Description:

Municipal owned companies: Revenue.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.14.14.10 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Business activities (scb_opbus)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opbus

Original tag: scb_opbus

Description:

Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Business activities.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1998-2013

Purchased operation, as share of operation cost (percent).

Note from source: The gathering of this information changed in 2011. As from 2011, the data only includes outsourcing of main activities. Before 2011, subsidiarity was also included.

2.14.14.11 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Care for elderly and handicapped (scb_opec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opec

Original tag: scb_opec

Description:

Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Care for elderly and handicapped.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1998-2013

Purchased operation, as share of operation cost (percent).

Note from source: The gathering of this information changed in 2011. As from 2011, the data only includes outsourcing of main activities. Before 2011, subsidiarity was also included.

2.14.14.12 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Education (scb_opedu)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opedu

Original tag: scb_opedu

Description:

Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Education.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1998-2013

Purchased operation, as share of operation cost (percent).

Note from source: The gathering of this information changed in 2011. As from 2011, the data only includes outsourcing of main activities. Before 2011, subsidiarity was also included.

2.14.14.13 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Individual and family care (scb_opifo)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opifo

Original tag: scb_opifo

Description:

Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Individual and family care.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1998-2013

Purchased operation, as share of operation cost (percent).

Note from source: The gathering of this information changed in 2011. As from 2011, the data only includes outsourcing of main activities. Before 2011, subsidiarity was also included.

2.14.14.14 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Infrastructure (scb_opinfr)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opinfr

Original tag: scb_opinfr

Description:

Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Infrastructure.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1998-2013

Purchased operation, as share of operation cost (percent).

Note from source: The gathering of this information changed in 2011. As from 2011, the data only includes outsourcing of main activities. Before 2011, subsidiarity was also included.

2.14.14.15 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Pre-school and school-age child care (scb_opps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opps

Original tag: scb_opps

Description:

Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Pre-school and school-age child care.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1998-2013

Purchased operation, as share of operation cost (percent).

Note from source: The gathering of this information changed in 2011. As from 2011, the data only includes outsourcing of main activities. Before 2011, subsidiarity was also included.

2.14.14.16 Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Mean value of outsourcing (scb_outsneigh1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_outsneigh1

Original tag: scb_outsneigh1

Description:

Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Mean value of outsourcing.

Source: SCB

2010

Note: Includes purchased operation as share of operation cost (percent) in care for elderly & handicapped, education and pre-school & school-age child care. Mapping of municipal neighbours is compiled by Anders Sundell, scholar at the Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg.

2.14.14.17 Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Highest value of outsourcing (scb_outsneigh2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_outsneigh2

Original tag: scb_outsneigh2

Description:

Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Highest value of outsourcing.

Source: SCB

2010

Note: Includes purchased operation as share of operation cost (percent) in care for elderly & handicapped, education and pre-school & school-age child care. Mapping of municipal neighbours is compiled by Anders Sundell, scholar at the Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg.

2.14.14.18 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private after-school centre (scb_costusac_ps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costusac_ps

Original tag: scb_costusac_ps

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private after-school centre.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.19 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pedagogic care (scb_costuspc_ps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costuspc_ps

Original tag: scb_costuspc_ps

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pedagogic care.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.20 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pre-school (scb_costusps_ps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costusps_ps

Original tag: scb_costusps_ps

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pre-school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.21 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Free-standing elementary school (scb_costusfs_es)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costusfs_es

Original tag: scb_costusfs_es

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Free-standing elementary school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.22 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school in another municipality (scb_costusmun_es)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costusmun_es

Original tag: scb_costusmun_es

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school in another municipality.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.23 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school in the county (scb_costuscount_hs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costuscount_hs

Original tag: scb_costuscount_hs

Description:

High school in the county

2.14.14.24 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Free-standing high school (scb_costusfs_hs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costusfs_hs

Original tag: scb_costusfs_hs

Description:

Free-standing high school

2.14.14.25 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school in another municipality (scb_costusmun_hs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_costusmun_hs

Original tag: scb_costusmun_hs

Description:

High school in another municipality

2.14.14.26 Total cost per child/student in the following areas: After-school centre (scb_totcostusac_ps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_totcostusac_ps

Original tag: scb_totcostusac_ps

Description:

Total cost per child/student in the following areas: After-school centre.

Source: SCB 2000-2013.

2.14.14.27 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pedagogic care (scb_totcostuspc_ps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_totcostuspc_ps

Original tag: scb_totcostuspc_ps

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pedagogic care.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.28 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pre-school (scb_totcostusps_ps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_totcostusps_ps

Original tag: scb_totcostusps_ps

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pre-school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.29 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school (scb_totcostus_es)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_totcostus_es

Original tag: scb_totcostus_es

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.30 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school (scb_totcostus_hs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_totcostus_hs

Original tag: scb_totcostus_hs

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.14.14.31 The municipality has public/private partnerships (scb_pp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pp

Original tag: scb_pp

Description:

The municipality has public/private partnerships.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.14.32 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Assistance to people with disabilities (scb_ppvdc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvdc

Original tag: scb_ppvdc

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Assistance to people with disabilities.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.33 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_ppvec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvec

Original tag: scb_ppvec

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elderly care.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.34 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_ppves)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppves

Original tag: scb_ppves

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elementary school.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.35 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Health care (scb_ppvhec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvhec

Original tag: scb_ppvhec

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Health care.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.36 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_ppvhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvhs

Original tag: scb_ppvhs

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: High school.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.37 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Individual and family care (scb_ppvifc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvifc

Original tag: scb_ppvifc

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Individual and family care.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.38 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Other education (scb_ppvoedu)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvoedu

Original tag: scb_ppvoedu

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Other education.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.39 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_ppvps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvps

Original tag: scb_ppvps

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Pre-school.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.40 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Refugee reception (scb_ppvref)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvref

Original tag: scb_ppvref

Description:

Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Refugee reception.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2013-2014

Note from source: Shows the total number of private providers. The same provider can occur within a municipality in several areas, and in different municipalities.

2.14.14.41 Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Care and welfare, in total (scb_purchcaw)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_purchcaw

Original tag: scb_purchcaw

Description:

Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Care and welfare, in total.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2014.

2.14.14.42 Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Pedagogic care, in total (scb_purchped)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_purchped

Original tag: scb_purchped

Description:

Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Pedagogic care, in total.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2014.

2.14.14.43 Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Refugee reception (scb_purchref)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_purchref

Original tag: scb_purchref

Description:

Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Refugee reception.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2014.

2.14.14.44 Municipalities purchase from private companies, current prices in 1000 SEK (scb_purchpriv)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_purchpriv

Original tag: scb_purchpriv

Description:

Municipalities purchase from private companies, current prices in 1000 SEK.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2014.

2.14.14.45 Municipal taxation, SEK per municipal citizen (scb_tax)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_tax

Original tag: scb_tax

Description:

Municipal taxation, SEK per municipal citizen.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1998-2014

Note from source: Region Gotland has different developmental responsibilities than other municipalities; hence it can be difficult to compare their results with the other municipalities.

2.14.14.46 Municipal tax revenue, in 1000 SEK (scb_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_taxrev

Original tag: scb_taxrev

Description:

Municipal tax revenue, in 1000 SEK.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1998-2014

Note from source: Region Gotland has different developmental responsibilities than other municipalities; hence it can be difficult to compare their results with the other municipalities.

2.14.14.47 Municipal yearly result (scb_yer)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_yer

Original tag: scb_yer

Description:

Municipal yearly result.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1998-2014.

Note from source: Region Gotland has different developmental responsibilities than other municipalities; hence it can be difficult to compare their results with the other municipalities.

2.14.15 Freedom of Choice (LOV)

Variables in this section provide information on the freedom of choice in municipal operations.

2.14.15.1 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Care for disabled (scb_lovdisab)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovdisab

Original tag: scb_lovdisab

Description:

Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Care for disabled.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.15.2 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_loves)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_loves

Original tag: scb_loves

Description:

Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Elementary school.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.15.3 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Geriatric care (scb_lovgeri)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovgeri

Original tag: scb_lovgeri

Description:

Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Geriatric care.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.15.4 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_lovhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovhs

Original tag: scb_lovhs

Description:

Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: High school.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.15.5 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Individual care (scb_lovifo)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovifo

Original tag: scb_lovifo

Description:

Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Individual care.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.15.6 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_lovps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovps

Original tag: scb_lovps

Description:

Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Pre-school.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

Mandate periods 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.16 Audit

NA

2.14.16.1 Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the majority (scb_audmaj)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_audmaj

Original tag: scb_audmaj

Description:

Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the majority.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

0 = No

1 = Yes

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.16.2 Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the minority (scb_audmin)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_audmin

Original tag: scb_audmin

Description:

Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the minority.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

0 = No

1 = Yes

Mandate periods 2002/2006, 2006/2010, 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods. The final year of each mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (e.g. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014.

2.14.16.3 Number of auditors (skl_aud)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_aud

Original tag: skl_aud

Description:

Number of auditors.

Source: SKL

Mandate period 2010/2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the mandate period. The number from each year should thus not be added, but shows the total number of auditors during the mandate period.

2.14.17 Municipal Employees

Variables in this section provide information on the employed in the municipality.

2.14.17.1 Municipal employees: Share of municipal hired staff with post-secondary education (percent) (kol_empedu)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_empedu

Original tag: kol_empedu

Description:

Municipal employees: Share of municipal hired staff with post-secondary education (percent).

All municipal employed included. Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2009-2014.

2.14.17.2 Municipal employees: Share of newly employed municipal staff (percent) (kol_empnew)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_empnew

Original tag: kol_empnew

Description:

Municipal employees: Share of newly employed municipal staff (percent).

Employed until further notice during the year, all municipal employed included.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2009-2014.

2.14.17.3 Municipal employees: Share of resigned municipal employed (percent) (kol_empres)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_empres

Original tag: kol_empres

Description:

Municipal employees: Share of resigned municipal employed (percent).

Resigned until further noticed employed during the year, all municipal employed included.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2009-2014.

2.14.17.4 Municipal employees: Sick leave among municipal employed (percent) (kol_empsick)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_empsick

Original tag: kol_empsick

Description:

Municipal employees: Sick leave among municipal employed (percent).

The total amount of sick leave time, share of the available ordinary working hours. All municipal employed included.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2006-2014.

2.14.17.5 Municipal employees: Average monthly salary, municipal employed (scb_sal)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_sal

Original tag: scb_sal

Description:

Municipal employees: Average monthly salary, municipal employed.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2007-2014

Note from source: The numbers from Trollh<e4>ttan have previously been incorrectly declared by the municipality, the numbers should be correct from 2012 and forward.

2.14.17.6 No of municipal employed in: Administration (skl_empadm)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empadm

Original tag: skl_empadm

Description:
No of municipal employed in: Administration.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.17.7 No of municipal employed in: Care and welfare (skl_empcar)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empcar
Original tag: skl_empcar
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Care and welfare.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.17.8 No of municipal employed in: Culture, tourism and leisure (skl_empcul)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empcul
Original tag: skl_empcul
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Culture, tourism and leisure.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.17.9 No of municipal employed in: Rehab and prevention (skl_empreh)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empreh
Original tag: skl_empreh
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Rehab and prevention.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.17.10 No of municipal employed in: School and child care (skl_empscho)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empscho
Original tag: skl_empscho
Description:
No of municipal employed in: School and child care.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.17.11 No of municipal employed in: Social and curative work (skl_empsoc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empsoc
Original tag: skl_empsoc
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Social and curative work.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.17.12 No of municipal employed in: Technology (skl_emptec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_emptec

Original tag: skl_emptec

Description:

No of municipal employed in: Technology.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.17.13 No of municipal employed in: Total (skl_emptot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_emptot

Original tag: skl_emptot

Description:

No of municipal employed in: Total.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.14.18 Local News Media

NA

2.14.18.1 Number of local newspapers distributed in the municipalities (locnews)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_locnews

Original tag: locnews

Description:

Number of local newspapers distributed in the municipalities.

Source: Presst<f6>dsn<e4>mnden (www.radioochtv.se) 2014

2009-2014.

Note: Newspapers with several versions are counted as one. Additional information about distribution is available.

Note from source: Numbers regarding Dagens Nyheter's distribution is from year 2011.

2.14.19 KOLFU

Data from the surveys KOLFU 2008 and KOLFU 2012, distributed by Gothenburg University to politicians in all municipal assemblies and county councils. Number of responding municipalities: 290

Reference KOLFU 2008: Gilljam, Karlsson Sundell (2010) Politik på hemmaplan. Tiotusen fullmäktigeledamöter tycker om politik och demokrati. Stockholm: SKL Kommentus

Reference KOLFU 2012: Karlsson Gilljam (red) (2014) Svenska politiker. Om de folkvalda i riksdag, landsting och kommun. Stockholm: Santérus förlag

The three indices (kfu_index_bribe, kfu_index_part and kfu_index_rec) are gathered from The Quality of Government Dataset of Swedish Municipalities (Dahlström, Carl, Anders Sundell Richard Svensson 2014), version 15Jan14. Description of construction: Using factors analysis three factors were distinguished: one for impartiality, one for bribery and one for recruitment. Predicted factor scores were not used when constructing the indices since the factors will then be orthogonal to each other, which is theoretically unlikely. Instead, they are simple additive indices divided by the number of questions. Moreover, the impartiality questions are reversed so that higher values on the resulting index, as on the two other indices, reflect bad behavior. It is thus a partiality index. For more information on the construction of the indices, please see Dahlström, Carl and Anders Sundell (2013). Impartiality and Corruption in Sweden. QoG Working Paper Series 2013:14. Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute.

2.14.19.1 KOLFU: Civil Servant ask for money (kfu_aa1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa1

Original tag: kfu_aa1

Description:

KOLFU:

Civil Servant ask for money.

"A civil servant asks to be paid to perform a service that is actually part of his/her duties."

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 "Never acceptable" to 7 "Always acceptable".

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q55_1, q55_2, q55_3, q55_4, q55_5.

2.14.19.2 KOLFU: Offer a gift or service during a procurement process (kfu_aa2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa2

Original tag: kfu_aa2

Description:

KOLFU:

Offer a gift or service during a procurement process.

"A business owner offers a gift or service to a civil servant during a procurement process."

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 "Never acceptable" to 7 "Always acceptable".

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q55_1, q55_2, q55_3, q55_4, q55_5.

2.14.19.3 KOLFU: Provide extra tuition in a public school to a close relatives<92>s child (kfu_aa3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa3

Original tag: kfu_aa3

Description:

KOLFU:

Provide extra tuition in a public school to a close relatives<92>s child.

"A teacher in a public school provides extra tuition during regular working hours to a close relative's child."

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 "Never acceptable" to 7 "Always acceptable".

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q55_1, q55_2, q55_3, q55_4, q55_5.

2.14.19.4 KOLFU: Offer a job to unqualified relative or friend (kfu_aa4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa4

Original tag: kfu_aa4

Description:

KOLFU:

Offer a job to unqualified relative or friend.

"A civil servant offers a job to a relative or friend even though he/she lacks the proper qualifications."

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 "Never acceptable" to 7 "Always acceptable".

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q55_1, q55_2,

q55_3, q55_4, q55_5.

2.14.19.5 KOLFU: Provide extra tuition in a private school to a close relatives<92>s child (kfu_aa5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa5

Original tag: kfu_aa5

Description:

KOLFU:

Provide extra tuition in a private school to a close relatives<92>s child.

"A teacher in a private school provides extra tuition during regular working hours to a close relative's child."

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 "Never acceptable" to 7 "Always acceptable".

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q55_1, q55_2, q55_3, q55_4, q55_5.

2.14.19.6 KOLFU: Pointing at deficiencies (kfu_aud1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aud1

Original tag: kfu_aud1

Description:

KOLFU:

Pointing at deficiencies.

"The audit points at deficiencies".

The municipal audit sometimes points at deficiencies in municipal activities. Concerning your municipality, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q45_1, q45_2 q45_3.

2.14.19.7 KOLFU: Remarks leads to actions (kfu_aud2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aud2

Original tag: kfu_aud2

Description:

KOLFU:

Remarks leads to actions.

"The audit's remarks leads to actions".

The municipal audit sometimes points at deficiencies in municipal activities. Concerning your municipality, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q45_1, q45_2 q45_3.

2.14.19.8 KOLFU: Effective measures (kfu_aud3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aud3

Original tag: kfu_aud3

Description:

KOLFU:

Effective measures.

"Measures taken as response to the audit <b4>s remarks are effective".

The municipal audit sometimes points at deficiencies in municipal activities. Concerning your municipality, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q45_1, q45_2 q45_3.

2.14.19.9 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate early on in the process when initiatives and ideas are raised (kfu_burpart1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart1

Original tag: kfu_burpart1

Description:

KOLFU:

Early on in the process when initiatives and ideas are raised.

Bureaucrats implement the political decisions of the municipality, but often participate in the process that precedes the decisions. In what stages of the political decision process do bureaucrats participate in your municipality today? On a scale of 0 "Bureaucrats never participate" to 10 "Bureaucrats always participate".

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.10 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when studies are carried out prior to decisions (kfu_burpart2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart2

Original tag: kfu_burpart2

Description:

KOLFU:

When studies are carried out prior to decisions.

Bureaucrats implement the political decisions of the municipality, but often participate in the process that precedes the decisions. In what stages of the political decision process do bureaucrats participate in your municipality today? On a scale of 0 "Bureaucrats never participate" to 10 "Bureaucrats always participate".

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.11 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when formulating draft decisions (kfu_burpart3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart3

Original tag: kfu_burpart3

Description:

KOLFU:

When formulating draft decisions.

Bureaucrats implement the political decisions of the municipality, but often participate in the process that precedes the decisions. In what stages of the political decision process do bureaucrats participate in your municipality today? On a scale of 0 "Bureaucrats never participate" to 10 "Bureaucrats always participate".

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.12 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when draft decisions are discussed prior to decision-making (kfu_burpart4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart4

Original tag: kfu_burpart4

Description:

KOLFU:

When draft decisions are discussed prior to decision-making.

Bureaucrats implement the political decisions of the municipality, but often participate in the process that precedes the decisions. In what stages of the political decision process do bureaucrats participate in your municipality today? On a scale of 0 "Bureaucrats never participate" to 10 "Bureaucrats always participate".

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.13 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when decisions are made (kfu_burpart5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart5

Original tag: kfu_burpart5

Description:

KOLFU:

When decisions are made.

Bureaucrats implement the political decisions of the municipality, but often participate in the process that precedes the decisions. In what stages of the political decision process do bureaucrats participate in your municipality today? On a scale of 0 "Bureaucrats never participate" to 10 "Bureaucrats always participate".

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.14 KOLFU: Politician influencing public administration report (kfu_corr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr1

Original tag: kfu_corr1

Description:

KOLFU:

Politician influencing public administration report.

"A politician has attempted to influence a public administration report."

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q53_1, q53_2, q53_3, q53_4, q53_5.

2.14.19.15 KOLFU: Former politician hired (kfu_corr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr2

Original tag: kfu_corr2

Description:

KOLFU:

Former politician hired.

"A former politician has been employed in a leading position in the public administration or in a publically owned company."

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q53_1, q53_2, q53_3, q53_4, q53_5.

2.14.19.16 KOLFU: Not hiring the most qualified person. (kfu_corr3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr3

Original tag: kfu_corr3

Description:
KOLFU:

Not hiring the most qualified person.

"A civil servant has been employed despite not being the most qualified candidate."

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q53_1, q53_2, q53_3, q53_4, q53_5.

2.14.19.17 KOLFU: Gift/service offered during procurement process (kfu_corr4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr4

Original tag: kfu_corr4

Description:
KOLFU:

Gift/service offered during procurement process.

"A businessperson has offered a gift or service to a civil servant in connection with a public procurement."

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q53_1, q53_2, q53_3, q53_4, q53_5.

2.14.19.18 KOLFU: Civil servant paid to perform duties (kfu_corr5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr5

Original tag: kfu_corr5

Description:

KOLFU:

Civil servant paid to perform duties.

"A public employee has demanded payment for performing a service that is part of his or her duties."

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q53_1, q53_2, q53_3, q53_4, q53_5.

2.14.19.19 KOLFU: The municipal service (kfu_conpr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr1

Original tag: kfu_conpr1

Description:

KOLFU:

The municipal service.

How do you judge the consequences in regard to the following for municipalities that cooperate with private service entrepreneurs? On a scale of 0 "Deteriorates to a high extent" to 5 "No change" to 10 "Improves to a high extent".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.20 KOLFU: The economic growth (kfu_conpr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr2

Original tag: kfu_conpr2

Description:

KOLFU:

The economic growth.

How do you judge the consequences in regard to the following for municipalities that cooperate with private service entrepreneurs? On a scale of 0 "Deteriorates to a high extent" to 5 "No change" to 10 "Improves to a high extent".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.21 KOLFU: Citizens' possibility to influence the politics (kfu_conpr3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr3

Original tag: kfu_conpr3

Description:

KOLFU:

Citizens' possibility to influence the politics.

How do you judge the consequences in regard to the following for municipalities that cooperate with private service entrepreneurs? On a scale of 0 "Deteriorates to a high extent" to 5 "No change" to 10 "Improves to a high extent".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.22 KOLFU: Municipal councils' possibility to influence the politics. (kfu_conpr4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr4

Original tag: kfu_conpr4

Description:

KOLFU:

Municipal councils' possibility to influence the politics.

How do you judge the consequences in regard to the following for municipalities that cooperate with private service entrepreneurs? On a scale of 0 "Deteriorates to a high extent" to 5 "No change" to 10 "Improves to a high extent".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.23 KOLFU: Early on in the process when initiatives and ideas are raised (kfu_dial1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial1

Original tag: kfu_dial1

Description:

KOLFU:

Early on in the process when initiatives and ideas are raised.

How important do you think it is to keep a dialogue with the citizens in the following parts of the decision process? On a scale of 0 "Not at all important" to 10 "Very important".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.24 KOLFU: When studies are carried out prior to decisions (kfu_dial2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial2

Original tag: kfu_dial2

Description:

KOLFU:

When studies are carried out prior to decisions.

How important do you think it is to keep a dialogue with the citizens in the following parts of the decision process? On a scale of 0 "Not at all important" to 10 "Very important".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.25 KOLFU: When formulating draft decisions (kfu_dial3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial3

Original tag: kfu_dial3

Description:

KOLFU:

When formulating draft decisions.

How important do you think it is to keep a dialogue with the citizens in the following parts of the decision process? On a scale of 0 "Not at all important" to 10 "Very important".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.26 KOLFU: When draft decisions are discussed prior to decision-making (kfu_dial4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial4

Original tag: kfu_dial4

Description:

KOLFU:

When draft decisions are discussed prior to decision-making.

How important do you think it is to keep a dialogue with the citizens in the following parts of the decision process? On a scale of 0 "Not at all important" to 10 "Very important".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.27 KOLFU: When decisions are made (kfu_dial5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial5

Original tag: kfu_dial5

Description:

KOLFU:

When decisions are made.

How important do you think it is to keep a dialogue with the citizens in the following parts of the decision process? On a scale of 0 "Not at all important" to 10 "Very important".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.28 KOLFU: When decisions are implemented by management (kfu_dial6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial6

Original tag: kfu_dial6

Description:

KOLFU:

When decisions are implemented by management.

How important do you think it is to keep a dialogue with the citizens in the following parts of the decision process? On a scale of 0 "Not at all important" to 10 "Very important".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.29 KOLFU: When decisions are evaluated (kfu_dial7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial7

Original tag: kfu_dial7

Description:

KOLFU:

When decisions are evaluated.

How important do you think it is to keep a dialogue with the citizens in the following parts of the decision process? On a scale of 0 "Not at all important" to 10 "Very important".

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.14.19.30 KOLFU: Housing is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp1

Original tag: kfu_imp1

Description:

KOLFU:

Housing.

With impartiality we mean that no irrelevant considerations are taken, when making decisions for, e.g, individuals, businesses or groups. To what extent do you perceive that the following types of cases are handled with impartiality in your municipality? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q52_1, q52_2, q52_3, q52_4 q52_5.

2.14.19.31 KOLFU: Building permit is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp2

Original tag: kfu_imp2

Description:

KOLFU:

Building permit.

With impartiality we mean that no irrelevant considerations are taken, when making decisions for, e.g, individuals, businesses or groups. To what extent do you perceive that the following types of cases are handled with impartiality in your municipality? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q52_1, q52_2, q52_3, q52_4 q52_5.

2.14.19.32 KOLFU: Environmental permit is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp3

Original tag: kfu_imp3

Description:

KOLFU:

Environmental permit.

With impartiality we mean that no irrelevant considerations are taken, when making decisions for, e.g, individuals, businesses or groups. To what extent do you perceive that the following types of cases are handled with impartiality in your municipality? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q52_1, q52_2, q52_3, q52_4 q52_5.

2.14.19.33 KOLFU: Procurement is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp4

Original tag: kfu_imp4

Description:

KOLFU:

Procurement.

With impartiality we mean that no irrelevant considerations are taken, when making decisions for, e.g, individuals, businesses or groups. To what extent do you perceive that the following types of cases are handled with impartiality in your municipality? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q52_1, q52_2,

q52_3, q52_4 q52_5.

2.14.19.34 KOLFU: Recruitment is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp5

Original tag: kfu_imp5

Description:

KOLFU:

Recruitment.

With impartiality we mean that no irrelevant considerations are taken, when making decisions for, e.g, individuals, businesses or groups. To what extent do you perceive that the following types of cases are handled with impartiality in your municipality? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q52_1, q52_2, q52_3, q52_4 q52_5.

2.14.19.35 KOLFU: Building Permits (kfu_opp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp1

Original tag: kfu_opp1

Description:

KOLFU:

Building Permits.

"Influence that a building permit is issued against the recommendations of public officials."

Hypothetically speaking, to what extent would a politician in your position, with your contacts in the municipality, have the possibility to :

On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q54_1, q54_2, q54_3, q54_4, q54_5.

2.14.19.36 KOLFU: Recruitment of Civil Servants (kfu_opp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp2

Original tag: kfu_opp2

Description:

KOLFU:

Recruitment of Civil Servants.

"Influence the hiring process so that a less qualified applicant gets a municipal job before a more qualified person."

Hypothetically speaking, to what extent would a politician in your position, with your contacts in the municipality, have the possibility to :

On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q54_1, q54_2, q54_3, q54_4, q54_5.

2.14.19.37 KOLFU: Housing Intermediary (kfu_opp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp3

Original tag: kfu_opp3

Description:

KOLFU:

Housing Intermediary.

"Influence who gets a home in public housing."

Hypothetically speaking, to what extent would a politician in your position, with your contacts in the municipality, have the possibility to :

On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q54_1, q54_2, q54_3, q54_4, q54_5.

2.14.19.38 KOLFU: Environmental Permits (kfu_opp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp4

Original tag: kfu_opp4

Description:

KOLFU:

Environmental Permits.

"Influence the results of an environmental inspection."

Hypothetically speaking, to what extent would a politician in your position, with your contacts in the municipality, have the possibility to :

On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q54_1, q54_2, q54_3, q54_4, q54_5.

2.14.19.39 KOLFU: Procurement (kfu_opp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp5

Original tag: kfu_opp5

Description:

KOLFU:

Procurement.

"Influence the design of an invitation to tender for local government procurement to favor a local business."

Hypothetically speaking, to what extent would a politician in your position, with your contacts in the municipality, have the possibility to :

On a scale of 1 "Not at all" to 7 "To a very large extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010. Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable names: q54_1, q54_2, q54_3, q54_4, q54_5.

2.14.19.40 KOLFU: Politicians from your own party (kfu_polcon1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon1

Original tag: kfu_polcon1

Description:

KOLFU:

Politicians from your own party.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very big extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.14.19.41 KOLFU: Politicians from other parties (kfu_polcon2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon2

Original tag: kfu_polcon2

Description:

KOLFU:

Politicians from other parties.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very big extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.14.19.42 KOLFU: Political bureaucrats (kfu_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon3

Original tag: kfu_polcon3

Description:

KOLFU:

Political bureaucrats.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very big extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.14.19.43 KOLFU: Non-political bureaucrats (kfu_polcon4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon4

Original tag: kfu_polcon4

Description:

KOLFU:

Non-political bureaucrats.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very big extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.14.19.44 KOLFU: Entrepreneurs in your municipality (kfu_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon5

Original tag: kfu_polcon5

Description:

KOLFU:

Entrepreneurs in your municipality.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very big extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.14.19.45 KOLFU: Citizens (kfu_polcon6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon6

Original tag: kfu_polcon6

Description:

KOLFU:

Citizens.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very big extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.14.19.46 KOLFU: Close friends and family (kfu_polcon7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon7

Original tag: kfu_polcon7

Description:

KOLFU:

Close friends and family.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 "To a very small extent" to 5 "To a very big extent."

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.14.19.47 KOLFU: The influence of municipal council (kfu_polinfl1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl1

Original tag: kfu_polinfl1

Description:

KOLFU:

Municipal council.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.48 KOLFU: The influence of respondents (kfu_polinfl10)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl10

Original tag: kfu_polinfl10

Description:

KOLFU:

You yourself.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.49 KOLFU: The influence of municipal executive board (kfu_polinfl2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl2

Original tag: kfu_polinfl2

Description:

KOLFU:

Municipal executive board.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.50 KOLFU: The influence of chairman of municipal executive board (kfu_polinfl3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl3

Original tag: kfu_polinfl3

Description:

KOLFU:

Chairman of municipal executive board.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.51 KOLFU: The influence of other municipal politicians (kfu_polinfl4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl4

Original tag: kfu_polinfl4

Description:

KOLFU:

Other municipal politicians.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.52 KOLFU: The influence of bureaucrats (kfu_polinfl5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl5

Original tag: kfu_polinfl5

Description:

KOLFU:

Bureaucrats.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.53 KOLFU: The influence of citizens (kfu_polinfl6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl6

Original tag: kfu_polinfl6

Description:

KOLFU:

Citizens.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.54 KOLFU: The influence of public authorities (kfu_polinfl7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl7

Original tag: kfu_polinfl7

Description:

KOLFU:

Public authorities.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.55 KOLFU: The influence of the local industry and commerce (kfu_polinfl8)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl8

Original tag: kfu_polinfl8

Description:
KOLFU:

The local industry and commerce.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.56 KOLFU: The influence of journalists monitoring the municipal politics. (kfu_polinfl9)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl9

Original tag: kfu_polinfl9

Description:
KOLFU:

Journalists monitoring the municipal politics.

How big of an influence do you consider the following actors have over the political activities of the municipality? On a scale of 0 "No influence at all" to 10 "Very big influence."

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. "Municipal council" is only included as an alternative in KOLFU 2012.

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.57 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat (kfu_polocc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polocc1

Original tag: kfu_polocc1

Description:

KOLFU:

Bureaucrat.

Apart from your position in commission of trust as a politician, which is your main occupation?

Yes = 1

No = 0

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.58 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat with supervisory position (kfu_polocc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polocc2

Original tag: kfu_polocc2

Description:

KOLFU:

Bureaucrat with supervisory position.

Apart from your position in commission of trust as a politician, which is your main occupation?

Yes = 1

No = 0

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.59 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat with business managing position (kfu_polocc3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polocc3

Original tag: kfu_polocc3

Description:

KOLFU:

Bureaucrat with business managing position.

Apart from your position in commission of trust as a politician, which is your main occupation?

Yes = 1

No = 0

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate periods 2006/2010 and 2010/2014. The final year of the mandate period is covered in the subsequent period (i.e. 2010 is covered in 2010/2014).

2.14.19.60 Bribe index (kfu_index_bribe)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_index_bribe

Original tag: kfu_index_bribe

Description:

Bribe index.

A simple additive index constructed by the following questions: kfu_corr4 <93>Gift/Service Offered During Procurement Process<94> kfu_corr5 <93>Civil Servant Paid to Perform Duties<94>

Note: Original variable names: index_bribe, q53_4, q53_5.

2.14.19.61 Partiality index (kfu_index_part)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_index_part

Original tag: kfu_index_part

Description:

Partiality index.

A simple additive index constructed by the following questions: kfu_opp1 <93>Political Influence: Building Permits<94>

kfu_opp2 <93>Political Influence: Recruitment of Civil Servants<94> kfu_opp3 <93>Political Influence: Housing Intermediary<94>

kfu_opp4 <93>Political Influence: Environmental Permits<94> kfu_opp5<93>Political Influence: Procurement<94>

Note: Original variable names: index_partiality, q54_1, q54_2, q54_3, q54_4, q54_5.

2.14.19.62 Recruitment index (kfu_index_rec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_index_rec

Original tag: kfu_index_rec

Description:

Recruitment index.

A simple additive index constructed by the following questions: kfu_corr2 <93>Former Politician Hired<94>

kfu_corr3 <93>Not Hiring the Most Qualified Person<94>

Note: Original variable names: index_recruitment, q53_2, q53_3.

2.14.20 Organizational and Performance Management Models

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenkäten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Västsverige (`www.kfi.se`). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Västsverige, ekonomichefsenkät 2005

2.14.20.1 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model applied (kfi_bs1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs1

Original tag: kfi_bs1

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.2 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_bs2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs2

Original tag: kfi_bs2

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.3 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_bs3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs3

Original tag: kfi_bs3

Description:
Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.4 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_bs4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs4

Original tag: kfi_bs4

Description:
Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.5 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_bs5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs5

Original tag: kfi_bs5

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.6 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model applied (kfi_bsu1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu1

Original tag: kfi_bsu1

Description:

Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.7 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_bsu2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu2

Original tag: kfi_bsu2

Description:

Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.8 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_bsu3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu3

Original tag: kfi_bsu3

Description:

Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.9 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_bsu4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu4

Original tag: kfi_bsu4

Description:

Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.10 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_bsu5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu5

Original tag: kfi_bsu5

Description:

Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.11 Use of client choice in municipality: Model applied (kfi_cc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc1

Original tag: kfi_cc1

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.12 Use of client choice in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_cc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc2

Original tag: kfi_cc2

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.13 Use of client choice in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_cc3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc3

Original tag: kfi_cc3

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.14 Use of client choice in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_cc4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc4

Original tag: kfi_cc4

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.15 Use of client choice in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_cc5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc5

Original tag: kfi_cc5

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.16 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model applied (kfi_corp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp1

Original tag: kfi_corp1

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.17 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_corp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp2

Original tag: kfi_corp2

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.18 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_corp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp3

Original tag: kfi_corp3

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.19 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_corp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp4

Original tag: kfi_corp4

Description:
Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.20 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_corp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp5

Original tag: kfi_corp5

Description:
Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.21 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model applied (kfi_ffs1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs1

Original tag: kfi_ffs1

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.22 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_ffs2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs2

Original tag: kfi_ffs2

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.23 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_ffs3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs3

Original tag: kfi_ffs3

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.24 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_ffs4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs4

Original tag: kfi_ffs4

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.25 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_ffs5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs5

Original tag: kfi_ffs5

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.26 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model applied (kfi_mo1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo1

Original tag: kfi_mo1

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.27 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_mo2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo2

Original tag: kfi_mo2

Description:
Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.28 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_mo3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo3

Original tag: kfi_mo3

Description:
Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.29 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_mo4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo4

Original tag: kfi_mo4

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.30 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_mo5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo5

Original tag: kfi_mo5

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.31 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model applied (kfi_pc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc1

Original tag: kfi_pc1

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.32 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_pc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc2

Original tag: kfi_pc2

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.33 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_pc3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc3

Original tag: kfi_pc3

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.34 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_pc4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc4

Original tag: kfi_pc4

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.35 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_pc5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc5

Original tag: kfi_pc5

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.36 Process management in municipality: Model applied (kfi_pm1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm1

Original tag: kfi_pm1

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.37 Process management in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_pm2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm2

Original tag: kfi_pm2

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.38 Process management in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_pm3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm3

Original tag: kfi_pm3

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.39 Process management in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_pm4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm4

Original tag: kfi_pm4

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.40 Process management in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_pm5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm5

Original tag: kfi_pm5

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.41 Privatisation in municipality: Model applied (kfi_priv1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv1

Original tag: kfi_priv1

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.42 Privatisation in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_priv2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv2

Original tag: kfi_priv2

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.43 Privatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_priv3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv3

Original tag: kfi_priv3

Description:
Privatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.44 Privatisation in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_priv4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv4

Original tag: kfi_priv4

Description:
Privatisation in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.45 Privatisation in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_priv5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv5

Original tag: kfi_priv5

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.46 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model applied (kfi_purp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp1

Original tag: kfi_purp1

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.47 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_purp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp2

Original tag: kfi_purp2

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.48 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_purp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp3

Original tag: kfi_purp3

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.49 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_purp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp4

Original tag: kfi_purp4

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.50 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_purp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp5

Original tag: kfi_purp5

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.51 Quality management in municipality: Model applied (kfi_qm1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm1

Original tag: kfi_qm1

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.52 Quality management in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_qm2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm2

Original tag: kfi_qm2

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.53 Quality management in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_qm3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm3

Original tag: kfi_qm3

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.54 Quality management in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_qm4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm4

Original tag: kfi_qm4

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.55 Quality management in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_qm5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm5

Original tag: kfi_qm5

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.56 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model applied (kfi_rpe1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe1

Original tag: kfi_rpe1

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.57 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_rpe2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe2

Original tag: kfi_rpe2

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.58 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_rpe3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe3

Original tag: kfi_rpe3

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.59 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_rpe4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe4

Original tag: kfi_rpe4

Description:
Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.60 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_rpe5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe5

Original tag: kfi_rpe5

Description:
Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey "Ekonomischefsenk<e4>ten", distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i V<e4>stsverige, ekonomichefsenk<e4>t 2005.

2.14.20.61 Number of Respondents (kfu_respondents)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_respondents

Original tag: kfu_respondents

Description:

Respondents

2.14.21 Municipal Corruption

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). Köpta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.1 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in school and child care? (sk_q10_1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q10_1

Original tag: sk_Q10_1

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how common do you think corruption (i.e. misuse of public service or elected post for private gain) is in school and child care?

On a scale of 1 "Very common" to 3 "Neither common or uncommon" to 5 "Very uncommon"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.2 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in social services? (sk_q10_2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q10_2

Original tag: sk_Q10_2

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how common do you think corruption (i.e. misuse of public service or elected post for private gain) is in social services?

On a scale of 1 "Very common" to 3 "Neither common or uncommon" to 5 "Very uncommon"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of

responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.3 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in technical administration? (sk_q10_3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q10_3

Original tag: sk_Q10_3

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how common do you think corruption (i.e. misuse of public service or elected post for private gain) is in technical administration?

On a scale of 1 "Very common" to 3 "Neither common or uncommon" to 5 "Very uncommon"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.4 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in planning and building? (sk_q10_4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q10_4

Original tag: sk_Q10_4

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how common do you think corruption (i.e. misuse of public service or elected post for private gain) is in planning and building?

On a scale of 1 "Very common" to 3 "Neither common or uncommon" to 5 "Very uncommon"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.5 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in culture and leisure? (sk_q10_5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q10_5

Original tag: sk_Q10_5

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how common do you think corruption (i.e. misuse of public service or elected post for private gain) is in culture and leisure?

On a scale of 1 "Very common" to 3 "Neither common or uncommon" to 5 "Very uncommon"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.6 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in business sector and tourism? (sk_q10_6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q10_6

Original tag: sk_Q10_6

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how common do you think corruption (i.e. misuse of public service or elected post for private gain) is in business sector and tourism?

On a scale of 1 "Very common" to 3 "Neither common or uncommon" to 5 "Very uncommon"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.7 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in health care? (sk_q10_7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q10_7

Original tag: sk_Q10_7

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how common do you think corruption (i.e. misuse of public service or elected post for private gain) is in health care?

On a scale of 1 "Very common" to 3 "Neither common or uncommon" to 5 "Very uncommon"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.8 Municipal corruption: violence, threat of violence or blackmailing (sk_q11)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q11

Original tag: sk_Q11

Description:

Municipal corruption:

How often have you been exposed to violence, threat of violence or blackmailing, where the person exposing you to this demands that you, in your municipal commitment, act in a way that you otherwise would not have?

On a scale of 1 "Never" to 3 "Quite rarely" to 5 "Very often"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.9 Municipal corruption: violence, threat of violence or blackmailing of others (sk_q12)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q12

Original tag: sk_Q12

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In general, how often do you think politicians and bureaucrats are exposed to violence, threat of violence or blackmailing, where the person exposing them to this demands that they, in their municipal commitments, act in a way that they otherwise would not have?

On a scale of 1 "Never" to 3 "Quite rarely" to 5 "Very often"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.10 Municipal corruption: misuse the position of power and trust (sk_q13_1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q13_1

Original tag: sk_Q13_1

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all"

It is common that full- and part-time politicians in Swedish municipalities misuse their position of power and trust, appropriating benefits to themselves or their close ones at the expense of the municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.11 Municipal corruption: senior bureaucrats misuse their position of power and trust (sk_q13_2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q13_2

Original tag: sk_Q13_2

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all"

It is common that senior bureaucrats in Swedish municipalities misuse their position of power and trust, appropriating benefits to themselves or their close ones at the expense of the municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.12 Municipal corruption: politicians benefit themselves at the expense of the municipality (sk_q13_3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q13_3

Original tag: sk_Q13_3

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all"

It is more common in other municipalities that full- and part-time politicians benefit themselves at the expense of the municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.13 Municipal corruption: bureaucrats benefit themselves at the expense of the municipality (sk_q13_4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q13_4

Original tag: sk_Q13_4

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all"

It is more common in other municipalities that bureaucrats benefit themselves at the expense of the municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.14 Municipal corruption: the public procurement works impartially (sk_q13_5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q13_5

Original tag: sk_Q13_5

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all"

The public procurement works impartially in Swedish municipalities.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.15 Municipal corruption: the public procurement works impartially in my municipality (sk_q13_6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q13_6

Original tag: sk_Q13_6

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all"

The public procurement works impartially in my municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.16 Municipal corruption: Municipal auditing is an important instrument in order to supress and expose abuse of power in my municipality (sk_q14_1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q14_1

Original tag: sk_Q14_1

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all".

Municipal auditing is an important instrument in order to supress and expose abuse of power in my municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.17 Municipal corruption: The local media coverage is an important instrument in order to supress and expose abuse of power in my municipality (sk_q14_2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q14_2

Original tag: sk_Q14_2

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all".

The local media coverage is an important instrument in order to supress and expose abuse of power in my municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.18 Municipal corruption: It would be easy for me, if I wanted to, to arrange benefits to me and my close ones at the expense of the municipality (sk_q14_3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q14_3

Original tag: sk_Q14_3

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all".

It would be easy for me, if I wanted to, to arrange benefits to me and my close ones at the expense of the municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.19 Municipal corruption: I intervene if I suspect someone is appropriating for themselves or their close ones at the expense of the municipality (sk_q14_4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q14_4

Original tag: sk_Q14_4

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all".

I intervene if I suspect someone is appropriating for themselves or their close ones at the expense of the municipality.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.20 Municipal corruption: It is easy to trust people in general, even if they are strangers that you have never met before (sk_q14_5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q14_5

Original tag: sk_Q14_5

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 "Agree completely" to 4 "Do not agree at all".

It is easy to trust people in general, even if they are strangers that you have never met before.

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.21 Municipal corruption: Are you familiar with the regulations regarding corruption in your municipality? (sk_q15)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q15

Original tag: sk_Q15

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements?

Are you familiar with the regulations regarding corruption in your municipality?

On a scale of 1 "Yes, fully" to 4 "No, not at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.22 Municipal corruption: Knowledge of the bureaucrats about regulations regarding corruption (sk_q16)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q16

Original tag: sk_Q16

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements?

If you would make a judgement of the bureaucrats in the municipality in general, how good would you say their knowledge is about regulations regarding corruption?

On a scale of 1 "Very good" to 4 "Very inadequate".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.23 Municipal corruption: Knowledge of the politicians about regulations regarding corruption (sk_q17)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q17

Original tag: sk_Q17

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements?

If you would make a judgement of the politicians in the municipality in general, how good would you say their knowledge is about regulations regarding corruption?

On a scale of 1 "Very good" to 4 "Very inadequate".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians

and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.24 Municipal corruption: The need for education in order to enhance politicians' and bureaucrats' knowledge and awareness of corruption (sk_q18)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q18

Original tag: sk_Q18

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements?

How big is the need for education in the municipality in order to enhance politicians' and bureaucrats' knowledge and awareness of corruption?

On a scale of 1 "Very big" to 4 "No need at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.25 Municipal corruption: The municipality conveys information to the politicians and bureaucrats about rules regarding corruption (sk_q19)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q19

Original tag: sk_Q19

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements?

To what degree do you consider the municipality conveys information to the politicians and bureaucrats about rules regarding corruption?

On a scale of 1 "Very high degree" to 4 "Very low degree".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of

responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.26 Municipal corruption: The existent regulation is supplemented with local regulations, aiming to prevent corruption (sk_q20)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q20

Original tag: sk_Q20

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements?

How important do you consider it to be that the existent regulation is supplemented with local regulations, aiming to prevent corruption in your municipality?

On a scale of 1 "Very important" to 4 "Not important at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.27 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for bribes (sk_q21_1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q21_1

Original tag: sk_Q21_1

Description:

Municipal corruption:

To what degree to you consider the regulations of the municipality, which aim to prevent corruption, are sufficient in the guidelines for bribes?

On a scale of 1 "Very high degree" to 3 "Neither high or low degree" to 5 "Not at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm:

Statskontoret.

2.14.21.28 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for bias (sk_q21_2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q21_2

Original tag: sk_Q21_2

Description:

Municipal corruption:

To what degree to you consider the regulations of the municipality, which aim to prevent corruption, are sufficient in the guidelines for bias?

On a scale of 1 "Very high degree" to 3 "Neither high or low degree" to 5 "Not at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.29 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for representation (sk_q21_3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q21_3

Original tag: sk_Q21_3

Description:

Municipal corruption:

To what degree to you consider the regulations of the municipality, which aim to prevent corruption, are sufficient in the guidelines for representation?

On a scale of 1 "Very high degree" to 3 "Neither high or low degree" to 5 "Not at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.30 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for procurement (sk_q21_4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q21_4

Original tag: sk_Q21_4

Description:
Municipal corruption:

To what degree to you consider the regulations of the municipality, which aim to prevent corruption, are sufficient in the guidelines for procurement?

On a scale of 1 "Very high degree" to 3 "Neither high or low degree" to 5 "Not at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.31 Municipal corruption: The issue of preventative efforts towards corruption as a vivid issue (sk_q22)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q22

Original tag: sk_Q22

Description:
Municipal corruption:

To what degree do you consider the issue of preventative efforts towards corruption as a vivid issue in your municipality?

On a scale of 1 "Very high degree" to 4 "Not at all".

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.32 Municipal corruption: how often are you offered money or other favours (sk_q5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q5

Original tag: sk_Q5

Description:
Municipal corruption:

As an elected representative/in duty, how often are you offered money or other favours in order to make a decision that gains the person/persons offering?

On a scale of 1 "Never" to 3 "Quite rarely" to 5 "Very often"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.33 Municipal corruption: How often other politicians and bureaucrats are offered money or other favours (sk_q6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q6

Original tag: sk_Q6

Description:

Municipal corruption:

How often do you think other politicians and bureaucrats in your municipality are offered money or other favours in order to make a decision that gains the person/persons offering?

On a scale of 1 "Never" to 3 "Quite rarely" to 5 "Very often"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.34 Municipal corruption: How often other politicians and bureaucrats have actually accepted the favour (sk_q7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q7

Original tag: sk_Q7

Description:

Municipal corruption:

How often do you think other politicians and bureaucrats in your municipality have actually accepted the favour they have been offered?

On a scale of 1 "Never" to 3 "Quite rarely" to 5 "Very often"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.35 Municipal corruption: How often politicians and bureaucrats in other municipalities are offered money or other favours (sk_q8)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q8

Original tag: sk_Q8

Description:

Municipal corruption:

How often do you think politicians and bureaucrats in other municipalities are offered money or other favours in order to make a decision that gains the person/persons offering?

On a scale of 1 "Never" to 3 "Quite rarely" to 5 "Very often"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.14.21.36 Municipal corruption: How often politicians and bureaucrats in other municipalities have actually accepted the favour (sk_q9)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q9

Original tag: sk_Q9

Description:

Municipal corruption:

How often do you think politicians and bureaucrats in other municipalities have actually accepted the favour they have been offered?

On a scale of 1 "Never" to 3 "Quite rarely" to 5 "Very often"

Data from survey distributed 2011 by Statskontoret (Swedish Agency for Public Management) to politicians and bureaucrats in all Swedish municipalities. Data has been aggregated to the municipal level. Number of responding municipalities: 290.

Reference: Statskontoret (2012). K<f6>pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.15 QoG Swedish Agency Database Budget Data

Dataset tag: qog_qad_bud

Description: This database consists of a comprehensive sample of administrative agencies in the Swedish executive bureaucracy between 1960 and 2014. The database is constituted by three distinct datasets: one that focuses on an agency's formal instruction; one that focuses on an agency's head; and one that focuses on an agency's budget. Note

that each dataset has its own unit of analysis. The agency's head data can be found at SND, but is not included in DEMSCORE.

Dataset citation: Dahlström, Carl, Mikael Holmgren, Christian Björkdahl, Kersti Hazell, Anna Khomenko, Richard Svensson, and Pär Åberg. 2018. "Swedish Administrative Agencies, 1960-2014." University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute.

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Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-swedish-agency-database`

2.15.1 Identifiers

Variables in this section identify the agency. The agency identification number can be used to link variables across the *Agency Instructions* and the *Agency Budget* datasets.

2.15.1.1 Agency ID (agency_id)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_agency_id

Original tag: agency_id

Description:

Denotes an agency<92>s identification number. By "agency" we mean any public organization formally authorized to exercise public authority on behalf of either the government or the parliament.

2.15.1.2 Agency Name (agency_name)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_agency_name

Original tag: agency_name

Description:

Lists the name of an agency. Note that an agency can have more than one name throughout its lifespan.

2.15.1.3 Fiscal Year (agency_fy)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_agency_fy

Original tag: agency_fy

Description:

Denotes the fiscal year. Note that the budget data covers all agencies with their own lines in the national budget. If an agency is missing budget information for an entire fiscal year, then the agency did not have an independent budget line during that year. If an agency is missing budget information for a particular variable, then the budget line did not report any information for that variable (we have only coded a variable as 0 when the budget actually reports a 0). Further note that the parliament confirmed a new comprehensive budget law in late 1996 (SFS 1996:1059, effective from 1997), which substantially reformed the appropriations process. Among many other changes, the law realigned the fiscal year to follow the calendar year, which meant that all agencies received a one-time budget increase in 1997 to cover an additional six month's worth of funding.

2.15.2 Budget

Variables in this section provide information on the agency's budget.

2.15.2.1 Initial Budget (budget_ibudget)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_ibudget

Original tag: budget_ibudget

Description:

Denotes the amount of funds granted to an agency at the start of a fiscal year (budgetanslag, anvisad budget). Note that the initial budget is part of the government's annual appropriation bill (budgetproposition)—which requires parliamentary confirmation to pass—and that the funds can be comprised of multiple grants, awarded from multiple departments, and manipulated in multiple ways throughout the fiscal year.

2.15.2.2 Final Budget (budget_fbudget)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_fbudget

Original tag: budget_fbudget

Description:

Denotes the sum of funds granted to an agency in a given fiscal year (totalt tilldelade medel). This variable is the sum of five other variables and corresponds to how the Swedish government calculates the grand total of an agency's annual grants. The five composite variables are:

4.2.1 Initial Budget

4.3.1 Amendment

4.3.2 Withdrawal

4.3.3 Reservation

4.3.4 Overrun

The composite variables capture an agency's budget at the start of the fiscal year, as well as any subsequent changes made to that budget throughout the remainder of the year. See the individual variable subsections for further notes.

2.15.2.3 Outcome Budget (budget_obudget)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_obudget

Original tag: budget_obudget

Description:

Denotes an agency's actual budget outcome (budgetutfall). Note that, while the budget outcome correlates almost perfectly with the final budget, they are rarely equal.

2.15.2.4 Inflation (budget_inflation)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_inflation

Original tag: budget_inflation

Description:

Denotes a CPI-based multiplier for transforming the budget data into 2014 SEK (from Statistics Sweden).

2.15.3 Budget Interventions

Variables in this section provide information on the agency's budget interventions.

2.15.3.1 Amendment (budget_amend)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_amend

Original tag: budget_amend

Description:

Denotes the amount of funds amended to an agency's budget (ändringsbudget, tidigare tilläggsbudget). The government can increase, decrease, or transfer an agency's funds by proposing an amendment to the appropriation bill. Amendments are subject to parliamentary confirmation and usually submitted twice per year: once during the spring; and once during the autumn.

2.15.3.2 Withdrawal (budget_withdr)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_withdr

Original tag: budget_withdr

Description:

Denotes the amount of funds withdrawn from an agency's budget (budgetindragning). From 1997 and onwards, the government can unilaterally withdraw an agency's funds and either re-appropriate them for other objectives, or return them to the parliament. Note that both expired reservations (see section 4.2.3) and claimed savings (see section 4.2.5) are filed as withdrawals during this period.

2.15.3.3 Reservation (budget_reserv)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_reserv

Original tag: budget_reserv

Description:
Denotes the amount of funds reserved from last year's budget (ingående reservationsanslag och ramöverföringsbelopp). Grants that cover multiple years have become increasingly common since the 1970s and now represent the most common type of grant. For these grants, the government first authorizes an agency in one year to use a given set of funds across multiple years, but with the caveat that the funds must be used for the same objective over the entire period. When the next fiscal year then eventually arrives, any potentially unresolved funds from the preceding year's grant are filed as an inbound budget reservation. Note that the reservation can be either a saving, in which case it corresponds to a positive amount, or a debt, in which case it corresponds to a negative amount. Further note that reservations can expire, after which they are filed as withdrawals (see section 4.2.2).

2.15.3.4 Overrun (budget_overrun)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrun

Original tag: budget_overrun

Description:
Denotes the amount of budget overrun covered by the government (medgivna budgetöverskridanden, merutgift). Note that, before 1997, the government could authorize budget overruns unilaterally without concern for any formal expenditure ceilings, so long as the government deemed the additional funds necessary to assure the realization of the original funding objective.
footnoteThe perhaps most notorious example of how these overruns could be used in practice are the so-called thousand crown grants (1000-kronorsanslag), which meant that an agency received about a hundred dollars for its initial budget, but with an implicit credit line to cover any additional expenditures. From 1997 and onwards, the government can still authorize budget overruns, but only within the current expenditure ceiling or with parliamentary confirmation.
footnoteFurther note that, for the years prior to 1981, this variable includes overruns financed via the Budget Equalization Fund (budgetutjämningsfonden) and regulated by special budgets (specialbudget).

2.15.3.5 Overrun (Equalization Fund) (budget_overrunef)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrunef

Original tag: budget_overrunef

Description:
Denotes the amount of overrun financed via the Budget Equalization Fund (budgetutjämningsfonden). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior to 1981.

2.15.3.6 Overrun (Special Budget) (budget_overrunsb)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrunsb

Original tag: budget_overrunsb

Description:
Denotes the amount of overrun financed via special budgets (specialbudget). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior 1981.

2.15.3.7 Saving (budget_saving)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_saving

Original tag: budget_saving

Description:
Denotes an agency's budget savings (anslagssparande, besparing). Note that, before 1997, all unspent funds went back to the government by default, after which the government could re-appropriate the funds for other objectives. From 1997 and onwards, an agency can save funds for future fiscal years, unless the government decides otherwise. During this latter period, if an agency decides to save part of their funds, the funds are filed as an outbound reservation (see section 4.2.3); if the government decides to re-appropriate an agency's savings, the funds are filed as a withdrawal (see section 4.2.2).
footnoteFurther note that, for the years prior to 1981, this variable includes savings transferred to the Budget Equalization Fund (budgetutjämningsfonden) and regulated by special budgets (specialbudget).

2.15.3.8 Saving (Eqialization Fund) (budget_savingef)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_savingef

Original tag: budget_savingef

Description:
Denotes an agency's budget savings via the Budget Equalization Fund ("budgetutjämningsfonden"). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior to 1981.

2.15.3.9 Saving (Special Budget) (budget_savingsb)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_savingsb

Original tag: budget_savingsb

Description:
Denotes an agency's savings via special budgets ("specialbudget"). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior 1981.

2.15.3.10 Credit (budget_credit)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_credit

Original tag: budget_credit

Description:

Denotes the amount of credit granted to an agency (anslagskredit). From 2011 and onwards, an agency has the right to take out a loan, with a corresponding reduction in the agency's budget allocation in the following year. The credit was initially to be set individually by the government, but now all agencies have a generalized base credit corresponding to three percent of their budget allocation.

2.16 QoG Swedish Agency Database Formal Instruction Data

Dataset tag: qog_qad_inst

Description: This database consists of a comprehensive sample of administrative agencies in the Swedish executive bureaucracy between 1960 and 2014. The database is constituted by three distinct datasets: one that focuses on an agency's formal instruction; one that focuses on an agency's head; and one that focuses on an agency's budget. Note that each dataset has its own unit of analysis. The agency's head data can be found at SND, but is not included in DEMSCORE.

Dataset citation: Dahlström, Carl, Mikael Holmgren, Christian Björkdahl, Kersti Hazell, Anna Khomenko, Richard Svensson, and Pär Åberg. 2018. "Swedish Administrative Agencies, 1960-2014." University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute.

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-swedish-agency-database`

2.16.1 Identification

Variables in this section identify the agency. The agency identification number can be used to link variables across the *Agency Instructions* and the *Agency Budget* datasets.

2.16.1.1 Agency ID (agency_id)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_id

Original tag: agency_id

Description:

Denotes an agency<92>s identification number. By "agency" we mean any public organization formally authorized to exercise public authority on behalf of either the government or the parliament.

2.16.1.2 Agency Name (agency_name)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_name

Original tag: agency_name

Description:

Lists the name of an agency. Note that an agency can have more than one name throughout its lifespan.

2.16.1.3 Enactment (Year) (agency_startyear)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_startyear

Original tag: agency_startyear

Description:

Denotes an agency's enactment year. The determination of when exactly a new agency comes into existence is no trivial matter and should ideally be guided by an explicit theory of organizational boundaries. For this variable, we consider an agency to be a new agency if it receives a name, head, and instruction that differ from any previously existing agencies. So, for example, the National Board of Education (Skolöverstyrelsen), terminated in 1991, is considered a different agency from the National Agency of Education (Skolverket), enacted in 1991, because the two agencies have different names, heads, and instructions. For the agencies that

were enacted before our observation began, we have relied on the aforementioned yearbooks to determine enactment years and, failing that, encyclopaedias (a few agencies in the sample have existed in some capacity for centuries, e.g. the Riksbank).

9999 = Missing

2.16.1.4 Termination (Year) (agency_endyear)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_endyear

Original tag: agency_endyear

Description:

Denotes an agency's termination year. The determination of when exactly an agency ceases to exist is no trivial matter and should ideally be guided by an explicit theory of organizational boundaries. For this variable, we consider an agency to be terminated if its name, head, and instruction are revoked in the same year. So, for example, the National Board of Education (Skolöverstyrelsen), terminated in 1991, is considered a different agency from The National Agency of Education (Skolverket), enacted in 1991, because the two agencies have different names, heads, and instructions. For cases where we have been unable to acquire information on all three attributes, we have relied on the aforementioned yearbooks and other independent statements issued by the government to determine termination years.

9998 = Censored (i.e. still in operation by the end of the observation period)

9999 = Missing

2.16.2 Formal Authorization

Variables in this section cover the agency's formal authorization.

2.16.2.1 Political Principal (agency_principal)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_principal

Original tag: agency_principal

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is accountable to the parliament or the government. Note that, since the constitutional reform of 1974, all administrative agencies are accountable to the government, unless a law states otherwise.

0 = Government

1 = Parliament

9999 = Missing

2.16.2.2 Instruction Number (agency_instruction)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_instruction

Original tag: agency_instruction

Description:

Lists the document that formally authorizes an agency's operations. In the Swedish case, agencies can be authorized either by law or executive order (see section 2.2.7), with a given authorization formally referred to as an agency instruction (myndighetsinstruktion). Catalogue-wise, the instructions are denoted by (year:number) and published by the government in the Swedish Code of Statutes (Svensk författningssamling). Content-wise, they typically focus on an agency's overarching rights and responsibilities, but rarely contain any specific policy orders.
footnoteFor example, consider the instruction for the Health and Social Care Inspectorate (SFS2013:176). The instruction contains eleven paragraphs. 1
S states that the agency is responsible for supervising the provision of health and social care, processing public complaints against providers and their employees, and issuing permits in its policy domain. 2
S states that The purpose of the supervision is to assure that the public receives health and social care that is safe, of good quality, and compliant with the law. 3
S and $3a$
S states that the agency must deliver an annual report to the government and produce statistics of relevance for its mission. 4
S states that the agency must collaborate with other agencies operating in its policy domain. 5
S states that the agency is led by an agency head. 6

S states that the agency has an advisory council. 7
S states that the agency head is a Director-General. 8
S states that the agency has a disciplinary board (personalansvarsnämnd). 9
S and 10
S references two laws concerning internal auditing and employee rights that the agency must apply. 11
S states that the agency is allowed to offer certain goods and services in exchange for a fee. In practice, however, an agency will of course also be subject to a variety of additional laws and ordinances not covered by this dataset (e.g. the Administrative Procedures Act, the Instrument of Government, and the various appropriation directives). Note that, while the dataset includes all organizations authorized by an instruction during the observed period, it also excludes any organization not authorized by an instruction during the observed period.
footnoteFurther note that, since we only count an organization as an agency if it is authorized by an agency instruction, we automatically exclude many ad hoc delegations from the dataset. For example, in response to new political developments, the government can sometimes send out written departemental orders demanding the enactment of a new advisory council or commission of inquiry, but without any real expectations of permanence. Such delegations can sometimes also have their own budget lines and carry their own political appointees. However, they are only rarely authorized through unique agency instructions—which in the Swedish context would bestow them with a certain level of legal autonomy from the government thanks to higher-order constitutional rules. Instead, they are typically authorized through less formalized ordinances that never enter the Code of Statutes. And as long as they are excluded from the Code of Statutes, they will also be excluded from this dataset (for reference, the Swedish Agency for Public Management, which is the government's central agency for evaluating state-funded activities, also only counts an organization as an agency if the organization is authorized by an instruction).

2.16.2.3 Instruction Issued (Date) (agency_issued)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_issued

Original tag: agency_issued

Description:

Lists the date when an agency instruction was issued. Note that there is often a time-lag between the date of issue and the date of effect.

9999 = Missing

2.16.2.4 Instruction Effective (Date) (agency_effective)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_effective

Original tag: agency_effective

Description:

Lists the date by which an agency instruction takes effect. Note that there is often a time-lag between the date of issue and the date of effect.

9999 = Missing

2.16.2.5 Instruction Revoked (Date) (agency_revoked)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_revoked

Original tag: agency_revoked

Description:

Lists the date when an agency instruction was revoked. Permanent revocations are usually issued as a generic executive order or law (depending on how the agency was authorized). Note, however, that when an agency receives a new mission or is otherwise subjected to some form of major reorganization, the agency can also receive a new instruction that revokes the old instruction. Consequently, the variable does not necessarily indicate that an agency ceases its operations (i.e. while an agency can only have one instruction at a time, it might well receive several different instructions throughout its lifespan).

9998 = Censored (i.e. still in effect by the end of the observation period)

9999 = Missing

2.16.2.6 Instruction Legal Type (agency_law)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_law

Original tag: agency_law

Description:

Denotes whether an agency instruction is a law (lag). Note that the vast majority of agencies are authorized

by the government through executive order (förordning) without any direct involvement from the parliament. Of the handful of parliamentary agencies included in the sample, the most prominent are The Parliamentary Ombudsmen (Riksdagens Ombudsmän), The Riksbank (Riksbanken), and The Swedish National Audit Office (Riksrevisionen)—all three of which have their basic organizations defined in the constitution.

0 = Executive order

1 = Law

9999 = Missing

2.16.2.7 Minister Name (agency_minname)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_minname

Original tag: agency_minname

Description:

Lists the name of the minister that signed an agency's instruction.

9999 = Missing

2.16.2.8 Minister Department (agency_ministry)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_ministry

Original tag: agency_ministry

Description:

Lists the department of the minister that signed an agency's instruction. Note that the government can sometimes move an agency from one ministerial portfolio to another without issuing a new authorization. Consequently, the variable does not necessarily indicate an agency's current department.

9999 = Missing

2.16.2.9 Minister Party (agency_minparty)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_minparty

Original tag: agency_minparty

Description:

Lists the political party of the minister that signed an agency's instruction.

9999 = Missing

2.16.3 Management Structure

Variables in this section cover the agency's management structure.

2.16.3.1 Unitary Agency (agency_unitary)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_unitary

Original tag: agency_unitary

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is led by a single agency head. We distinguish unitary agencies from board agencies (see section 2.3.2) and committee agencies (see section 2.3.7). Additionally, we also distinguish agencies that include an advisory council (see section 2.3.12).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.2 Board Agency (agency_board)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_board

Original tag: agency_board

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is led by a board (styrelse). A board agency (styrelsemyndighet) is an agency where the agency head is hierarchically subordinate to a collective decision-making body, similarly to the relationship between a board of directors and a chief executive officer in a firm. Note that the agency instruction rarely places any limitations on the type of individuals that can be appointed to the board (but see section 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6). Instead, the standard rule is usually some variant of the board is appointed by the government on a fixed-term. Obtaining information about individual board members thus usually requires delving into the agency's actual personnel records.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.3 Board Business Representation (agency_brepco)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepco

Original tag: agency_brepbu

Description:

Denotes whether the board must include a business representative.
0 = No
1 = Yes
9999 = Missing

2.16.3.4 Board Union Representation (agency_brepun)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepun

Original tag: agency_brepun

Description:

Denotes whether the board must include a union representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.5 Board Other Representation (agency_brepoth)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepoth

Original tag: agency_brepoth

Description:

Denotes whether the board must include a representative from a group other than a business or union (e.g. the chair might be required to have experience as a judge).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.6 Board Chair (agency_bchair)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_bchair

Original tag: agency_bchair

Description:

Denotes whether the agency head is also the chairman of the board (styrelsens ordförande).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.7 Committee Agency (agency_committee)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_committee

Original tag: agency_committee

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is a committee (nämnd). A committee agency (nämndmyndighet) is an agency that is nothing more than a collective decision-making body. In the Swedish case, committees can sometimes be authorized to create their own administrative offices, but if they do, they usually remain small, and with the committee chair taking on the role as agency head (alternatively, they can sometimes also be authorized to utilize the administrative offices of larger agencies). Note that the agency instruction rarely places any limitations on the type of individuals that can be appointed to the committee (but see section 2.3.8, 2.3.9, 2.3.10, 2.3.11). Instead, the standard rule is usually some variant of the committee is appointed by the government on a fixed-term. Obtaining information about individual committee members thus usually requires delving into the agency's actual personnel records.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.8 Committee Business Representation (agency_crepco)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepco

Original tag: agency_crepbu

Description:

Denotes whether the committee must include a business representative.
0 = No
1 = Yes
9999 = Missing

2.16.3.9 Committee Union Representation (agency_crepun)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepun

Original tag: agency_crepun

Description:

Denotes whether the committee must have a union representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.10 Committee Other Representation (agency_crepoth)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepoth

Original tag: agency_crepoth

Description:

Denotes whether the committee must include a representative from a group other than a business or union (e.g. the chair might be required to have experience as a judge).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.11 Committee Chair (agency_cchair)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_cchair

Original tag: agency_cchair

Description:
Denotes whether the agency head is also the chairman of the committee (nämndens ordförande).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.12 Advisory Council (agency_council)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_council

Original tag: agency_council

Description:
Denotes whether an agency includes an advisory council (insynsråd, rådgivande nämnd, expertråd, etc). An advisory council is a collective decision-making body that lacks formal agenda-setting powers but can offer recommendations to the agency's leadership. Advisory councils are the most common among agencies led by a single agency head, but can also feature in agencies led by a board. Note that the agency instruction rarely places any limitations on the type of individuals that can be appointed to the council (but see section 2.3.13, 2.3.14, 2.3.15, 2.3.16). Instead, the standard rule is usually some variant of the council is appointed by the government on a fixed-term. Obtaining information about individual council members thus usually requires delving into the agency's actual personnel records.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.13 Advisory Council Business Representation (agency_acrepbu)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepbu

Original tag: agency_acrepbu

Description:
Denotes whether the advisory council must include a business representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.14 Advisory Council Union Representation (agency_acrepun)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepun

Original tag: agency_acrepun

Description:
Denotes whether the council must have a union representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.15 Advisory Council Other Representation (agency_acrepoth)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepoth

Original tag: agency_acrepoth

Description:
Denotes whether the advisory council must include a representative from a group other than a business or union (e.g. the chair might be required to have experience as a judge).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.3.16 Advisory Council Chair (agency_acchair)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acchair

Original tag: agency_acchair

Description:

Denotes whether the agency head is also the chairman of the advisory council (rådets ordförande).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4 Functions

Variables in this section cover the agency's formal functions.

2.16.4.1 Adjudication (agency_adjud)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_adjud

Original tag: agency_adjud

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is authorized to resolve legal disputes (rättstvister). Swedish law distinguishes between court agencies and administrative agencies, yet some administrative agencies have nonetheless been granted rights that make them function quite similarly to courts. The National Board of Consumer Disputes (Allmänna reklamationsnämnden), for example, processes disputes between consumers and business operators and can submit recommendations on how a dispute should be resolved. If an agency is also tasked with supervision (see section 2.4.14), the resolution may also involve sanctions. The Health and Social Care Inspectorate (Inspektionen för vård och omsorg), for example, processes public charges against healthcare providers and can impose sanctions for non-compliance with the Patient Safety Act. Similarly, the Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) processes public charges of workplace discrimination and can impose sanctions for non-compliance with The Discrimination Act.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.2 Collaboration (agency_collab)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_collab

Original tag: agency_collab

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is obligated to collaborate (samverka) with other agencies. While some agencies are allowed to operate without concern for other agencies, many agencies also face formal demands that they must somehow work together with other agencies. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket), for example, is obligated to collaborate with the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (Havs- och vattenmyndigheten) on issues of significance for the marine and water environment. Such requirements are rarely specified in any detail, however, typically leaving it up to the agencies themselves to determine the form of the collaboration (and to later demonstrate to their political principal that they have, in fact, collaborated adequately).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.3 County Administration (agency_county)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_county

Original tag: agency_county

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is a county administration (länsstyrelse). The county administrations act as the national government's representatives on the local level and are usually headed by former politicians. Note that the county administrations have a shared instruction.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.4 Education (agency_edu)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_edu

Original tag: agency_edu

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is a university or college (universitet eller högskola). Note that the universities and colleges have a shared instruction.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.5 Evaluation (agency_eval)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_eval

Original tag: agency_eval

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is authorized to evaluate the performance of their policy domain (utvärdering). Many agencies have it as part of their mission to systematically appraise the effects of political interventions in public life, either to assure a satisfactory degree of achievement, or to lay a foundation for new reforms. Prominent examples include the Swedish Agency for Public Management (Statskontoret), the Swedish Consumer Agency (Konsumentverket), and the National Institute for Economic Research (Konjukturinstitutet).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.6 Information-sharing (agency_info)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_info

Original tag: agency_info

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is obligated to disseminate information. Many agencies have it as part of their mission to ensure that affected stakeholders are well-informed about new policy developments. The National Agency for Education (Skolverket), for example, organises regular workshops aimed at keeping local practitioners up to date with the law. Such requirements are rarely specified in any detail, however, typically leaving it up to the agencies themselves to determine the form of the dissemination (and to later demonstrate to their political principal that they have, in fact, shared their information adequately).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.7 Permissions (agency_permit)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_permit

Original tag: agency_permit

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is authorized to process and issue permits (tillståndsprövning). Many agencies are designed to function as gatekeepers, armed with the authority to either grant or deny people access to certain privileges. In Sweden, the currently perhaps most politically salient example is the Migration Agency (Migrationsverket), which determines which immigrants are allowed to take up long-term residence within the nation's borders. But many other agencies have analogous veto-powers within their respective policy domains: before launching a charter school, one must first apply for permission from the School Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen); before selling medical drugs, one must first apply for permission from the Medical Products Agency (Läkemedelsverket); before driving a car, one must first apply for permission from the Swedish Transport Agency (Transportstyrelsen); and so forth.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.8 Police Authority (agency_police)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_police

Original tag: agency_police

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is a regional police authority (regional polismyndighet). For most of the observed period, Sweden had one police authority for each county. Note that the police authorities have a shared instruction.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.9 Policy Proposals (agency_policy)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_policy

Original tag: agency_policy

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is obligated to provide its political principal with policy proposals. While it is well-known that Swedish ministers often have extensive informal contacts with many agencies regarding the government's choice of policies, some agencies also have it as part of their formal mission to supply their political principal with policy relevant advice, guidance, or support. Prominent examples include the Swedish Public Employment Agency (Arbetsförmedlingen), the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket), and the Swedish Energy Agency (Statens Energimyndighet).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.10 Redistribution (agency_redist)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_redist

Original tag: agency_redist

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is authorized to redistribute government funds (statliga bidrag). Many agencies receive funds from their political principal under the obligation that those funds should then be redistributed to other individuals, groups, or organizations. A large part of the public universities' research projects, for example, are financed externally by the Swedish Research Council (Vetenskapsrådet). Other prominent examples include the National Board of Student Aid (Centrala Studiestödsnämnden), the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket), and the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.11 Reporting Requirement (agency_report)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_report

Original tag: agency_report

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is obligated to deliver an annual report to its political principal. Note that an agency can also receive additional reporting requirements (e.g. regarding the implementation of a specific program) as part of the annual appropriations process. Consequently, this variable does not necessarily indicate whether an agency is subject to
textitany reporting requirement; it only denotes whether an agency is obligated to provide an annual report of its activities.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.12 Research (agency_research)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_research

Original tag: agency_research

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is obligated to perform research (forskning). The most prominent research institutions are of course the universities. But many other agencies also perform research functions within their policy domains. Examples include the National Food Agency (Livesmedelsverket), the National Agency for Special Needs and Schools (Specialpedagogiska skolmyndigheten), and the Swedish Maritime Administration (Sjöfartsverket).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.13 Rulemaking (agency_rule)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_rule

Original tag: agency_rule

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is authorized to issue legally binding regulations (föreskrifter). While some agencies only have the right to implement the law of the land, other agencies can have the right to write their own rules and publish their own Code of Statutes. Prominent examples include the National Agency for Higher Education (Högskoleverket), the National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen), and the Swedish Transport Administration (Trafikverket).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.16.4.14 Supervision (agency_super)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_super

Original tag: agency_super

Description:

Denotes whether an agency is authorized to enforce the law. Supervision (tillsyn) does not have a precise legal definition, but when an agency is formally designated as a supervisory agency (tillsynsmyndighet), it typically

implies that the agency has the right to initiate its own investigations, demand information from regulatory subjects, and sanction non-compliance. Prominent examples include the Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen), the School Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen), and the Swedish Competition Agency (Konkurrensverket).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.17 QoG Standard Dataset Cross-Section

Dataset tag: qog_std_cs

Description: The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset. It consists of approximately 2100 variables from more than 100 data sources related to Quality of Government. In the QoG Standard CS dataset, data from and around 2018 is included. Data from 2018 is prioritized, however, if no data is available for a country for 2018, data for 2019 is included. If no data exists for 2019, data for 2017 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

Dataset citation: Teorell, Jan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2021. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/qogstdjan21

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/standard-dataset`

2.17.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.17.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Description:

Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 standard. All the numeric country codes are unique and this is thus the variable best suitable to use when merging files (in combination with year for time-series data). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_numeric)

2.17.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:

The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

2.17.1.3 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccode_qog

Original tag: ccode_qog

Description:

The country code using the QoG standard.

2.17.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cname_qog

Original tag: cname_qog

Description:
The name of the country using the QoG standard.

2.17.1.5 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Description:
A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

2.17.1.6 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Description:
Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.17.1.7 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_version

Original tag: version

Description:
Version of the QoG dataset.

2.17.2 Judicial

This category includes judicial indicators, generally covering legal rights granted by a state to its citizens and their compliance, as well as measures of crimes and the overall state of the judicial system.

2.17.2.1 Accountability sub-index (aii_acc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_acc

Original tag: aii_acc

Description:
Accountability. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
3. In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.
4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.
5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.
6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.
7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.
8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.
9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.2 Access to Information and Openness sub-index (aii_aio)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_aio

Original tag: aii_aio

Description:
Access to Information and Openness. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.
11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.
12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.
13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.
14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.
15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.
17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.
18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.3 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q01)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q01

Original tag: aii_q01

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the judiciary is independent from the executive and legislative branches, and
2) the law establishes the judiciary's right, authority or mandate to review laws, issue judicial decisions, and choose the cases heard by courts.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it does not include ALL of the elements described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.4 Practice: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q02)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q02

Original tag: aii_q02

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) judges have autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy, and
2) judges operate without fear or favor, independent from other branches of government.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) judges' autonomy to interpret and review existing laws is occasionally restricted, or
2) judges are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) judges rarely have autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy, or
2) judges are routinely subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are frequently demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.5 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary (aii_q03)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q03

Original tag: aii_q03

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 3. In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) national-level judges are chosen through a merit-based selection system,
2) they have security of tenure, and
3) they are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/independent oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) national-level judges are occasionally appointed without following a merit-based selection system,
2) some judges are denied security of tenure, or
3) occasionally judges are disciplined/removed/transferred without due process or the peer panel/independent oversight body occasionally includes representatives of the executive or legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's a merit-based selection system but it fails to require basic skills (ex. legal education, litigation experience, etc.) or is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,
2) there is no security of tenure, or
3) the due process usually involves the Executive or Legislative branches.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.6 Practice: national-level judges give reasons for their decisions (aii_q04)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q04

Original tag: aii_q04

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their rulings,
2) their reasoning references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and the specific interpretation they gave them in relation to the case, and
3) their reasoning is public (for this indicator, national security exceptions are allowed).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) judges occasionally fail to provide formal reasoning for their decisions,
2) the reasoning occasionally lacks references to the laws/jurisprudence considered or the respective judges' interpretations, or
3) it takes more than two weeks for citizens to obtain the reasoning after requested.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) judges rarely provide formal reasoning for their rulings, or
2) their reasoning rarely references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and/or the specific interpretations they gave them in relation to the case, or
3) the reasoning is not public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.7 Law: there is a supreme audit institution (aii_q05)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q05

Original tag: aii_q05

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.

A 100 score is earned where the law mandates the creation of a supreme audit institution or office of the Auditor General, tasked with auditing the government accounts.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.8 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q06)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q06

Original tag: aii_q06

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the audit institution is independent from the executive and legislative branches,
2) the institution has the right, authority or mandate to audit any government account, issue recommendations and resolutions, and refer cases to the prosecutor's office, and
3) the institution has a consistent source of funding to operate.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't establish ALL of the conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.9 Practice: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q07)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q07

Original tag: aii_q07

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) auditors have autonomy to audit accounts,
2) auditors operate without fear or favor, independent from other offices of government, and
3) they have a predictable source of funding that is consistent from year to year.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) auditors usually have autonomy to audit any account but exceptions exist,
2) auditors are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, auditors are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for not auditing/not auditing or issuing favorable/unfavorable resolutions), or
3) funding is occasionally inconsistent.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) auditors rarely have autonomy to audit accounts,
2) they routinely operate with fear or favor, dependent of other offices of government, or
3) the source of funding is usually inconsistent from year to year.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.10 Law: there are indep. bodies to investigate cases of pubsec. corruption (aii_q11)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q11

Original tag: aii_q11

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.

A 100 score is earned where all of the following conditions are met:
1) a law mandates a specific body to receive and investigate citizens' allegations of public sector corruption, and
2) a law establishes that the body is independent from the Executive and Legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't meet the two conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.11 Practice: corruption allegations are investigated by independent body (aii_q12)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q12

Original tag: aii_q12

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, and
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations work without fear or favor from other offices.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, or
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations are occasionally subjected to positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior level politician and/or civil servant.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are rarely or never investigated, or
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations routinely receive positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior level politician and/or civil servant.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.12 Practice: bodies investigating pubsector corruption allegations are effective (aii_q13)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q13

Original tag: aii_q13

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of public sector corruption,
2) it investigates most of the allegations within three months of being reported, and
3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,
2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than three months to start, or
3) the body rarely or never starts investigations out of its own initiative.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or
2) cases reported are rarely or never investigated.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.13 Law: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in office (aii_q15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q15

Original tag: aii_q15

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where the law doesn't protect the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
A 0 score is earned where a law protects/gives immunity to the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.14 Practice: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in off (aii_q16)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q16

Original tag: aii_q16

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) criminal allegations against heads of state and government are investigated while they are in office,
2) heads of state and government are prosecuted when investigations find evidence of possible wrongdoing, and
3) legal punishment is imposed if/when they are found guilty.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all allegations are investigated while they are in office,
2) not all investigations that find evidence of criminal activity result in prosecution, or
3) not all guilty verdicts result in legal punishment.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) allegations against heads of state and government are rarely investigated while they are in office,
2) criminal evidence rarely results in prosecution, or
3) guilty verdicts rarely result in legal punishment.
A 0 also applies if the heads of state and government have immunity, therefore making it impossible in practice to investigate, prosecute or punish them.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.15 Law: there are mechanisms for citizens to report police force misconduct/abuse (aii_q17)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q17

Original tag: aii_q17

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 100 score is earned where a law establishes the existence of an oversight body/entity specifically mandated to investigate police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 0 score is earned when no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.16 Practice: mechanisms for citizens to report police misconduct/abuse are effect. (aii_q18)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q18

Original tag: aii_q18

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of police misconduct or abuse of force,
2) it investigates most of the allegations within one week of being reported, and
3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,
2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than one week to start, or
3) none or only a minority of the investigations are self-started by the body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions are met:
1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or
2) cases reported are rarely investigated.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.17 Law: independence of agencies that organize and monitor elections is guaranteed (aii_q19)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q19

Original tag: aii_q19

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is independent from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, and
2) it establishes its right, authority or mandate to review elections, issue binding decisions, and choose the cases to be heard by the agency/agencies.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.18 Law: companies guilty of procurement violations can't participate in future bid (aii_q27)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q27

Original tag: aii_q27

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.19 Practice: companies guilty of violations cannot participate in future bids (aii_q28)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q28

Original tag: aii_q28

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are forbidden from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time, and
2) there is a registry of companies forbidden from bidding that citizens can access immediately or in less than two weeks upon request. A 100 is also earned if there is a registry in place that at the time of this research is empty because no company has violated the law.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are generally forbidden from participating in future bidding, but there is evidence that some exceptions exist, or
2) citizen access to the full list of companies forbidden from participating takes more than two weeks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are rarely forbidden from participating in future bidding, or
2) there is no registry of companies forbidden from participating or it exists but it's not public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.20 Law: civil servants who report corruption cases are protected (aii_q36)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q36

Original tag: aii_q36

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is a law specifically created to protect public sector whistle-blowers, and
2) the law forbids termination, transfer, harassment or other negative consequences against whistle-blowers. Note: General protections for civil servants do not grant a 100.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.21 Law: senior officials of government are required to disclose records of assets (aii_q44)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q44

Original tag: aii_q44

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned where in law all the following conditions are met:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) must file asset disclosures,
2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all senior officials of the three branches of government,
2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.22 Law: civil service members are required to disclose assets and these are public (aii_q46)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q46

Original tag: aii_q46

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned when in law all the following conditions are met:
1) members of the civil service must file asset disclosures,
2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments, both domestic and foreign), and
3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all members of the civil service,
2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.23 Rule of law sub-index (aii_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_rol

Original tag: aii_rol

Description:

Rule of Law. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.
42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.
43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.
44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.
45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.
46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.
47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.
48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).
49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.
50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.
51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.
52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.
53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.
54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.
55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.
56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).
57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.
58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.
59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.2.24 Civil Rights (bti_cr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_cr

Original tag: bti_cr

Description:

To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights? 1-10.

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed and frequently violated. There are no mechanisms and institutions to protect citizens against violations of their rights.
4. Civil rights are guaranteed only within limited enclaves or are violated over protracted periods of time. Some mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are established formally, but do not function.
7. Civil rights are guaranteed, but are partially or temporarily violated or are not protected in some parts of

the country. Mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are in place, but often prove to be ineffective.
10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.2.25 Freedom of Expression (bti_foe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_foe

Original tag: bti_foe

Description:
To what extent can citizens, organizations and the mass media express opinions freely? 1-10.

1. Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Freedom of expression is often subject to interference or government restrictions. Distortion and manipulation shape matters of public debate.
7. Freedom of expression is occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but there are generally no incidents of blatant intrusions like outright state censorship or media shutdowns.
10. Freedom of expression is guaranteed against interference or government restrictions. Individuals, groups and the press can fully exercise these rights.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.2.26 Independent Judiciary (bti_ij)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ij

Original tag: bti_ij

Description:
To what extent does an independent judiciary exist? 1-10.

1. The judiciary is not independent and not institutionally differentiated.
4. The independence of the judiciary is heavily impaired by political authorities and high levels of corruption. It is to some extent institutionally differentiated, but severely restricted by functional deficits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.
7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or influenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insufficient territorial or functional operability.
10. The judiciary is independent and free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, and there are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.2.27 Prosecution of Office Abuse (bti_poa)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_poa

Original tag: bti_poa

Description:
To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? 1-10.

1. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption can do so without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity.
4. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption are not prosecuted adequately under the law, but occasionally attract adverse publicity.
7. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption generally are prosecuted under established laws and often attract adverse publicity, but occasionally slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes.
10. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are prosecuted rigorously under established laws and always attract adverse publicity.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.2.28 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_buildsoc

Original tag: ccp_buildsoc

Description:
Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.29 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_cc

Original tag: ccp_cc

Description:
Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other
97. Unable to determine

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.30 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_childwrk

Original tag: ccp_childwrk

Description:
Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes
2. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.31 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_civil

Original tag: ccp_civil

Description:
Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.32 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_equal

Original tag: ccp_equal

Description:
Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.33 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_freerel

Original tag: ccp_freerel

Description:

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.34 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_hr

Original tag: ccp_hr

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.35 Right to Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_infoacc

Original tag: ccp_infoacc

Description:

Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.36 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_market

Original tag: ccp_market

Description:

Does the constitution refer to the “free market,” “capitalism,” or an analogous term?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.37 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_slave

Original tag: ccp_slave

Description:
Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.38 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_strike

Original tag: ccp_strike

Description:
Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

1. Yes
2. Yes, but with limitations
3. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.39 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_syst

Original tag: ccp_syst

Description:
Identifies new constitutional systems.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.40 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_systyear

Original tag: ccp_systyear

Description:
Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.41 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_taxes

Original tag: ccp_taxes

Description:
Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.2.42 Trust in Legal System (ess_trlegal)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_trlegal

Original tag: ess_trlegal

Description:
Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.17.2.43 Trust in Police (ess_trpolice)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_trpolice

Original tag: ess_trpolice

Description:
Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Police.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.17.2.44 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_aor

Original tag: fh_aor

Description:
Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.2.45 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_cl

Original tag: fh_cl

Description:
Civil Liberties Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.2.46 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_feb

Original tag: fh_feb

Description:
Freedom of Expression and Belief - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.2.47 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_pair

Original tag: fh_pair

Description:
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 unduly 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.2.48 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_rol

Original tag: fh_rol

Description:

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.2.49 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_legprop

Original tag: fi_legprop

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.2.50 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_legprop_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.2.51 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gc_shr

Original tag: gc_shr

Description:

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:
1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibition of multiple voting rights (super voting rights)

5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership

Variable citation: Guillen, M., & Capron, L. (2016). State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 61(1), 125–160

2.17.2.52 Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcjmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcjmost

Original tag: gcb_pcjmost

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Judges and Magistrates: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.2.53 Corruption Perception-Judges: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcjsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcjsome

Original tag: gcb_pcjsome

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Judges and Magistrates: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.2.54 Corruption Perception-Police: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpolmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpolmost

Original tag: gcb_pcpolmost

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Police: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.2.55 Corruption Perception-Police: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpolsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpolsome

Original tag: gcb_pcpolsome

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the Police: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.2.56 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_j

Original tag: h_j

Description:
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law
Order.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.2.57 Rights (iiag_rig)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_rig

Original tag: iiag_rig

Description:

Rights is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.2.58 Index of Public Integrity (overall) (ipi_ipi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ipi_ipi

Original tag: ipi_ipi

Description:

The Index of Public Integrity (IPI) aims to capture a snapshot of this balance in 114 countries for which data is available. It is a composite index consisting of six components. For the 2015, 2017 and 2019 editions, the components were: administrative burden, trade openness, budget transparency for opportunities, and judicial independence, e-citizenship and freedom of the press for constraints.

Starting from the 2021 edition, administrative burden and trade openness have been replaced by administrative transparency and online services, due to unavailable alternative data on the original components (based on the World Bank Doing Business project, which closed).. Below you will find an outline of the methodology behind the IPI, detailing recent changes.

A more extensive explanation of the methodology and the original composition of the IPI can be found in the following peer-reviewed publication:

Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity - Mungiu-Pippidi, A., Dadašov, R. Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity. European Journal on Criminal Policy Research 22, 415-438 (2016).

Variable citation: Mungiu–Pippidi, A., Dadasov, R., Martinez–Kukutschka, R., Alvarado–Pachon, N., Dykes, V., Kossow, N., & Khaghaghordyan, A. (2019). Index of public integrity. `http://www.integrity-index.org`

2.17.2.59 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.2.60 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_gcrrpt

Original tag: vdem_gcrrpt

Description:

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations for personal 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko,

N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.2.61 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_jucorrdc

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.2.62 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_rle

Original tag: wbgi_rle

Description:

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.2.63 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_rln

Original tag: wbgi_rln

Description:

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.2.64 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_rls

Original tag: wbgi_rls

Description:

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.2.65 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_homicides

Original tag: wdi_homicides

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.2.66 CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_prrbgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_prrbgr

Original tag: wdi_prrbgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.2.67 Judicial independence. 1-7 (best) (wef_ji)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ji

Original tag: wef_ji

Description:

Judicial independence. 1-7 (best). In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies? [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.2.68 Organized crime. 1-7 (best) (wef_oc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_oc

Original tag: wef_oc

Description:

Organized crime. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent-imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all-imposes no costs] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.2.69 Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best) (wef_rps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_rps

Original tag: wef_rps

Description:

Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.2.70 Workers' rights. 1-100 (best) (wef_wr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_wr

Original tag: wef_wr

Description:

Workers' rights. 1-100 (best). This index is adapted from the ITUC Global Rights Index, which measures the level of protection of internationally recognized core Labour standards including civil rights, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to associate freely, and access to due process rights. It does not take into account any element of firing regulations. The scale ranges from 1 [no protection] to 100 [high protection]. Original sources: International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), World Economic Forum

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.2.71 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confjs

Original tag: wvs_confjs

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.2.72 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confpol

Original tag: wvs_confpol

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.3 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

2.17.3.1 Civil Service Integrity sub-index (aii_cilser)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_cilser

Original tag: aii_cilser

Description:

Civil Service Integrity. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.
20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.
21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.
22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.
23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.2 Elections sub-index (aii_elec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_elec

Original tag: aii_elec

Description:

Elections. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.
25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.
26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).
27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.
28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.
29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.
30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.
31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.
32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.
33. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.3 Public management sub-index (aii_pubm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_pubm

Original tag: aii_pubm

Description:

Public Management. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.
36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.
37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.
38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.
39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.
40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.4 Practice: appointments to audit institution support agency's independ. (aii_q08)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q08

Original tag: aii_q08

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments to positions in the agency follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) auditors are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments don't always follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees sometimes have conflicts of interest, or
3) auditors are sometimes disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments to positions in the agency rarely or never follow a merit-based system, or the merit-base system is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,
2) appointees usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or
3) appointees are usually disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.5 Practice: the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports (aii_q09)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q09

Original tag: aii_q09

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the agency in average publishes 10 reports or more per year, and
2) the reports are published less than one month after issued, and
3) they are accessible online or on paper within two weeks of requested at photocopying cost.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the agency publishes between three and nine reports per year,
2) the reports are published more than one month after issued, or
3) they are available on paper but it takes more than two weeks after requested to obtain them or costs are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the audit institution publishes one or less reports per year, or
2) the reports are not available to citizens.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.6 Law: corruption is criminalized as a specific offense (aii_q10)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q10

Original tag: aii_q10

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.

A 100 score is earned where a national law criminalizes corruption as a specific offence(s) for at least three of the following: extortion, offering a bribe, accepting a bribe, kickbacks, using public resources for private gain, using confidential state information for private gain, money laundering, conspiring or attempting to commit any of the above, organized crime and trafficking.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it alludes to corruption in general terms without criminalizing specific offences.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.7 Practice: appointees to bodies investigating pubsec corruption support independ. (aii_q14)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q14

Original tag: aii_q14

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) appointees are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments don't always follow the merit-based system,
2) appointees occasionally have conflicts of interest, or
3) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments to positions in the body rarely follow a merit-based system,
2) individuals appointed usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or
3) due process by a peer panel/oversight body is rarely or never followed to discipline/remove/transfer the appointees.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.8 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ (aii_q20)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q20

Original tag: aii_q20

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.

A 100 score is earned where electoral officials are always chosen through merit-selection systems.

A 50 score is earned where electoral officials are generally chosen through merit-selection systems, but there are exceptions (e.g. sometimes candidates with less merit are selected over those with more merit).

A 0 score is earned where electoral officials are rarely chosen through merit-selection systems, or the selection system is so weak it can't guarantee candidates are appointed based on merit (e.g. no legal education is required, the President has discretion to decide who the top candidates are, etc.).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.9 Practice: agencies that organize elections are protected from pol. interference (aii_q21)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q21

Original tag: aii_q21

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointees are disciplined/removed only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and
2) appointees are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or
2) appointees are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointees are usually disciplined/removed without following due process, or the due process is so weak it doesn't support independence (e.g. members of the Executive or Legislative branches are part of the panel that conducts the due process), or
2) appointees are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.10 Practice: reports before after a national election are publicly available (aii_q22)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q22

Original tag: aii_q22

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the agency/agencies publish/es at least one report before the election and one report after the election, and
2) the publications are easily accessible to citizens less than one month after issuance online or at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the agency only publishes one report before or after the election, or
2) the publication is generally accessible to citizens but published more than one month after issued or the cost is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where no reports about the elections are published or reports are not available to the public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.11 Law: major public procurements require competitive bidding (aii_q24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q24

Original tag: aii_q24

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.

A 100 score is earned where all major procurements are required by law to follow competitive bidding.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.12 Practice: major public procurements involve competitive bidding (aii_q25)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q25

Original tag: aii_q25

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, and
2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is available for scrutiny.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising, but the advertising doesn't leave much time for bidders to prepare their offers or it lacks basic components (scope, specifications, or terms of the proposed contract), or
2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is not readily available for scrutiny.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are rarely or never invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, or
2) the criteria by which the bids are to be evaluated is rarely available for scrutiny.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.13 Practice: citizens can access results and procurement contracts related document (aii_q26)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q26

Original tag: aii_q26

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is an archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and
2) full records are readily available on or off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors and any citizen who request them.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) there is an archive but it doesn't contain complete records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and
2) full records are not readily available on/off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competing contractors and any citizen who request them.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's no archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, or
2) full records are rarely or never available on/off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors or any citizen who request them.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.14 Practice: citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies (aii_q29)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q29

Original tag: aii_q29

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) financial records of state-owned companies are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at

least quarterly, and
2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) financial records of state-owned companies are available less than quarterly, or
2) obtaining the records takes two weeks to a month, or costs are higher than photocopying.
A 0 score is earned where financial records of state-owned companies are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.15 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records (aii_q30)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q30

Original tag: aii_q30

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and
2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available less than quarterly, or
2) obtaining the records occasionally takes more than two weeks of requested, or costs are higher than photocopying.
A 0 score is earned where financial records associated with natural resource projects are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.16 Law: civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption (aii_q35)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q35

Original tag: aii_q35

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.

A 100 score is earned where the law creates a explicit legal requirement for civil servants to report any cases of alleged corruption they are aware of.
A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.17 Law: there are formal rules to prevent conflict of interest, nepotism, etc. (aii_q37)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q37

Original tag: aii_q37

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.

A 100 score is earned where at least two of the following three conditions are met:
1) the law prohibits conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism, and patronage (at least two of these offenses must be prohibited),
2) the law applies to all branches of government, including the civil service, and
3) it mandates mechanisms such as competitive recruitment and promotion procedures, safeguards against arbitrary disciplinary actions and dismissal, and recusal procedures.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exist. It also scores 0 if only one of the three conditions described in 100 is met.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.18 Practice: civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference (aii_q38)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q38

Original tag: aii_q38

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) civil servants are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and
2) civil servants are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) civil servants are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or
2) civil servants are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the due process is so weak it doesn't protect civil servants (e.g. the members of the panel that conducts the due process have a particular interest in how the issue is decided), or
2) civil servants are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.19 Practice: civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to prof. criteria (aii_q39)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q39

Original tag: aii_q39

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments to the civil service are made on a merit-based system,
2) individuals appointed are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) performance evaluations are based on standard benchmarks.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all civil servants are appointed because of their merits,
2) not all appointees are free of conflicts or interest, or
3) performance evaluations are not always based on standard benchmarks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no merit-based system is in place or it's so weak it's useless,
2) civil servants frequently have conflicts of interest, or
3) performance evaluations are usually based on personal, discretionary criteria.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.20 Law: there are restrictions for civil servants after entering private sector (aii_q40)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q40

Original tag: aii_q40

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids civil servants to take a position in the private sector for a period of time after leaving government if the position involves any of the following:
1) would present a conflict of interest,
2) would involve seeking to influence their former government colleagues, or
3) would establish a relationship between the former and the new office.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.21 Practice: citizen requests for public information are effective (aii_q42)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q42

Original tag: aii_q42

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) records are available online or on paper less than two weeks after requested, and
2) costs are limited to photocopying. A 100 score is possible even if there are exceptions for information protected by national security or individual privacy laws.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) many records are not online and/or it takes between two and four weeks for citizens' to obtain them, or
2) costs sometimes are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) most records are not online and it takes more than a month for a citizen to obtain them, or
2) costs are usually higher than photocopying.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.22 Practice: asset disclosure process of senior officials branches is effective (aii_q45)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q45

Original tag: aii_q45

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of requested at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures don't contain detailed information about them and their immediate family, or
3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government routinely fail to file asset disclosures,
2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.23 Practice: the asset disclosure process for civil service members is effective (aii_q47)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q47

Original tag: aii_q47

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of requested at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) most but not all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures are not complete (e.g. they contain real estate assets but not movable property, or list the asset but don't provide its estimated value), or

3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) members of the civil service routinely fail to file asset disclosures,
2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.3.24 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bci_bci

Original tag: bci_bci

Description:

The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means that the level of corruption has decreased.

There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, the authors were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.17.3.25 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bci_bcistd

Original tag: bci_bcistd

Description:

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.17.3.26 Anti-Corruption Policy (bti_acp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_acp

Original tag: bti_acp

Description:

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? 1-10.

1. The government fails to contain corruption, and there are no integrity mechanisms in place.
4. The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective.
7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness.
10. The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and effective.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.3.27 Governance Index (bti_gi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_gi

Original tag: bti_gi

Description:
Governance Index: It groups the scores of the level of difficulty of management, the steering capacity, the resource efficiency, consensus building, and international cooperation 1-10. Higher scores mean higher quality of governance.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.3.28 Governance Performance (bti_gp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_gp

Original tag: bti_gp

Description:
Governance Performance: It groups the scores of the steering capability, resource efficiency, consensus building and international cooperation 1-10. Higher scores mean higher governance performance.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.3.29 Number of awarded contracts above EUR 130,000 (cri_contr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cri_contr

Original tag: cri_contr

Description:
Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.17.3.30 Final value of awarded tenders of over EUR 130,000 (cri_cvalue)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cri_cvalue

Original tag: cri_cvalue

Description:
Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.17.3.31 Number of contracts won by a supplier registered at a foreign address (cri_foreign)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cri_foreign

Original tag: cri_foreign

Description:
Total number of contracts won by a supplier that is registered at a foreign address.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.17.3.32 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cri_nocall

Original tag: cri_nocall

Description:
Share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag. Contract is considered to have "no call for tender" red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which "no call for tender publication" is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.17.3.33 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cri_nonopen

Original tag: cri_nonopen

Description:
Share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the "Non-open procedure details" sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.17.3.34 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cri_singleb

Original tag: cri_singleb

Description:
Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.17.3.35 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cri_taxhav

Original tag: cri_taxhav

Description:
Share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag. Contract has "tax haven" red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://fsi.taxjustice.net/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.17.3.36 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cspf_sfi

Original tag: cspf_sfi

Description:
A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility

2.17.3.37 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_fog

Original tag: fh_fog

Description:
Functioning of Government - The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.3.38 Total bribery rate, total population (gcb_br)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_br

Original tag: gcb_br

Description:
Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery rate, total population. In percentage.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.39 Total bribery rate, contact rate (gcb_brcr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_brcr

Original tag: gcb_brcr

Description:
Total bribery rates by country. Total Contact Rate in percentage.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.40 Total bribery rate, no contact rate (gcb_brnc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_brnc

Original tag: gcb_brnc

Description:
Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery Rate, excluding no contact in percentage.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.41 Fight aganist corruption: Badly (percent respondents) (gcb_fcbad)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_fcbad

Original tag: gcb_fcbad

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Badly' to the following question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.42 Fight aganist corruption: Well (percent respondents) (gcb_fcwell)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_fcwell

Original tag: gcb_fcwell

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Well' to the following question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.43 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcbmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcbmost

Original tag: gcb_pcbmost

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Business Executives: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.44 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcbsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcbsome

Original tag: gcb_pcbsome

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Business Executives: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.45 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcgomost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcgomost

Original tag: gcb_pcgomost

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Government Officials: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.46 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcgosome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcgosome

Original tag: gcb_pcgosome

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Government Officials: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.47 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pclgcmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclgcmost

Original tag: gcb_pclgcmost

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Local government councilors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.48 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pclgcsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclgcsome

Original tag: gcb_pclgcsome

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Local government councilors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.49 Corruption Perception Change: Decrease (percent respondents) (gcb_pcord)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcord

Original tag: gcb_pcord

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'decreased' to the following question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.50 Corruption Perception Change: Increase (percent respondents) (gcb_pcori)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcori

Original tag: gcb_pcori

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'increased' to the following question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.51 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpmost

Original tag: gcb_pcpmost

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the President or Prime Minister and Officials in his office: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.52 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpsome

Original tag: gcb_pcpsome

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the President or Prime Minister and Officials in his office: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.53 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcrmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcrmost

Original tag: gcb_pcrmost

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Religious Leaders: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.54 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcrsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcrsome

Original tag: gcb_pcrsome

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Religious Leaders: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.55 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pctaxmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pctaxmost

Original tag: gcb_pctaxmost

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.56 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pctaxsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pctaxsome

Original tag: gcb_pctaxsome

Description:
Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.3.57 Information Capacity (year 1750) (icd_infcapirt1750)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_icd_infcapirt1750

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1750

Description:
The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1750. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.17.3.58 Information Capacity (year 1800) (icd_infcapirt1800)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_icd_infcapirt1800

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1800

Description:
The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1800. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.17.3.59 Information Capacity (year 1850) (icd_infcapirt1850)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_icd_infcapirt1850

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1850

Description:
The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1850. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.17.3.60 Information Capacity (year 1900) (icd_infcapirt1900)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_icd_infcapirt1900

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1900

Description:
The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1900. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.17.3.61 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_icrg_qog

Original tag: icrg_qog

Description:
The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

Variable citation: PRS Group et al. (2021). International country risk guide

2.17.3.62 Accountability and Transparency (iiag_acc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_acc

Original tag: iiag_acc

Description:
Accountability
Transparency is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.63 Anti-corruption (iiag_corr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_corr

Original tag: iiag_corr

Description:
Anti-corruption is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.64 Foundations for Economic Opportunity (iiag_feo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_feo

Original tag: iiag_feo

Description:
Foundations for Economic Opportunity is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 18 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.65 Overall Governance (iiag_gov)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_gov

Original tag: iiag_gov

Description:

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Security
Rule of Law; Participation, Rights and Inclusion; Human Development and Foundations for Economic Opportunity. These categories are made up of 16 sub-categories, consisting of 79 IIAG indicators, from 40 data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.66 Inclusion and Equality (iiag_ie)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_ie

Original tag: iiag_ie

Description:

Inclusion
Equality is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights
Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.67 Public Administration (iiag_pa)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_pa

Original tag: iiag_pa

Description:

Public Administration is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.68 Participation, Rights and Inclusion (iiag_pri)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_pri

Original tag: iiag_pri

Description:

Participation, Rights
Inclusion is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 19 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.69 Rule of Law and Justice (iiag_rolf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_rolf

Original tag: iiag_rolf

Description:

Rule of Law
Justice is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.70 Sustainable Environment (iiag_se)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_se

Original tag: iiag_se

Description:

Sustainable Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from ten data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.71 Social Protection (iiag_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_sp

Original tag: iiag_sp

Description:
Social Protection is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from eight data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.72 Security and Rule of Law (iiag_srol)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_srol

Original tag: iiag_srol

Description:
Security
Rule of Law is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.73 Security and Safety (iiag_ssaf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_ssaf

Original tag: iiag_ssaf

Description:
Security
Safety is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from eight data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.3.74 Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lld_capacity

Original tag: lld_capacity

Description:
Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.17.3.75 Standard Deviation for Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lld_capstd

Original tag: lld_capstd

Description:
Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.17.3.76 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_prp_prp

Original tag: prp_prp

Description:
The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of law. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. `https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895`

2.17.3.77 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_prp_std

Original tag: prp_std

Description:

Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. `https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895`

2.17.3.78 Sustainable Policies (sgi_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_pp

Original tag: sgi_pp

Description:

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's sustainable policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system.
2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities.
3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.3.79 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_spi_bn

Original tag: spi_bn

Description:

Basic Human Needs is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.17.3.80 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_spi_fob

Original tag: spi_fob

Description:

Foundations of Wellbeing is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.17.3.81 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_spi_opp

Original tag: spi_opp

Description:

Opportunity is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. Indicators on personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education are used to assess the level of opportunity.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.17.3.82 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_spi_ospi

Original tag: spi_ospi

Description:

Overall Social Progress Index. It aims to assess the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.17.3.83 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ti_cpi

Original tag: ti_cpi

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.17.3.84 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ti_cpi_max

Original tag: ti_cpi_max

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.17.3.85 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ti_cpi_min

Original tag: ti_cpi_min

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.17.3.86 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ti_se

Original tag: ti_se

Description:

Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.17.3.87 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_academ

Original tag: vdem_academ

Description:

Academic freedom index. To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarifications: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel). The Academic
Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional

autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.88 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_corr

Original tag: vdem_corr

Description:

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.89 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_elvotbuy

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.90 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_exbribe

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.91 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_excrptps

Original tag: vdem_excrptps

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 you to 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.92 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_execorr

Original tag: vdem_execorr

Description:

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.93 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_exembez

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.94 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_exthftps

Original tag: 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. 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. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.95 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_mecorrpt

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.96 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_pubcorr

Original tag: vdem_pubcorr

Description:

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.3.97 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_cce

Original tag: wbgi_cce

Description:

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.3.98 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_ccn

Original tag: wbgi_ccn

Description:
Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.3.99 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_ccs

Original tag: wbgi_ccs

Description:
Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.3.100 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_gee

Original tag: wbgi_gee

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.3.101 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_gen

Original tag: wbgi_gen

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.3.102 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_ges

Original tag: wbgi_ges

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.3.103 Bribery incidence (percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe request) (wdi_bribfirm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_bribfirm

Original tag: wdi_bribfirm

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.104 CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_effrevmob)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_effrevmob

Original tag: wdi_effrevmob

Description:

Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization–not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.105 Firms expected to give gifts in meetings w. tax officials (percent of firms) (wdi_firgifttax)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_firgifttax

Original tag: wdi_firgifttax

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?".

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.106 Informal payments to public officials (percent of firms) (wdi_infpay)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_infpay

Original tag: wdi_infpay

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.107 CPIA public sector management and institution cluster average (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_psm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_psm

Original tag: wdi_psm

Description:

The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.108 CPIA quality of public administration rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_qpubadm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_qpubadm

Original tag: wdi_qpubadm

Description:

Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.109 Statistical Capacity score (Overall average) (wdi_statcap)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_statcap

Original tag: wdi_statcap

Description:

The Statistical Capacity Indicator provides an overview of the capacity of a country's national statistical system based on a diagnostic framework thereby assessing three dimensions: Methodology, Source Data, and Periodicity and Timeliness.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.110 Methodology assessment of statistical capacity (0 - 100) (wdi_statcapmet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_statcapmet

Original tag: wdi_statcapmet

Description:
The Methodology score measures a country's ability to adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.111 Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity (0-100) (wdi_statcaptime)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_statcaptime

Original tag: wdi_statcaptime

Description:
The Periodicity score measures the availability and periodicity of key socioeconomic indicators.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.112 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6) (wdi_tacpsr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_tacpsr

Original tag: wdi_tacpsr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.3.113 Budget transparency. 0-100 (best) (wef_bt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_bt

Original tag: wef_bt

Description:
Budget transparency. 0-100 (best). This indicator assesses on a scale of 0 to 100 [most transparent] the extent to which governments publish data related to budget and spending. Original sources: The World Bank Group

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.3.114 Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best) (wef_cor)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_cor

Original tag: wef_cor

Description:
Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best). The Corruption Perceptions Index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level on corruption in the public sector. The scale ranges from 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]. Original sources: Transparency International

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.4 Media

This category includes indicators on the freedom of the media in a given country (freedom of the press, regulation of the media) as well as the public access and confidence in the media.

2.17.4.1 Practice: candidates/pol. parties have fair access to state-owned media outlets (aii_q23)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q23

Original tag: aii_q23

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) candidates/political parties have equal access to and receive fair treatment in state-owned media outlets,
2) access is equal in both news reports and editorial commentary, and
3) candidates/political parties are offered the same rates for campaign advertising.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some candidates/political parties occasionally have more access to and receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,
2) access is occasionally unequal in either news reports or editorial commentary, or
3) occasionally a candidate/political party is offered better rates for campaign advertising.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) some candidates/political parties usually have more access to and/or receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,
2) access is usually unequal in both news reports or editorial commentary, or
3) some candidates/political parties are usually offered better rates for campaign advertising.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.4.2 Practice: media organizations disclose their owner's identities to the public (aii_q52)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q52

Original tag: aii_q52

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) major media organizations disclose the names of their owners to the public, and
2) the information is readily available to any citizen (online, in the newspaper, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) only some major media organizations disclose the name of their owners or they disclose only some of the owners, or
2) the information is public but obtaining it takes two weeks or more.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) major media organizations don't disclose the names of their owners, or
2) the information is available only to the government.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.4.3 Practice: journalists and editors adhere to professional practices in reporting (aii_q53)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q53

Original tag: aii_q53

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) major media organizations have a formal document with standards guiding journalistic work (Code of Ethics, Editorial Guidelines, Statement of Principles, Code of Conduct, etc.),
2) the document codifies standards for use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, and
3) major media organizations enforce this document.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some but not all major media organizations have a formal document,
2) the formal document contains only one of the three aspects mentioned in 100 (use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality), or
3) major media organizations enforce this document but some exceptions exist.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) most major media organizations lack a formal document,
2) the formal document is vague and doesn't provide guidance on use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, or
3) major media organizations rarely or never enforce this document.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.4.4 Law: it's legal to report accurate news even if it damages pub. figures' reput. (aii_q54)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q54

Original tag: aii_q54

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) it is legal to report accurate information on public figures regardless of the damage to their reputations,
2) journalists can only be convicted if malice is proved (a story was published even though the journalist knew it was false or didn't try to verify it).

Note: Public figures include anyone in a position of responsibility in the government or civil service; political leaders; and leaders of civil society organizations, religious groups, trade unions, or large businesses.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100. A 0 score is also earned where the law establishes the presumption of bad faith for all comments deemed defamatory and/or the burden of proof falls to journalists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.4.5 Practice: the government does not promote the media's self-censorship (aii_q55)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q55

Original tag: aii_q55

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the government never prevents the publication of information, and
2) the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the government occasionally prevents the publication of information, or
2) it occasionally encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the government usually prevents the publication of information, or
2) it usually encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.4.6 Practice: ministries and autonomous agencies have websites (aii_q58)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q58

Original tag: aii_q58

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, and

2) are updated at least once a month.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) about half of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, or
2) the websites are updated less than once a month.

A 0 score is earned where less than 10percent of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.4.7 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites (aii_q59)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q59

Original tag: aii_q59

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (if one exists) have websites,
2) the websites inform users of their rights and how to exercise them in a way that is easy to grasp for users with limited education, and
3) the websites allow users to file complaints online. Note: other digital methods to file complaints, such as mobile apps or phone lines, can also be considered for this indicator.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some but not all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman have websites,
2) the websites contain little information about users rights and how to exercise them or the information is difficult to grasp for users with limited education, or
3) the websites don't allow users to file complaints online.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman lack websites, or
2) the websites generally lack basic information about users rights or how to exercise them.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.4.8 Freedom on the Net: Limits on content (fhn_fotnloc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhn_fotnloc

Original tag: fhn_fotnloc

Description:

Limits on Content: Analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.17.4.9 Freedom on the Net: Obstacles to Access (fhn_fotnota)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhn_fotnota

Original tag: fhn_fotnota

Description:

Obstacles to Access: Details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers, and independence of regulatory bodies. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.17.4.10 Freedom on the Net: Score (fhn_fotnsc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhn_fotnsc

Original tag: fhn_fotnsc

Description:

Freedom on the Net, Score: Measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online by looking at Obstacles to Access, Limits on Content and Violations of User Rights. The scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing the best level of freedom on the net progress and 100 the worst.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.17.4.11 Freedom on the Net: Status (fhn_fotnst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhn_fotnst

Original tag: fhn_fotnst

Description:

Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.17.4.12 Freedom on the Net: Violation of Users' rights (fhn_fotnvur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhn_fotnvur

Original tag: fhn_fotnvur

Description:

Violations of User Rights: Tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.17.4.13 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhp_mcei5

Original tag: fhp_mcei5

Description:

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.17.4.14 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhp_mclr5

Original tag: fhp_mclr5

Description:

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.17.4.15 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhp_mcpp5

Original tag: fhp_mcpp5

Description:

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both

state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.17.4.16 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhp_score5

Original tag: fhp_score5

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.17.4.17 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fhp_status5

Original tag: fhp_status5

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.17.4.18 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_rsf_pfi

Original tag: rsf_pfi

Description:

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières. (2021). World press freedom index. `https://rsf.org/en/ranking`

2.17.4.19 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confpr

Original tag: wvs_confpr

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.4.20 Confidence: Television (wvs_conftv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_conftv

Original tag: wvs_conftv

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Television

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.5 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parlia- mentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.17.5.1 Practice: significant public expenditure receives legislative approval yearly (aii_q31)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q31

Original tag: aii_q31

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all significant government expenditure is approved by the legislature on an annual basis in open hearings, and
2) the legislature makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.
A 100 score is earned even if defense expenditure is approved in closed hearings.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all significant government expenditure is approved annually by the legislature or it's not approved in open hearings, or
2) the legislature occasionally doesn't approve in-year budget amendments.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) the legislative rarely approves significant government expenditure, or
2) the legislature rarely makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.5.2 Law: executive's proposal and approved budget must be published in full yearly (aii_q32)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q32

Original tag: aii_q32

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

A 100 score is earned where in law both the budget proposed by the Executive (draft sent to Congress for approval) and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.5.3 Practice: a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds (aii_q34)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q34

Original tag: aii_q34

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 34. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is a functioning oversight committee that goes into session at least weekly, and
2) the committee has conducted at least one investigation in the last year (even if the investigation hasn't finished at the time of this research).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) there is a functioning oversight committee but it goes into session at least biweekly, or
2) the committee has conducted only one investigation in the last two years.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) no functioning oversight committee exists or it exists but it meets monthly or less frequently, or
2) the committee has not conducted any investigation in the last two years.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.5.4 Law: citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies (aii_q41)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q41

Original tag: aii_q41

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) a Constitutional principle guarantees citizens' rights to request and receive access to any public documents and information, and
2) there is a specific access to information law that establishes the process for this right to be implemented.
Note: It's possible to score 100 if national security or individual privacy information is protected, as long as the law defines the parameters and processes to declare what information is protected and they are limited in scope. Just the constitutional protection is not enough to score 100.

A 0 score is earned if there is no such law, or a law exists but it doesn't mandate all the conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.5.5 Practice: citizens can access legislative processes and documents (aii_q43)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q43

Original tag: aii_q43

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are accessible to the public online or at the cost of photocopying,
2) most records are available within a day of legislative proceedings, and
3) there is a complete, easily available legislative archive either on or off line.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) occasionally legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are not accessible to the public online or the cost is higher than photocopying;
2) records are usually available within a week of legislative proceedings, or
3) citizens have limited access to a legislative archive either on or off line or the archive is not complete.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are rarely accessible to the public online,
2) records take more than a week after legislative proceedings to be available, or
3) there is no legislative archive or citizens don't have access to it.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.5.6 Practice: government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (aii_q56)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q56

Original tag: aii_q56

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the government never prevents the publication online of information by citizens, and
2) the government doesn't promote citizen's self-censorship (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the government occasionally prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or
2) it occasionally encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the government usually prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or
2) it usually encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.5.7 Practice: government doesn't block (or ask ICT firms to block) online content (aii_q57)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q57

Original tag: aii_q57

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is no evidence that politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are filtered, blocked or taken down, and
2) Web users in the country are able to access any website in the world without restriction. A 100 score can still be earned if child pornography or delinquent intellectual property websites have been taken down.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) a small number of sites, keywords or search results on a specific issue are blocked (blocking cannot include widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter), or
2) citizens are occasionally unable to access certain websites (national or international).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are usually filtered, blocked or taken down, or
2) Web users in the country are usually unable to access many websites without restriction, including widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.5.8 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bmr_dem

Original tag: bmr_dem

Description:

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.17.5.9 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bmr_dembr

Original tag: bmr_dembr

Description:

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democ-

racy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.17.5.10 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bmr_demdur

Original tag: bmr_demdur

Description:
Consecutive years of current regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.17.5.11 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bmr_demfsuf

Original tag: bmr_demfsuf

Description:
This adjusts democracy by also requiring that at least half of adult women have the right to vote.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.17.5.12 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bmr_demmis

Original tag: bmr_demmis

Description:
This is the same measure as democracy (bmr_dem), except it records an NA for countries occupied during an international war (e.g., the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (e.g., Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.17.5.13 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bmr_demtran

Original tag: bmr_demtran

Description:
(-1) Democratic breakdown
(0) No change
(1) Democratic transition

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.17.5.14 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_chpar

Original tag: br_chpar

Description:
Total number of chambers in parliament.

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.5.15 Is the country a colony (br_col)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_col

Original tag: br_col

Description:
Is the country a colony? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.5.16 Is the country communist / socialist (br_com)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_com

Original tag: br_com

Description:
Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.5.17 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_dem

Original tag: br_dem

Description:
Is the country democratic or not? following Cheibub, Ghandi and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.5.18 Is the monarch female (br_monf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_monf

Original tag: br_monf

Description:
Is the monarch female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.5.19 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_newconst

Original tag: br_newconst

Description:
Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.5.20 Is the president female (br_presf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_presf

Original tag: br_presf

Description:
Is the president female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.5.21 Approval of Democracy (bti_aod)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_aod

Original tag: bti_aod

Description:
How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? 1-10.

1. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very low.
4. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly low.

7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.
10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.22 Basic Administration (bti_ba)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ba

Original tag: bti_ba

Description:
To what extent do basic administrative structures exist? 1-10.

1. The administrative structures of the state are limited to keeping the peace and maintaining law and order. Their territorial scope is very limited, and broad segments of the population are not covered.
4. The administrative structures of the state are extending beyond maintaining law and order, but their territorial scope and effectivity are limited.
7. The administrative structures of the state provide most basic public services throughout the country, but their operation is to some extent deficient.
10. The state has a differentiated administrative structure throughout the country which provides all basic public services.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.23 Commitment to Democratic Institutions (bti_cdi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_cdi

Original tag: bti_cdi

Description:
To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).
4. Only individual institutions are accepted, while influential actors hold vetoes. Acceptance remains unstable over time.
7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors.
10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.24 Democracy Status (bti_ds)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ds

Original tag: bti_ds

Description:
Democracy Status: The state of democracy is measured in terms of five criteria; including stateness, political participation, rule of law, stability of the democratic institutions, and political and social integration 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.25 Effective Power to Govern (bti_epg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_epg

Original tag: bti_epg

Description:
To what extent do democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern, or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves? 1-10.

1. Political decision-makers are not democratically elected.
4. Democratically elected political representatives have limited power to govern. Strong veto groups are able to undermine fundamental elements of democratic procedures.
7. Democratically elected political representatives have considerable power to govern. However, individual power groups can set their own domains apart or enforce special-interest policies.
10. Democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern. No individual or group is holding any de facto veto power.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.26 International Cooperation (bti_ic)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ic

Original tag: bti_ic

Description:

The political leadership is willing and able to cooperate with external supporters and organizations. Including "To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to implement a long-term strategy of development?", "To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?" and "To what extent is the political leadership willing and able to cooperate with neighboring countries?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.27 Level of Difficulty (bti_lod)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_lod

Original tag: bti_lod

Description:

Level of Difficulty in Management: it groups the scores of the structural constraints, the civil society traditions and the conflict intensity of a society 1-10. Higher scores indicate more constraints on management.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.28 No Interference of Religious Dogmas (bti_nird)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_nird

Original tag: bti_nird

Description:

To what extent are legal order and political institutions defined without interference by religious dogmas? 1-10.

1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas define legal order and political institutions.
4. Secular and religious norms are in conflict about the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system.
7. The state is largely secular. However, religious dogmas have considerable influence on legal order and political institutions.
10. The state is secular. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy influence on legal order or political institutions.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.29 Performance of Democratic Institutions (bti_pdi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_pdi

Original tag: bti_pdi

Description:

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).
4. Democratic institutions exist, but they are unstable and ineffective.
7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are inefficient due to friction between institutions.
10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.30 Private Property (bti_prp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_prp

Original tag: bti_prp

Description:

There are adequate conditions to support a functional private sector. Including "To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property?" and "To what extent are private companies permitted and protected? Are privatization processes conducted in a manner consistent with market principles?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.31 Rule of Law (bti_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_rol

Original tag: bti_rol

Description:

Rule of Law: State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including "To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)", "To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?", "To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?" and "To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.32 Stability of Democratic Institutions (bti_sdi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_sdi

Original tag: bti_sdi

Description:

Stability of Democratic Institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted as legitimate 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.33 Separation of Powers (bti_sop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_sop

Original tag: bti_sop

Description:

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)? 1-10.

1. There is no separation of powers, neither de jure nor de facto.
4. One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confirmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers, even though they are institutionally differentiated.
7. The separation of powers generally is in place and functioning. Partial or temporary restrictions of checks and balances occur, but a restoration of balance is sought.
10. There is a clear separation of powers with mutual checks and balances.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.34 Stateness (bti_st)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_st

Original tag: bti_st

Description:

Stateness: There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.5.35 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_democ

Original tag: ccp_democ

Description:

Does the constitution refer to "democracy" or "democratic"?

1. Yes
2. No

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.5.36 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_initiat

Original tag: ccp_initiat

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.5.37 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_socialsm

Original tag: ccp_socialsm

Description:

Does the constitution refer to "socialism" or "socialist"?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.5.38 Satisfaction with Democracy (cses_sd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cses_sd

Original tag: cses_sd

Description:

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [COUNTRY]?

1. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Variable citation: The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015a). CSES MODULE 1 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module1.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015b). CSES MODULE 2 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module2.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015c). CSES MODULE 3 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module3.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2018). CSES MODULE 4 full release [dataset], may 29, 2018 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2018-05-29` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2020). CSES MODULE 5 full release [dataset], may 14, 2020 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2020-05-149`

2.17.5.39 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dr_ig

Original tag: dr_ig

Description:

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.17.5.40 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dr_pg

Original tag: dr_pg

Description:
Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with partici-pation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.17.5.41 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_egov_egov

Original tag: egov_egov

Description:
The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.17.5.42 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_egov_epar

Original tag: egov_epar

Description:
The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A country's EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.17.5.43 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_egov_hci

Original tag: egov_hci

Description:
The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;
(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;
(iii)expected years of schooling; and
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.17.5.44 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_egov_osi

Original tag: egov_osi

Description:
The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and

e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.17.5.45 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_egov_tii

Original tag: egov_tii

Description:

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII) is an arithmetic average composite of five indicators:

(i) estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;
(ii) number of main fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants;
(iii) number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;
(iv) number of wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and
(v) number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.17.5.46 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (fh_ipolity2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_ipolity2

Original tag: fh_ipolity2

Description:

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius
Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.5.47 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity) (fh_polity2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_polity2

Original tag: fh_polity2

Description:

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.5.48 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_ppp

Original tag: fh_ppp

Description:

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.5.49 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_pr

Original tag: fh_pr

Description:
Political Rights Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.5.50 Freedom Status (fh_status)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_status

Original tag: fh_status

Description:
1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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".

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.5.51 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Description:
Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.17.5.52 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_f

Original tag: h_f

Description:
Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.5.53 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_l1

Original tag: h_l1

Description:
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.5.54 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_polcon3

Original tag: h_polcon3

Description:
This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the prefer-ences 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.5.55 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_polcon5

Original tag: 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 in-formation 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.5.56 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_p_durable

Original tag: p_durable

Description:

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.17.5.57 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_p_polity2

Original tag: p_polity2

Description:

Revised 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). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum", or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.17.5.58 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close1

Original tag: qs20_close1

Description:
Country-level estimate for Entry at the lowest level only, scaled between 0 and 1. Highest score refers to cases where entry to bureaucratic positions is possible at the lowest level of hierarchy only, and positions at middle and higher levels of hierarchy are filled by individuals from within the bureaucracy.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.17.5.59 Entry via examination (qs20_close2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close2

Original tag: qs20_close2

Description:
Country-level estimate for Entry via examination, scaled between 0 and 1. Countries in which formal examination is usually part of the hiring process have higher scores.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.17.5.60 Special Laws (qs20_close3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close3

Original tag: qs20_close3

Description:
Country-level estimate for Special Laws, scaled between 0 and 1. Higher scores mean that human resource management in public administration is regulated by a set of laws and regulations applicable only to the public sector (including government), which is different from the country's labor code.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.17.5.61 Closedness Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_close_pca)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close_pca

Original tag: qs20_close_pca

Description:
Closedness Index is constructed from Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws variables are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Closedness Index.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.17.5.62 Political Interference (qs20_impar1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar1

Original tag: qs20_impar1

Description:
Country-level estimate for Political Interference, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more political interference.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.17.5.63 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar1_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. `https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020`

2.17.5.64 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar1_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar1_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.65 Impartiality (qs20_impar2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar2

Original tag: qs20_impar2

Description:
Country-level estimate for Impartiality, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more impartiality.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.66 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar2_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.67 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_impar2_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar2_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.68 Patronage (qs20_proff1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff1

Original tag: qs20_proff1

Description:
Country-level estimate for Patronage, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for differential item functioning (DIF) and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more patronage in recruitment.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.69 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff1_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff1_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.70 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff1_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff1_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff1_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.71 Merit (qs20_proff2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff2

Original tag: qs20_proff2

Description:
Country-level estimate for Merit, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more merit-based appointment.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.72 Merit, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff2_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff2_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.73 Merit, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff2_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff2_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff2_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.74 Tenure (qs20_proff3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff3

Original tag: qs20_proff3

Description:
Country-level estimate for Tenure, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for stronger security of tenure.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.75 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff3_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff3_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_lowci

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.76 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent CI (qs20_proff3_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff3_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_upci

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.77 Professionalism Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_proff_pca)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff_pca

Original tag: qs20_proff_pca

Description:
Professionalism Index is constructed from Patronage, Merit and Tenure with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Merit, Patronage and Tenure are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Professionalism Index.

Variable citation: Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

2.17.5.78 Good Governance (sgi_go)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_go

Original tag: sgi_go

Description:
This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.17.5.79 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_goea

Original tag: sgi_goea

Description:
Good Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.17.5.80 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_goec

Original tag: sgi_goec

Description:
Good Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.5.81 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_qd

Original tag: sgi_qd

Description:
This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.
2. Access to information.
3. Civil rights and political liberties.
4. Rule of law.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.5.82 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_qdai

Original tag: sgi_qdai

Description:
Robust Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.5.83 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_qdcr

Original tag: sgi_qdcr

Description:
Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.5.84 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_qdrl

Original tag: sgi_qdrl

Description:
Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.5.85 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_qdrlc

Original tag: sgi_qdrlc

Description:
Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.5.86 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_delibdem

Original tag: vdem_delibdem

Description:
Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.87 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_dl_delib

Original tag: vdem_dl_delib

Description:
Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.88 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_edcomp_thick

Original tag: vdem_edcomp_thick

Description:
Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability

between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.89 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_egal

Original tag: vdem_egal

Description:

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.90 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_egaldem

Original tag: vdem_egaldem

Description:

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.91 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_libdem

Original tag: vdem_libdem

Description:

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko,

N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.92 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_liberal

Original tag: vdem_liberal

Description:

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.93 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_partip

Original tag: vdem_partip

Description:

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.94 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_partipdem

Original tag: vdem_partipdem

Description:

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21 Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.95 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_polyarchy

Original tag: vdem_polyarchy

Description:

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.5.96 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_vae

Original tag: wbgi_vae

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.5.97 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_van

Original tag: wbgi_van

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.5.98 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_vas

Original tag: wbgi_vas

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.5.99 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confcs

Original tag: wvs_confcs

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.5.100 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confgov

Original tag: wvs_confgov

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.5.101 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confpar

Original tag: wvs_confpar

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Parliament

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.5.102 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confun

Original tag: wvs_confun

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The United Nations

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno,

A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.5.103 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_demimp

Original tag: wvs_demimp

Description:

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Absolutely important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.5.104 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_democ

Original tag: wvs_democ

Description:

How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely democratic

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.5.105 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_imppol

Original tag: wvs_imppol

Description:

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno,

A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.5.106 Interest in politics (wvs_polint)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_polint

Original tag: wvs_polint

Description:

How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.5.107 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_psdem

Original tag: wvs_psdem

Description:

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.5.108 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_psexp

Original tag: wvs_psexp

Description:

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.5.109 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_pssl

Original tag: wvs_pssl

Description:
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.6 Political Parties and Elections

This category includes variables describing various aspects of the legislature and political parties in the legislature (number of seats) as well as variables related to the election for the executive and variables on the outcomes of elections.

2.17.6.1 Law: political parties are required to disclose public donations (Gov. funds) (aii_q48)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q48

Original tag: aii_q48

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).

A 100 score is earned where a law requires political parties to publish all public contributions.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.6.2 Practice: pol. parties disclose public donations and these are available to publ (aii_q49)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q49

Original tag: aii_q49

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) political parties disclose public donations within a month of received, and
2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) political parties don't always disclose public donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or
2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose public donations.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.6.3 Law: political parties are required to disclose private donations (aii_q50)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q50

Original tag: aii_q50

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.

A 100 score is earned where the law requires political parties to publish all private contributions.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.6.4 Practice: pol. parties disclose private donations and it is available to public (aii_q51)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_aii_q51

Original tag: aii_q51

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) political parties disclose private donations within a one month of received, and
2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) political parties don't always disclose private donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or
2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose private donations.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.17.6.5 No. of coups (br_coup)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_coup

Original tag: br_coup

Description:

Total number of coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.6 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_cw

Original tag: br_cw

Description:

Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.7 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_elecpost

Original tag: br_elecpost

Description:

Whether an election held in that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.8 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_elect

Original tag: br_elect

Description:

Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (No elections=0, Single-party elections=1, non-democratic multi-party elections=2, democratic elections= 3)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.9 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_elecyear

Original tag: br_elecyear

Description:

Whether an election was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.10 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_fcoup

Original tag: br_fcoup

Description:
Number of failed coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.11 Is the president interim/temporary (br_int)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_int

Original tag: br_int

Description:
Is the president interim / preliminary? (more than 2 Presidents/year=1, Otherwise=0)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.12 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_mon

Original tag: br_mon

Description:
Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.13 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_pres

Original tag: br_pres

Description:
Is the political system presidential? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.14 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_pvote

Original tag: br_pvote

Description:
Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.15 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_regch

Original tag: br_regch

Description:
If a coded event, such as a change in the Presidency, took place after 01.07 it is assigned to the following calendar year in the data. In this case, the lag variable will be equal to one. For all change events before that date, the lag dummy is equal to zero. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.16 No. of successful coups (br_scoup)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_scoup

Original tag: br_scoup

Description:
Number of successful coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.17 Full suffrage (br_suff)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_br_suff

Original tag: br_suff

Description:
Whether electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.17.6.18 Free and Fair Elections (bti_ffe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ffe

Original tag: bti_ffe

Description:
To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? 1-10.

1. There are no elections on free and fair elections.
4. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of filling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.
7. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during voting process and ballot count occur. The rights to vote, campaign and run for office are restricted, and elections have de facto only limited influence over who governs.
10. National elections, if held at all, are entirely unfree and unfair.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.6.19 Party System (bti_ps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ps

Original tag: bti_ps

Description:
To what extent is there a stable and socially rooted party system able to articulate and aggregate societal interests? 1-10.

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interest.
4. The party system is unstable with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, high voter volatility and high polarization.
7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility and moderate polarization.
10. The party system is stable and socially rooted: it is able to articulate and aggregate societal interest with low fragmentation, low voter volatility and low polarization.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.6.20 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_chg

Original tag: cpds_chg

Description:
Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.21 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_enps

Original tag: cpds_enps

Description:
Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.22 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_enpv

Original tag: cpds_enpv

Description:

Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.23 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_frel

Original tag: cpds_frel

Description:

Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.24 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_frleg

Original tag: cpds_frleg

Description:

Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.25 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_govlr

Original tag: cpds_govlr

Description:

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.26 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_govsup

Original tag: cpds_govsup

Description:

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.27 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_la

Original tag: cpds_la

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.28 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lall

Original tag: cpds_lall

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.29 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lcom

Original tag: cpds_lcom

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.30 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lcon

Original tag: cpds_lcon

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.31 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_le

Original tag: cpds_le

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.32 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lfe

Original tag: cpds_lfe

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.33 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lg

Original tag: cpds_lg

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.34 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_ll

Original tag: cpds_ll

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.35 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lls

Original tag: cpds_lls

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.36 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lmo

Original tag: cpds_lmo

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.37 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lnl

Original tag: cpds_lnl

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.38 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lo

Original tag: cpds_lo

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.39 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lp

Original tag: cpds_lp

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.40 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lpc

Original tag: cpds_lpc

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.41 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lpen

Original tag: cpds_lpen

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.42 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lper

Original tag: cpds_lper

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.43 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lr

Original tag: cpds_lr

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.44 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lreg

Original tag: cpds_lreg

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.45 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_lrel

Original tag: cpds_lrel

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.46 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_ls

Original tag: cpds_ls

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.47 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_tg

Original tag: cpds_tg

Description:

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0percent].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0percent].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.48 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_va

Original tag: cpds_va

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.49 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vall

Original tag: cpds_vall

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.50 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vcom

Original tag: cpds_vcom

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.51 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vcon

Original tag: cpds_vcon

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.52 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_ve

Original tag: cpds_ve

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.53 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vfe

Original tag: cpds_vfe

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.54 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vg

Original tag: cpds_vg

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.55 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vl

Original tag: cpds_vl

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.56 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vls

Original tag: cpds_vls

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.57 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vmo

Original tag: cpds_vmo

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.58 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vnl

Original tag: cpds_vnl

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.59 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vo

Original tag: cpds_vo

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.60 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vp

Original tag: cpds_vp

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.61 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vpcom

Original tag: cpds_vpcom

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.62 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vpen

Original tag: cpds_vpen

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.63 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vper

Original tag: cpds_vper

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.64 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vr

Original tag: cpds_vr

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.65 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vreg

Original tag: cpds_vreg

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.66 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vrel

Original tag: cpds_vrel

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.67 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vs

Original tag: cpds_vs

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.68 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cpds_vt

Original tag: cpds_vt

Description:

Voter turnout in election.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.17.6.69 Close to Political Party (cses_pc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cses_pc

Original tag: cses_pc

Description:

Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party? Share of the population who answered Yes.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Variable citation: The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015a). CSES MODULE 1 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module1.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015b). CSES MODULE 2 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module2.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015c). CSES MODULE 3 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module3.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2018). CSES MODULE 4 full release [dataset], may 29, 2018 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2018-05-29` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2020). CSES MODULE 5 full release [dataset], may 14, 2020 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2020-05-149`

2.17.6.70 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (dev_altv1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dev_altv1

Original tag: dev_altv1

Description:

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1percent of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. `https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004`

2.17.6.71 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (dev_othv1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dev_othv1

Original tag: dev_othv1

Description:

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1percent of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1percent and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1percent - and then added to the calculation of dev_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility

but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1percent and parties below 1percent for the calculation of the two components of dev_regv and dev_altv.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.17.6.72 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (dev_regv1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dev_regv1

Original tag: dev_regv1

Description:

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1percent of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1percent in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1percent in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1percent in election at time t).

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.17.6.73 Electoral Volatility - Total (dev_tv1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dev_tv1

Original tag: dev_tv1

Description:

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: dev_regv + dev_altv + dev_othv = dev_tv.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.17.6.74 Trust in Parliament (ess_trparl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_trparl

Original tag: ess_trparl

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Parliament.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.17.6.75 Trust in Political Parties (ess_trpart)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_trpart

Original tag: ess_trpart

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Political Parties.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.17.6.76 Trust in Politicians (ess_trpolit)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_trpolit

Original tag: ess_trpolit

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Politicians.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.17.6.77 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties above 1percent (evep_altv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_evep_altv

Original tag: evep_altv

Description:

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit

from the party system caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1percent of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

2.17.6.78 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Class Bloc (EP) (evep_classbloc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_evep_classbloc

Original tag: evep_classbloc

Description:

Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Class Bloc. For the definition of the class bloc and the identification of parties included in such bloc, the author relies on Bartolini and Mair (1990) and Bartolini (1983; 2000). This includes 'those parties which are the historical product of the structuring of the working-class movement' (Bartolini and Mair 1990 [2007], 46). Full list of parties in the class bloc can be found in the original codebook.

2.17.6.79 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Demarcation Bloc (EP) (evep_dembloc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_evep_dembloc

Original tag: evep_dembloc

Description:

Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Demarcation Bloc. Those political parties that defend anti-EU, anti-immigration and economically protectionist policies are included in the demarcation bloc. Full list of parties in the demarcation bloc can be found in the original codebook.

2.17.6.80 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties below 1percent (evep_othv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_evep_othv

Original tag: evep_othv

Description:

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1percent of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1percent and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1percent - and then added to the calculation of evep_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1percent and parties below 1percent for the calculation of the two components of evep_regv and evep_altv.

2.17.6.81 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties entering/exiting party system (evep_regv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_evep_regv

Original tag: evep_regv

Description:

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1percent of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1percent in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1percent in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1percent in election at time t).

2.17.6.82 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Total (evep_tv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_evep_tv

Original tag: evep_tv

Description:

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: evep_regv + evep_altv + evep_othv = evep_tv.

2.17.6.83 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fh_ep

Original tag: fh_ep

Description:

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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.17.6.84 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pclmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclmost

Original tag: gcb_pclmost

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Members of Parliament or Senators: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.6.85 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pclsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclsome

Original tag: gcb_pclsome

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the Members of Parliament or Senators: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.6.86 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_adm

Original tag: gol_adm

Description:

Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

2.17.6.87 Districts (gol_dist)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_dist

Original tag: gol_dist

Description:

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

2.17.6.88 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_enep

Original tag: gol_enep

Description:

Effective number of electoral parties.

2.17.6.89 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_enep1

Original tag: gol_enep1

Description:

The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.17.6.90 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_enepo

Original tag: gol_enepo

Description:

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.17.6.91 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_enpp

Original tag: gol_enpp

Description:

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

2.17.6.92 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1 (gol_enpp1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_enpp1

Original tag: gol_enpp1

Description:

This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.17.6.93 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_enppo

Original tag: gol_enppo

Description:

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.17.6.94 Effective Number of Presidential Candidates (gol_enpres)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_enpres

Original tag: gol_enpres

Description:

The effective number of presidential candidates.

2.17.6.95 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_est

Original tag: gol_est

Description:

This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

2.17.6.96 Electoral System Type-11 classes (gol_est_spec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_est_spec

Original tag: gol_est_spec

Description:

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

2.17.6.97 Institution (gol_inst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_inst

Original tag: gol_inst

Description:

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of a given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This

apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.

2.17.6.98 Mixed Type (gol_mix)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_mix

Original tag: gol_mix

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used.

1. Coexistence
2. Superposition
3. Fusion
4. Correction
5. Conditional

2.17.6.99 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_mt

Original tag: gol_mt

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

2.17.6.100 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_nos

Original tag: gol_nos

Description:

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

2.17.6.101 Presidential Electoral System Type (gol_pest)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_pest

Original tag: gol_pest

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality
2. Absolute Majority
3. Qualified Majority
4. Electoral College
5. Alternative Vote

2.17.6.102 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_pr

Original tag: gol_pr

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)

10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: Users can find a detailed description of the difference between types in the original codebook.

2.17.6.103 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_preel

Original tag: gol_preel

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

2.17.6.104 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_upseat

Original tag: gol_upseat

Description:

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.17.6.105 Upper Tier (gol_uptier)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gol_uptier

Original tag: gol_uptier

Description:

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.17.6.106 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_alignl1

Original tag: h_alignl1

Description:

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.6.107 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber (h_alignl1l2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_alignl1l2

Original tag: h_alignl1l2

Description:

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the legislative chambers, coded 1 when the same party or a coalition of parties (when available) control a majority in both legislative chambers.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.6.108 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper) (h_alignl2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_alignl2

Original tag: h_alignl2

Description:
Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the upper legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the upper legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.6.109 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_l2

Original tag: h_l2

Description:
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.6.110 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_lflo

Original tag: h_lflo

Description:
Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.6.111 Legislative Fractionalization (upper) (h_lfup)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_h_lfup

Original tag: h_lfup

Description:
Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the upper legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.17.6.112 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideaesd_esf

Original tag: ideaesd_esf

Description:
Electoral System Family

1. Proportional Representation
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Plurality/Majority and Proportional Representation
4. Mixed
5. Transition
6. Other
7. Not Applicable

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.17.6.113 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideaesd_esnl

Original tag: ideaesd_esnl

Description:
Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken

from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.

2. Block Vote (BV)
Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.

3. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

4. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

7. Alternative Vote (AV)
The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

9. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote (TRS PBV)
Party Block Vote (PBV) is a plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centered vote for a party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with the most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.

10. Limited Vote (LV)
Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.

11. First Past The Post, Party Block Vote (FPTP PBV)

12. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTP List PR)

13. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTP BV)

14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTP PBV List PR)

15. Parallel
A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.

16. In transition

17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
Borda Count (BC) - A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multimember districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper and each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the highest total(s) is/are declared elected.

18. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (TRS PBV List PR)

19. No direct elections.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.17.6.114 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideaesd_esp

Original tag: ideaesd_esp

Description:
Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one who wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

2. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

3. Supplementary Vote (SV)
Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.

4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

5. In Transition

6. Other

7. Not applicable

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.17.6.115 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideaesd_lsde

Original tag: ideaesd_lsde

Description:
Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.17.6.116 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideaesd_lsvm

Original tag: ideaesd_lsvm

Description:
Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.17.6.117 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideaesd_tiers

Original tag: ideaesd_tiers

Description:
Number of tiers. The tiers of an electoral system can be understood as the sets of representatives that are elected to the same chamber by the entire electorate of a country. 99 indicates a hybrid system, where one part of the country elects representatives using one electoral system, while another distinct part of the country elects representatives using a different system.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.17.6.118 EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_eucv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideavt_eucv

Original tag: ideavt_eucv

Description:
EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.17.6.119 EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_euvt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideavt_euvt

Original tag: ideavt_euvt

Description:
EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.17.6.120 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideavt_legcv

Original tag: ideavt_legcv

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.17.6.121 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideavt_legvt

Original tag: ideavt_legvt

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.17.6.122 Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_prescv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideavt_prescv

Original tag: ideavt_prescv

Description:
Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.17.6.123 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ideavt_presvt

Original tag: ideavt_presvt

Description:
Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.17.6.124 Participation (iiag_par)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_par

Original tag: iiag_par

Description:
Participation is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights Inclusion category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.6.125 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ipu_l_s

Original tag: ipu_l_s

Description:
Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.17.6.126 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ipu_l_sw

Original tag: ipu_l_sw

Description:
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.17.6.127 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ipu_l_w

Original tag: ipu_l_w

Description:
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.17.6.128 Number of Seats (Upper House) (ipu_u_s)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ipu_u_s

Original tag: ipu_u_s

Description:
Number of Seats (Upper House).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.17.6.129 Share of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ipu_u_sw

Original tag: ipu_u_sw

Description:
Share of Women (Upper House).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.17.6.130 Number of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_w)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ipu_u_w

Original tag: ipu_u_w

Description:
Number of Women (Upper House).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.17.6.131 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_fme

Original tag: nelda_fme

Description:
This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.132 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_mbbe

Original tag: nelda_mbbe

Description:
If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "Yes". In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "Yes". It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.133 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_mtop

Original tag: nelda_mtop

Description:
This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.134 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_noe

Original tag: nelda_noe

Description:
The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.135 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_noea

Original tag: nelda_noea

Description:
Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.136 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_noee

Original tag: nelda_noee

Description:
Number of executive elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.137 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_noel

Original tag: nelda_noel

Description:
Number of legislative elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.138 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_oa

Original tag: nelda_oa

Description:
This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.6.139 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_eir

Original tag: pei_eir

Description:
Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7`

2.17.6.140 Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I. (pei_eirhci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_eirhci

Original tag: pei_eirhci

Description:
The higher bound of the 95percent confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7`

2.17.6.141 Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I. (pei_eirlci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_eirlci

Original tag: pei_eirlci

Description:
The lower bound of the 95percent confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7`

2.17.6.142 Elected Office (pei_off)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_off

Original tag: pei_off

Description:

What government body was this election for?

0. Legislative
1. Presidential
2. Both

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.17.6.143 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_peii

Original tag: pei_peii

Description:

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.17.6.144 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Higher C.I. (pei_peiihci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_peiihci

Original tag: pei_peiihci

Description:

The higher bound of the 95percent confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.17.6.145 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Lower C.I. (pei_peiilci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_peiilci

Original tag: pei_peiilci

Description:

The lower bound of the 95percent confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.17.6.146 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_peit

Original tag: pei_peit

Description:

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

1. Very Low
2. Low
3. Moderate
4. High
5. Very High

Variable citation: Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

2.17.6.147 Cummulative Party System Innovation (psi_cpsi1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_psi_cpsi1

Original tag: psi_cpsi1

Description:

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1percent of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic

elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1percent of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1percent) at that time.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.17.6.148 Cummulative Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_cpsi2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_psi_cpsi2

Original tag: psi_cpsi2

Description:

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1percent of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1percent of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1percent) at that time. This variable (psi_cpsi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_cpsi1.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.17.6.149 Exact date of the election (psi_edate1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_psi_edate1

Original tag: psi_edate1

Description:

Exact date of the election

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.17.6.150 Exact date of the second election in a year (psi_edate2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_psi_edate2

Original tag: psi_edate2

Description:

Exact date of a second election in a same year

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.17.6.151 Party System Innovation (overall vote share of new parties in given election) (psi_psi1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_psi_psi1

Original tag: psi_psi1

Description:

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1percent of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1percent of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.17.6.152 Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_psi2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_psi_psi2

Original tag: psi_psi2

Description:
Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1percent of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1percent of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'. This variable (psi_psi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_psi1.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.17.6.153 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_qdep

Original tag: sgi_qdep

Description:
Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.6.154 Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_cccd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_cccd

Original tag: sw_cccd

Description:
Centrist Christian Democratic cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.155 Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic (sw_ccd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_ccd

Original tag: sw_ccd

Description:
Total Christian Democratic party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet net portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.156 Cabinet Portfolios: Center (sw_cce)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_cce

Original tag: sw_cce

Description:
Center party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.157 Cabinet Portfolios: Left (sw_cl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_cl

Original tag: sw_cl

Description:
Left party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.158 Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian (sw_cll)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_cll

Original tag: sw_cll

Description:
Percentage of cabinet portfolios in national government held by left libertarian ("new left") parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.159 Cabinet Portfolios: Right (sw_cr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_cr

Original tag: sw_cr

Description:
Right party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.160 Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist (sw_crwp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_crwp

Original tag: sw_crwp

Description:
Percentage of cabinet portfolios in national government held by right-wing populist parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.161 Election Year (sw_ey)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_ey

Original tag: sw_ey

Description:
Election Year. Dummy variable coded 1 for years in which elections occurred; otherwise, 0.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.162 Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_gccd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_gccd

Original tag: sw_gccd

Description:
Centrist Christian Democratic governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.163 Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic (sw_gcd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_gcd

Original tag: sw_gcd

Description:
Total Christian Democratic governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.164 Governing Party Seats: Center (sw_gce)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_gce

Original tag: sw_gce

Description:
Center governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.165 Governing Party Seats: Left (sw_gl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_gl

Original tag: sw_gl

Description:
Left governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.166 Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian (sw_gll)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_gll

Original tag: sw_gll

Description:
Left libertarian governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.167 Governing Party Seats: Right (sw_gr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_gr

Original tag: sw_gr

Description:
Right governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.168 Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist (sw_grwp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_grwp

Original tag: sw_grwp

Description:
Right-wing populist governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.169 Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_lccd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_lccd

Original tag: sw_lccd

Description:
Centrist Christian Democratic party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.170 Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic (sw_lcd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_lcd

Original tag: sw_lcd

Description:
Total Christian Democratic party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.171 Legislative Seats: Center (sw_lce)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_lce

Original tag: sw_lce

Description:
Center party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.172 Legislative Seats: Left (sw_ll)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_ll

Original tag: sw_ll

Description:
Left party legislative seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.173 Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian (sw_lll)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_lll

Original tag: sw_lll

Description:
Percentage of seats (lower chamber) for left-libertarian parties and various miscellaneous works.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.174 Legislative Seats: Right (sw_lr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_lr

Original tag: sw_lr

Description:
Right party legislative seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.175 Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist (sw_lrwp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_lrwp

Original tag: sw_lrwp

Description:
Percentage of seats in lower chamber of national parliament held by right wing populist parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.176 Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_vccd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_vccd

Original tag: sw_vccd

Description:
Centrist Christian Democratic party votes as a percent of all votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.177 Votes: Christian Democratic (sw_vcd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_vcd

Original tag: sw_vcd

Description:
Total Christian Democratic party votes as a percent of all votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.178 Votes: Center (sw_vce)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_vce

Original tag: sw_vce

Description:
Center party votes as a percent of all votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.179 Votes: Left (sw_vl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_vl

Original tag: sw_vl

Description:
Left party votes as a percent of total votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.180 Votes: Left-Libertarian (sw_vll)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_vll

Original tag: sw_vll

Description:
Percentage of votes (lower chamber) for left-libertarian parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.181 Votes: Right (sw_vr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_vr

Original tag: sw_vr

Description:
Right party votes as a percent of total votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.182 Votes: Right-Wing Populist (sw_vrwp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sw_vrwp

Original tag: sw_vrwp

Description:
Percentage of national vote for right-wing populist parties in elections to lower chamber.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.17.6.183 Competition (van_comp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_van_comp

Original tag: van_comp

Description:
The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

2.17.6.184 Index of Democratization (van_index)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_van_index

Original tag: van_index

Description:
The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

2.17.6.185 Participation (van_part)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_van_part

Original tag: van_part

Description:
The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

2.17.6.186 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.6.187 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_leadexp

Original tag: wgov_leadexp

Description:
The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.188 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_min

Original tag: wgov_min

Description:
Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.189 Average age of cabinet members (wgov_minage)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_minage

Original tag: wgov_minage

Description:
Average age of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.190 Number of women among cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Description:
The number of women among cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.191 Average tenure of cabinet members (wgov_minten)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_minten

Original tag: wgov_minten

Description:
The average tenure of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.192 Adjusted retention rate of cabinet members (wgov_mret)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_mret

Original tag: wgov_mret

Description:
The share of cabinet ministers, who where in the list of cabinet ministers for the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of number of cabinet members, so the number of cabinet ministers stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.193 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions hel (wgov_tot)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_tot

Original tag: wgov_tot

Description:
Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.194 Average age for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totage)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_totage

Original tag: wgov_totage

Description:
Average age for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.195 Number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_totfem

Original tag: wgov_totfem

Description:
The number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied

positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.196 Average tenure for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totten)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_totten

Original tag: wgov_totten

Description:
The average tenure for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.197 Adjusted retention rate for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_tret)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_tret

Original tag: wgov_tret

Description:
The share of people in total number of entries for the country, who were also listed in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of total number of entries, so the number of entries for the country stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the total number of entries.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.6.198 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confpp

Original tag: wvs_confpp

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.6.199 Year of election (yri_yoe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_yri_yoe

Original tag: yri_yoe

Description:
Year of election

Variable citation: Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906`

2.17.6.200 Youth Representation Index (35 years or younger) (yri_yri35)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_yri_yri35

Original tag: yri_yri35

Description:
The YRI 35 is a measure in which the percentage of youth in parliament - MPs ages 18 to 35 years - is divided by the proportion of youth (ages 18 to 35) within the eligible voting-age population and then multiplying by 100. A higher score on this measure indicates a larger correspondence between youth in the

population and their presence in parliaments. A score of 100 suggest that the share of young MPs is on par with the share of young people in voting-age youth in the population. A score of zero indicates that not a single individual Member of Parliament (MP) is considered to be young.

Variable citation: Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906`

2.17.6.201 Youth Representation Index (40 years or younger) (yri_yri40)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_yri_yri40

Original tag: yri_yri40

Description:

The YRI 40 is a measure in which the percentage of youth in parliament - MPs ages 18 to 40 years - is divided by the proportion of youth (ages 18 to 40) within the eligible voting-age population and then multiplying by 100. A higher score on this measure indicates a larger correspondence between youth in the population and their presence in parliaments. A score of 100 suggest that the share of young MPs is on par with the share of young people in voting-age youth in the population. A score of zero indicates that not a single individual Member of Parliament (MP) is considered to be young.

Variable citation: Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906`

2.17.7 History

This category includes variables related to historical phenomena or situations, for example colonial origin, legal origin and GDP per capita in the year 1500.

2.17.7.1 Log Settler Mortality (ajr_settmort)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ajr_settmort

Original tag: ajr_settmort

Description:

Log of the mortality rate faced by European settlers at the time of colonization.

Note: The data for Ethiopia is used for both Ethiopia (-1992) and Ethiopia (1993-).

Variable citation: Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *The American Economic Review*, 91(5), 1369–1401

2.17.7.2 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ht_colonial

Original tag: ht_colonial

Description:

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al. (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland
Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.17.7.3 Religion: Catholic (lp_catho80)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lp_catho80

Original tag: lp_catho80

Description:
Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.17.7.4 Latitude (lp_lat_abst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lp_lat_abst

Original tag: lp_lat_abst

Description:
Latitude: The absolute value of the latitude of the capital city, divided by 90 (to take values between 0 and 1).

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.17.7.5 Legal Origin (lp_legor)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lp_legor

Original tag: lp_legor

Description:
Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:
1. English Common Law
2. French Commercial Code
3. Socialist/Communist Laws
4. German Commercial Code
5. Scandinavian Commercial Code

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.17.7.6 Religion: Muslim (lp_muslim80)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lp_muslim80

Original tag: lp_muslim80

Description:
Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.17.7.7 Religion: Other Denomination (lp_no_cpm80)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lp_no_cpm80

Original tag: lp_no_cpm80

Description:
Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 - lp_catho80 - lp_muslim80 - lp_protmg80.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.17.7.8 Religion: Protestant (lp_protmg80)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lp_protmg80

Original tag: lp_protmg80

Description:
Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.17.7.9 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehiste0)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sai_statehiste0

Original tag: sai_statehiste0

Description:
State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.17.7.10 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehiste01)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sai_statehiste01

Original tag: sai_statehiste01

Description:
State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.17.7.11 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehiste1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sai_statehiste1

Original tag: sai_statehiste1

Description:
State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.17.7.12 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehisten0)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sai_statehisten0

Original tag: sai_statehisten0

Description:
Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.17.7.13 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehisten01)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sai_statehisten01

Original tag: sai_statehisten01

Description:
Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.17.7.14 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehisten1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sai_statehisten1

Original tag: sai_statehisten1

Description:
Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent.

Variable citation: Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23(1): 1-40. `https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index`

2.17.7.15 Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Land Area) (slavet_lnexparea)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_slavet_lnexparea

Original tag: slavet_lnexparea

Description:
Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by land area.

Variable citation: Nunn, N. (2008). The long term effects of africa's slave trades. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123, 139–176

2.17.7.16 Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Historic Population) (slavet_lnexppop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_slavet_lnexppop

Original tag: slavet_lnexppop

Description:
Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by average population.

Variable citation: Nunn, N. (2008). The long term effects of africa's slave trades. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123, 139–176

2.17.8 Civil Society, Population and Culture

This category includes variables related to civil society, population, and culture such as general demographics, general sentiments, birth and death rates, ethnic groups, and others.

2.17.8.1 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_al_ethnic2000

Original tag: al_ethnic2000

Description:
Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see el_elf60) in for example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.17.8.2 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_al_language2000

Original tag: al_language2000

Description:
Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.17.8.3 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_al_religion2000

Original tag: al_religion2000

Description:
Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same religious group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.17.8.4 Associational/Assembly Rights (bti_aar)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_aar

Original tag: bti_aar

Description:
To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these

groups operate and assemble freely? 1-10.

1. Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.
7. Association and assembly rights are partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups.
10. Association and assembly rights are unrestricted for individuals and independent political or civic groups within the basic democratic order.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.5 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ci

Original tag: bti_ci

Description:
How serious are social, ethnic and religious conflicts? 1-10.

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic or religious differences.
4. There are only few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic or religious lines.
7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.
10. There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.6 Civil Society Participation (bti_csp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_csp

Original tag: bti_csp

Description:
To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process? 1-10.

1. The political leadership obstructs civil society participation. It suppresses civil society organizations and excludes its representatives from the policy process.
4. The political leadership neglects civil society participation. It frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously.
7. The political leadership permits civil society participation. It takes into account and accommodates the interests of most civil society actors.
10. The political leadership actively enables civil society participation. It assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.7 Civil Society Traditions (bti_cst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_cst

Original tag: bti_cst

Description:
To what extent are there traditions of civil society? 1-10.

1. Traditions of civil society are very strong.
4. Traditions of civil society are fairly strong.
7. Traditions of civil society are fairly weak.
10. Traditions of civil society are very weak.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.8 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_eo

Original tag: bti_eo

Description:

To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? 1-10.

1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.
4.Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious and other groups have limited access to education, public office and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.
7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.9 Interest Groups (bti_ig)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ig

Original tag: bti_ig

Description:

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system? 1-10.

1. Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.
4. There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization.
7. There is an average range of interest groups, which reflect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.
10. There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.10 Political Participation (bti_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_pp

Original tag: bti_pp

Description:

Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms 1-10. Higher scores refer better conditions of political participation and other political freedoms.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.11 Political and Social Integration (bti_psi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_psi

Original tag: bti_psi

Description:

Political and Social Integration: Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.12 Social Capital (bti_sc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_sc

Original tag: bti_sc

Description:

Social Capital: To what extent have social self-organization and the construction of social capital advanced? This question aims to assess the level of trust between citizens, which fosters cooperation and mutual support for purposes of self-help, rather than primarily to further political objectives.

1. There is a very low level of trust among the population, and civic self-organization is rudimentary.
4. There is a fairly low level of trust among the population. The small number of autonomous, self-organized

groups, associations and organizations is unevenly distributed or spontaneous and temporary.
7. There is a fairly high level of trust among the population and a substantial number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.
10. There is a very high level of trust among the population and a large number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.13 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_seb

Original tag: bti_seb

Description:
To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? 1-10.

1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.
4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.
10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.14 State Identity (bti_si)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_si

Original tag: bti_si

Description:
To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? 1-10.

1. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally. Different population groups compete for hegemony and deny citizenship to others.
4. The legitimacy of the nation-state is frequently challenged. Significant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups.
7. The legitimacy of the nation-state is rarely questioned. Some groups are denied full citizenship rights.
10. The large majority of the population accepts the nation-state as legitimate. All individuals and groups enjoy the right to acquire citizenship without discrimination.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.8.15 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_marriage

Original tag: ccp_marriage

Description:
Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision
2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and a woman
3. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.17.8.16 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccp_samesexm

Original tag: ccp_samesexm

Description:
Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.17.8.17 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dr_sg

Original tag: dr_sg

Description:

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2 Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.17.8.18 Trust in Other People (ess_trpeople)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_trpeople

Original tag: ess_trpeople

Description:

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.17.8.19 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_demd2janf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demd2janf

Original tag: eu_demd2janf

Description:

Population at 1st January, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.20 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_demd2janm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demd2janm

Original tag: eu_demd2janm

Description:

Population at 1st January, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.21 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_demd2jant)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demd2jant

Original tag: eu_demd2jant

Description:

Population at 1st January, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.22 Population density, average population per square km (eu_demd3dens)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demd3dens

Original tag: eu_demd3dens

Description:

Population density, average population per square km

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.23 Deaths - Female (eu_demdeathdf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demdeathdf

Original tag: eu_demdeathdf

Description:
Deaths - females

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.24 Deaths - Male (eu_demdeathdm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demdeathdm

Original tag: eu_demdeathdm

Description:
Deaths - males

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.25 Deaths - Total (eu_demdeathdt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demdeathdt

Original tag: eu_demdeathdt

Description:
Deaths - total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.26 Fertility rate, Total (eu_demfrate2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demfrate2

Original tag: eu_demfrate2

Description:
Fertility rate, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.27 Natural change of population (eu_demgrownnat)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demgrownnat

Original tag: eu_demgrownnat

Description:
Natural change of population

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.28 Total population change (eu_demgrowt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demgrowt

Original tag: eu_demgrowt

Description:
Total population change

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.29 Live births - Female (eu_demlbirthlf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demlbirthlf

Original tag: eu_demlbirthlf

Description:
Live births - females

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.30 Live births - Male (eu_demlbirthlm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demlbirthlm

Original tag: eu_demlbirthlm

Description:
Live births - males

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.31 Live births - Total (eu_demlbirthlt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demlbirthlt

Original tag: eu_demlbirthlt

Description:
Live births - total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.32 Mean age of woman at childbirth (eu_demmawc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demmawc

Original tag: eu_demmawc

Description:
Mean age of woman at childbirth

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.33 Internet use: internet banking (eu_isiubk)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_isiubk

Original tag: eu_isiubk

Description:
Internet use: internet banking as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.34 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_isiucpp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_isiucpp

Original tag: eu_isiucpp

Description:
Internet use: civic or political participation as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.35 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_isiunet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_isiunet

Original tag: eu_isiunet

Description:
Internet use: participating in social networks as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.36 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_isiusell)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_isiusell

Original tag: eu_isiusell

Description:
Internet use: selling goods or services as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.37 Internet use: never (eu_isiux)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_isiux

Original tag: eu_isiux

Description:
Internet use: never as a percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.8.38 Severe material deprivation rate (Total) (eu_povmatdepr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_povmatdepr

Original tag: eu_povmatdepr

Description:
Severe material deprivation rate (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.39 percent of people under 60(y) living in households w. very low work intensity (eu_povpoplwoin)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_povpoplwoin

Original tag: eu_povpoplwoin

Description:
Percentage of people under 60 years old living in households with very low work intensity

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.8.40 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fe_cultdiv

Original tag: fe_cultdiv

Description:
This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.17.8.41 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fe_etfra

Original tag: fe_etfra

Description:
Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.17.8.42 Largest Minority (fe_lmin)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fe_lmin

Original tag: fe_lmin

Description:
Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the second largest group (largest minority). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.17.8.43 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fe_plural

Original tag: fe_plural

Description:
Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.17.8.44 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_orcag)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_orcag

Original tag: gcb_orcag

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.45 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_orcdis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_orcdis

Original tag: gcb_orcdis

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.46 Can people fight aganist corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_pfcaag)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pfcaag

Original tag: gcb_pfcaag

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.47 Can people fight aganist corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_pfcdis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pfcdis

Original tag: gcb_pfcdis

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.48 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_sarcag)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_sarcag

Original tag: gcb_sarcag

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.49 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_sarcdis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_sarcdis

Original tag: gcb_sarcdis

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption

they witness.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.50 Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_wsdag)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_wsdag

Original tag: gcb_wsdag

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.51 Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_wsddis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_wsddis

Original tag: gcb_wsddis

Description:

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.17.8.52 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Description:

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.17.8.53 Displaced people (1-5 Higher displacement) (gpi_dic)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpi_dic

Original tag: gpi_dic

Description:

Refugees by territory of origin (starting in 2010 this indicator also includes the number of internally displaced people by country) as percentage of the country's total population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 being a higher percentage of internal displacement. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.17.8.54 Global Peace Index (1-5 Less peaceful) (gpi_gpi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpi_gpi

Original tag: gpi_gpi

Description:

The GPI (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.17.8.55 Incarceration (1-5 Higher incarceration) (gpi_jail)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpi_jail

Original tag: gpi_jail

Description:

Prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 having a higher incarceration rate. Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, King's College London, World Prison Population List.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.17.8.56 Safety and Security (1-5 Less secure) (gpi_ss)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpi_ss

Original tag: gpi_ss

Description:

Societal Safety and Security (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.17.8.57 Gender (iiag_gen)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_gen

Original tag: iiag_gen

Description:

Gender is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.8.58 Rural Sector (iiag_rs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_rs

Original tag: iiag_rs

Description:

Rural sector is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.8.59 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent) (lis_clsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_clsmf

Original tag: lis_clsmf

Description:

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.8.60 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_pop

Original tag: pwt_pop

Description:
Population (in millions).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.8.61 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Atlas (1964) (r_atlas)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_r_atlas

Original tag: r_atlas

Description:
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Atlas Narodov Mira (1964).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.17.8.62 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1961) (r_elf61)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_r_elf61

Original tag: r_elf61

Description:
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.17.8.63 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1985) (r_elf85)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_r_elf85

Original tag: r_elf85

Description:
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.17.8.64 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Muller (1964) (r_muller)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_r_muller

Original tag: r_muller

Description:
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Muller (1964).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.17.8.65 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts (1962) (r_roberts)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_r_roberts

Original tag: r_roberts

Description:
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Roberts (1962).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.17.8.66 Cinema expenditure per capita (une_cinexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_cinexp

Original tag: une_cinexp

Description:
Cinema expenditure per capita.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.8.67 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une_screen)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_screen

Original tag: une_screen

Description:
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.8.68 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_vdem_gender

Original tag: vdem_gender

Description:
Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.17.8.69 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_birth

Original tag: wdi_birth

Description:
Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.70 Completeness of birth registration (percent) (wdi_birthreg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_birthreg

Original tag: wdi_birthreg

Description:
Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.71 Completeness of birth registration, rural (percent) (wdi_birthregr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_birthregr

Original tag: wdi_birthregr

Description:
Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the rural areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.72 Completeness of birth registration, urban (percent) (wdi_birthregu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_birthregu

Original tag: wdi_birthregu

Description:

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the urban areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.73 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_birthskill

Original tag: wdi_birthskill

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.74 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_death

Original tag: wdi_death

Description:

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.75 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (percent) (wdi_deathreg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_deathreg

Original tag: wdi_deathreg

Description:

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.76 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_fertility

Original tag: wdi_fertility

Description:

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.77 CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_gendeqr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gendeqr

Original tag: wdi_gendeqr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.78 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lifexp

Original tag: wdi_lifexp

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.79 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lifexpf

Original tag: wdi_lifexpf

Description:

Life expectancy at birth for females 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.80 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lifexpm

Original tag: wdi_lifexpm

Description:

Life expectancy at birth for males 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.81 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortf

Original tag: wdi_mortf

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.82 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortinf

Original tag: wdi_mortinf

Description:

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.83 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortinff

Original tag: wdi_mortinff

Description:

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.84 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortinfm

Original tag: wdi_mortinfm

Description:

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.85 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortm

Original tag: wdi_mortm

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.86 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortnn

Original tag: wdi_mortnn

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.87 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortu5

Original tag: wdi_mortu5

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.88 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortu5f

Original tag: wdi_mortu5f

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.89 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mortu5m

Original tag: wdi_mortu5m

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.90 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_pop

Original tag: wdi_pop

Description:
Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.91 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_pop14

Original tag: wdi_pop14

Description:
Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.92 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_pop1564

Original tag: wdi_pop1564

Description:
Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.93 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_pop65

Original tag: wdi_pop65

Description:
Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.94 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_popden

Original tag: wdi_popden

Description:
Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.95 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_popf

Original tag: wdi_popf

Description:
Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.96 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_popgr

Original tag: wdi_popgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.97 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_poprul

Original tag: wdi_poprul

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.98 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_poprulgr

Original tag: wdi_poprulgr

Description:
Rural population growth. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.99 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_popurb

Original tag: wdi_popurb

Description:
Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.100 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_popurbagr

Original tag: wdi_popurbagr

Description:
Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.101 Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24) (wdi_wofm15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_wofm15

Original tag: wdi_wofm15

Description:
Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24). Women who were first married by age 15 refers to the percentage of women ages 20-24 who were first married by age 15.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.8.102 E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best) (wef_epi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_epi

Original tag: wef_epi

Description:
E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best). This indicator assesses the use of online services to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens ("e-information sharing"), interaction with stakeholders ("e-consultation"), and engagement in decision-making processes. Original sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.8.103 Autonomy Index (wvs_auton)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_auton

Original tag: wvs_auton

Description:
Autonomy Index

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.8.104 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_jabribe

Original tag: wvs_jabribe

Description:
Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.8.105 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_jacot

Original tag: wvs_jacot

Description:
Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.8.106 Post-Materialist index 12-item (wvs_pmi12)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_pmi12

Original tag: wvs_pmi12

Description:
Post-Materialist index 12-item

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.8.107 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_pmi4

Original tag: wvs_pmi4

Description:
Post-Materialist index 4-item

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.8.108 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_satlif

Original tag: wvs_satlif

Description:
All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.8.109 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_trust

Original tag: wvs_trust

Description:
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.9 Conflict and Military Service

This category includes variables concerning armed conflict, including civil war and terrorism, govern- ment revenue and spending related to violent conflict (military expenditure, arms imports, military personnel).

2.17.9.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_ally

Original tag: atop_ally

Description:
Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance
1. Member of an alliance

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_consult

Original tag: atop_consult

Description:
Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations
1. Has Consultancy obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_defensive

Original tag: atop_defensive

Description:
Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations
1. Has defensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_neutrality

Original tag: atop_neutrality

Description:
Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations
1. Has Neutrality obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_nonagg

Original tag: atop_nonagg

Description:
Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations
1. Has Non-Agression obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_number

Original tag: atop_number

Description:
Number of Alliances

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_offensive

Original tag: atop_offensive

Description:
Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations
1. Has offensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.8 Transition Year (atop_transyr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_atop_transyr

Original tag: atop_transyr

Description:
Transition Year

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.17.9.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bicc_gmi

Original tag: bicc_gmi

Description:
The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and heavy weapons. (See variables bicc_milexp, bicc_milper, and bicc_hw).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula x=(y-min)/(max-min), with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:
Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5
Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4
Military reservers in relation to population - 2
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2
Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.17.9.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bicc_hw

Original tag: bicc_hw

Description:

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.17.9.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bicc_milexp

Original tag: bicc_milexp

Description:

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.17.9.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bicc_milper

Original tag: bicc_milper

Description:

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.17.9.13 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_muf

Original tag: bti_muf

Description:
To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? 1-10.

1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force.
4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans.
7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.
10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.9.14 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gd_ptsa

Original tag: gd_ptsa

Description:
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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.17.9.15 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gd_ptsh

Original tag: gd_ptsh

Description:
Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.17.9.16 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gd_ptss

Original tag: gd_ptss

Description:
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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.17.9.17 Expenditure on defense, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_def)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_def

Original tag: gfs_def

Description:

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.9.18 Ongoing Conflict (1-5 Higher intensity of conflict) (gpi_conf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpi_conf

Original tag: gpi_conf

Description:

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.17.9.19 Militarisation (1-5 Higher militarisation) (gpi_mil)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpi_mil

Original tag: gpi_mil

Description:

Militarisation (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.17.9.20 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_rpae

Original tag: nelda_rpae

Description:

If there are protests and riots after elections, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.9.21 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nelda_vcdbe

Original tag: nelda_vcdbe

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.17.9.22 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, defence.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.9.23 Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 (svs_ind)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_svs_ind

Original tag: svs_ind

Description:
The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:
1 Societal violence is limited in scope and severity, with relatively few victims and few perpetrators.
2 Societal violence is a problem, affecting a significant number of victims, albeit across few victim categories and of a less severe nature.
3 Societal violence is widespread and serious in nature. It affects a significant number of people across several victim categories.
4 Societal violence is pervasive in scope, severe in nature, assumes a variety of forms and affects a large proportion of the population typically across several victim categories and perpetrators.
5 Societal violence is ubiquitous in scope, egregious in nature and assumes a variety of forms. If affects a large proportion of the population, commonly crossing numerous victim groups and perpetrators.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Haschke, P. (2021). The societal violence scale [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html`

2.17.9.24 Internal armed conflict (ucdp_type3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ucdp_type3

Original tag: ucdp_type3

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.

Variable citation: Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, 18(4), 426–449. `https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020`

2.17.9.25 Internationalized internal armed conflict (ucdp_type4)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ucdp_type4

Original tag: ucdp_type4

Description:
Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An 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.

Variable citation: Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, 18(4), 426–449. `https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020`

2.17.9.26 Global Terrorism Index (voh_gti)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_voh_gti

Original tag: voh_gti

Description:
Global Terrorism Index.

2.17.9.27 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_pve

Original tag: wbgi_pve

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.9.28 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_pvn

Original tag: wbgi_pvn

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.9.29 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_pvs

Original tag: wbgi_pvs

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.9.30 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_afp

Original tag: wdi_afp

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.31 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_afpt

Original tag: wdi_afpt

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.32 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_armexp

Original tag: wdi_armexp

Description:
Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.33 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_armimp

Original tag: wdi_armimp

Description:

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.34 Battle-related deaths (number of people) (wdi_brdeath)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_brdeath

Original tag: wdi_brdeath

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. The targets are usually the military itself and its installations or state institutions and state representatives, but there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in crossfire, in indiscriminate bombings, etc. All deaths–military as well as civilian–incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.35 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expmil

Original tag: wdi_expmil

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.36 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expmilge

Original tag: wdi_expmilge

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.37 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_idpvc

Original tag: wdi_idpvc

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) 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. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.38 Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number) (wdi_idpvp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_idpvp

Original tag: wdi_idpvp

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.9.39 Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence) (wef_ti)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ti

Original tag: wef_ti

Description:

Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence). This custom-built index is the weighted average of the number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks, discounted by time. Each component is normalized separately and then averaged. Values range from 1 [highest incidence] to 100 [no incidence]. Original sources: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.9.40 Number of cabinet ministers with a military title (wgov_minmil)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_minmil

Original tag: wgov_minmil

Description:

The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.9.41 Number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in (wgov_totmil)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wgov_totmil

Original tag: wgov_totmil

Description:

The number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.17.9.42 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confaf

Original tag: wvs_confaf

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Armed Forces

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.9.43 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_fight

Original tag: wvs_fight

Description:

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

0. No
1. Yes

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.9.44 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_psarmy

Original tag: wvs_psarmy

Description:

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having the army rule

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.`

jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.10 Environment

This category includes variables related to the environment including general features such as threatened species or agriculture, as well as climate-change variables, among others.

2.17.10.1 Threatened Species: Amphibians (bi_amphibians)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_amphibians

Original tag: bi_amphibians

Description:
Threatened Species: Amphibians (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.2 Threatened Species: Birds (bi_birds)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_birds

Original tag: bi_birds

Description:
Threatened Species: Birds (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.3 Threatened Species: Chromists (bi_chromists)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_chromists

Original tag: bi_chromists

Description:
Threatened Species: Chromists (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.4 Threatened Species: Fishes (bi_fishes)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_fishes

Original tag: bi_fishes

Description:
Threatened Species: Fishes (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.5 Threatened Species: Fungi (bi_fungi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_fungi

Original tag: bi_fungi

Description:
Threatened Species: Fungi (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.6 Threatened Species: Mammals (bi_mammals)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_mammals

Original tag: bi_mammals

Description:
Threatened Species: Mammals (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.7 Threatened Species: Molluscs (bi_molluscs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_molluscs

Original tag: bi_molluscs

Description:
Threatened Species: Molluscs (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.8 Threatened Species: Other Inverts (bi_othinverts)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_othinverts

Original tag: bi_othinverts

Description:
Threatened Species: Other Inverts (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.9 Threatened Species: Plants (bi_plants)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_plants

Original tag: bi_plants

Description:
Threatened Species: Plants (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.10 Threatened Species: Reptiles (bi_reptiles)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_reptiles

Original tag: bi_reptiles

Description:
Threatened Species: Reptiles (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.11 Threatened Species: Total (bi_total)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bi_total

Original tag: bi_total

Description:
Threatened Species: Reptiles (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Variable citation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

2.17.10.12 Built-up land footprint- Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Description:
Built-up Land - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.17.10.13 Carbon footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Description:
Carbon - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in addition to the embodied carbon in imported goods. The carbon Footprint component is represented by the area of forest land required to sequester these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon Footprint is the largest portion of humanity's Footprint.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.17.10.14 Cropland footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Description:
Cropland - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland Footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland Footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.17.10.15 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Description:
Total - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.17.10.16 Fish footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Description:
Fishing Ground - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.17.10.17 Forest product footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Description:
Forest Production - Ecological Footprint in consumption. 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.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.17.10.18 Grazing footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Description:

Grazing - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land Footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.17.10.19 Agriculture (0-100) (epi_agr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_agr

Original tag: epi_agr

Description:

Agriculture. It is constructed from the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.20 Air Quality (0-100) (epi_air)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_air

Original tag: epi_air

Description:

Air Quality. It measures household air pollution (HAP) as the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels, using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. PM2.5 exposure: as a measure of chronic exposure, it uses the population-weighted average ambient concentration of PM2.5 in each country. PM2.5 exceedance: as a measure of acute exposure, it uses the proportion of the population in each year that is exposed to ambient PM2.5 concentrations that exceed World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds of 10, 15, 25, and 35 micrograms per meter cubed. These four proportions are averaged to produce a summary of the distribution of exposure levels in the country's population.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.21 Pollution Emissions (0-100) (epi_ape)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_ape

Original tag: epi_ape

Description:

Air Pollution. The Pollution Emissions issue category measures progress on managing the emissions of two primary air pollutants. It is composed of two indicators, adjusted emission growth rates for SO2 and NOX.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.22 Biodiversity and Habitat (0-100) (epi_bdh)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_bdh

Original tag: epi_bdh

Description:

Biodiversity and Habitat. This indicator includes:

1 Terrestrial biome protection (national weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by national composition of biomes.
2 Terrestrial biome protection (global weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by global composition of biomes.
3 Marine protected areas. The percentage of marine protected areas (MPAs) within a country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
4 Species Protection Index. The average area of species' distributions in a country with protected areas.

5 Protected Area Representativeness Index. The extent to which terrestrial protected areas are ecologically representative.
6 Species Habitat Index. The proportion of habitat within a country remaining, relative to a baseline set in the year 2001.
7 Biodiversity Habitat Index. The effects of habitat loss, degradation, and
fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.23 Climate Change (0-100) (epi_cch)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_cch

Original tag: epi_cch

Description:

The Climate Change issue category measures progress to combat global climate change, which exacerbates all other environmental threats and imperils human health and safety. It is composed of eight indicators: adjusted emission growth rates for four greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, F-gases, and N2O) and one climate pollutant (black carbon); growth rate in CO2 emissions from land cover; greenhouse gas intensity growth rate; and greenhouse gas emissions per capita.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.24 Ecosystem Services (0-100) (epi_ecs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_ecs

Original tag: epi_ecs

Description:

The new Ecosystem Services issue category recognizes the important services ecosystems provide to human and environmental well-being, including carbon sequestration and storage, biodiversity habitat, nutrient cycling, and coastal protection. It consists of three indicators to evaluate the state of these ecosystems: tree cover loss (percent90), along with two new pilot indicators for 2020 - grassland loss (percent5) and wetland loss (percent5).

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.25 Environmental Performance Index (0-100) (epi_epi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_epi

Original tag: epi_epi

Description:

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI represents a composite index. The EPI researchers begin by gathering data on 32 individual metrics of environmental performance. These metrics are aggregated into a hierarchy beginning with eleven issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation
Drinking Water, Heavy Metals, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Habitat, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries, Climate Change, Pollution Emissions, Water Resources, and Agriculture.

These issue categories are then combined into two policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.26 Ecosystem Vitality (0-100) (epi_ev)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_ev

Original tag: epi_ev

Description:

The Ecosystem Vitality policy objective measures how well countries are preserving, protecting, and enhancing ecosystems and the services they provide. It comprises 60percent of the total EPI score and is

made up of seven issue categories: Biodiversity
Habitat (25percent), Ecosystem Services (10percent), Fisheries (10percent), Climate Change (40percent), Pollution Emissions (5percent), Agriculture (5percent), and Water Resources (5percent).

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.27 Fisheries (0-100) (epi_fsh)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_fsh

Original tag: epi_fsh

Description:
The Fisheries issue category measures the health and sustainability of the world's fisheries. It is made up of three indicators: fish stock status, marine trophic index, and fish caught by trawling.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.28 Sanitation and Drinking Water (0-100) (epi_h2o)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_h2o

Original tag: epi_h2o

Description:
Sanitation
Drinking Water. This indicator includes:

1 Unsafe sanitation. EPI researchers measure sanitation as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households.
2 Unsafe drinking water. EPI researchers measure drinking water as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection.

Both sanitation and drinking water are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. Minimizing the health risks posed from unsafe sanitation and drinking water is a vital step in evaluating a country's ability to maintain clean water systems and minimize contact with dangerous bacteria and viruses.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.29 Heavy Metals (0-100) (epi_hmt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_hmt

Original tag: epi_hmt

Description:
Heavy Metals. It includes the indicator Lead Exposure. EPI researchers measure lead exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.30 Waste Management (0-100) (epi_wmg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_wmg

Original tag: epi_wmg

Description:
The Waste Management issue category recognizes the threats of solid waste to human health. It is based on one indicator, controlled solid waste.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.31 Water Resources (0-100) (epi_wrs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_wrs

Original tag: epi_wrs

Description:
The Water Resources issue category measures the extent to which humans are mitigating our threats to aquatic ecosystems. It is based on one indicator: wastewater treatment.

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.10.32 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) percenttot (eu_sctabf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctabf

Original tag: eu_sctabf

Description:
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.10.33 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) percent tot (eu_sctabm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctabm

Original tag: eu_sctabm

Description:
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.10.34 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Total) percent tot (eu_sctabt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctabt

Original tag: eu_sctabt

Description:
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.10.35 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagr

Original tag: fao_luagr

Description:
Agricultural land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.36 Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrara

Original tag: fao_luagrara

Description:
Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.37 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrcrop

Description:
Cropland (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.17.10.38 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrirrac

Original tag: fao_luagrirrac

Description:
Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.17.10.39 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrirreq

Original tag: fao_luagrirreq

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.17.10.40 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrirreqcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.17.10.41 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrorg

Original tag: fao_luagrorg

Description:
Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.17.10.42 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrpas

Original tag: fao_luagrpas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.17.10.43 Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luagrpcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrpcrop

Description:
Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.44 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_lucrop

Original tag: fao_lucrop

Description:
Cropland (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.45 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luforest

Original tag: fao_luforest

Description:
Forest land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.46 Planted Forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luforplant

Original tag: fao_luforplant

Description:
Planted Forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.47 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_luforreg

Original tag: fao_luforreg

Description:
Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.48 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area) (fao_lupas)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fao_lupas

Original tag: fao_lupas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.17.10.49 Expenditure on environment protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_envr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_envr

Original tag: gfs_envr

Description:

Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.10.50 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ht_region

Original tag: ht_region

Description:

This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:
1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)
3. North Africa
the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey
Cyprus)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia
New Zealand)
6. East Asia (including Japan
Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia
New Zealand)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana
Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.17.10.51 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Description:

Natural Resource Protection Indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 17percent of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Center provides the underlying data on protected areas.

Variable citation: Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. (2019). Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2020 release [Accessed on: 20-12-2021]. `https://doi.org/10.7927/r6mv-sv82`

2.17.10.52 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_desert

Original tag: nunn_desert

Description:

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a

cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.17.10.53 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012 (nunn_dist_coast)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_dist_coast

Original tag: nunn_dist_coast

Description:

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.17.10.54 Percentage within 100 km of ice-free coast in 2012 (nunn_near_coast)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_near_coast

Original tag: nunn_near_coast

Description:

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to nearest ice-free coast, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that is within 100 km of the nearest ice-free coast.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.17.10.55 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_rugged

Original tag: nunn_rugged

Description:

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts. The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance between two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness — or the average of any other variable — for each country, Nunn and Puga weigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries — for this and other variables — using digital boundary data based on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which they have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.17.10.56 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_tropical

Original tag: nunn_tropical

Description:

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and

Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.

Variable citation: Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

2.17.10.57 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_airqty_t1

Original tag: oecd_airqty_t1

Description:
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.10.58 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.10.59 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_greenhouse_t1

Original tag: oecd_greenhouse_t1

Description:
Greenhouse gas emissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.10.60 Sulphur Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_soxnox_t1a

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1a

Description:
Sulphur oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.10.61 Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_soxnox_t1b

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1b

Description:
Nitrogene oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.10.62 Total amount generated of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_waste_t1b

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1b

Description:
Total amount generated of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.10.63 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ohi_ohi

Original tag: ohi_ohi

Description:

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods
Economies, Tourism
Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Variable citation: Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, 488, 615–620. `https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397` Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2018). Ocean health index [Date accessed: 07 December 2021]. `https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases`

2.17.10.64 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_en

Original tag: sgi_en

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.10.65 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_enen

Original tag: sgi_enen

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.10.66 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.10.67 Minimum Atlantic distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistatl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_slavet_mindistatl

Original tag: slavet_mindistatl

Description:

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Atlantic slave trades.

Variable citation: Nunn, N. (2008). The long term effects of africa's slave trades. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123, 139–176

2.17.10.68 Minimum Indian distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistind)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_slavet_mindistind

Original tag: slavet_mindistind

Description:

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the Indian Ocean slave trades.

Variable citation: Nunn, N. (2008). The long term effects of africa's slave trades. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123, 139–176

2.17.10.69 Minimum Red Sea distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistred)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_slavet_mindistred

Original tag: slavet_mindistred

Description:
Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the Red Sea slave trades.

Variable citation: Nunn, N. (2008). The long term effects of africa's slave trades. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123, 139–176

2.17.10.70 Minimum Saharan distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistsah)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_slavet_mindistsah

Original tag: slavet_mindistsah

Description:
Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Saharan slave trades.

Variable citation: Nunn, N. (2008). The long term effects of africa's slave trades. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123, 139–176

2.17.10.71 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_agrland

Original tag: wdi_agrland

Description:
Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.72 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_araland

Original tag: wdi_araland

Description:
Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.73 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Description:
Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.74 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.75 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.76 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) 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. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.77 CPIA policy and institutions for envir. sustainability (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_piesr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_piesr

Original tag: wdi_piesr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.78 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Description:

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.10.79 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (wvs_confenv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confenv

Original tag: wvs_confenv

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Environmental Protection Movement

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot

4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.11 Education

This category includes variables related to education.

2.17.11.1 Average Schooling Years, Female (bl_asyf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_asyf

Original tag: bl_asyf

Description:
Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.2 Average Schooling Years, Male (bl_asym)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_asym

Original tag: bl_asym

Description:
Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.3 Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (bl_asymf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_asymf

Original tag: bl_asymf

Description:
Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.4 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (bl_lhf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lhf

Original tag: bl_lhf

Description:
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.5 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (bl_lhm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lhm

Original tag: bl_lhm

Description:
Percentage with tertiary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.6 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lhmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lhmf

Original tag: bl_lhmf

Description:
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.7 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (bl_lpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lpf

Original tag: bl_lpf

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.8 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (bl_lpm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lpm

Original tag: bl_lpm

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.9 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lpmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lpmf

Original tag: bl_lpmf

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.10 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (bl_lsf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lsf

Original tag: bl_lsf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.11 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (bl_lsm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lsm

Original tag: bl_lsm

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.12 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lsmf

Original tag: bl_lsmf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.13 Percentage with No Schooling, Female (bl_luf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_luf

Original tag: bl_luf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.14 Percentage with No Schooling, Male (bl_lum)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lum

Original tag: bl_lum

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.15 Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lumf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bl_lumf

Original tag: bl_lumf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.17.11.16 Sustainability (bti_su)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_su

Original tag: bti_su

Description:
Economic growth is balanced, environmentally sustainable and future-oriented. Including "To what extent are environmental concerns effectively taken into account?" and "To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.11.17 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Female). percent of population. (eu_edued256402f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256402f

Original tag: eu_edued256402f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female). Percentage of the population.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.18 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Male). percent of population. (eu_edued256402m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256402m

Original tag: eu_edued256402m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male). Percentage of the population.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.19 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Total). percent of population. (eu_edued256402t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256402t

Original tag: eu_edued256402t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total). Percentage of the population.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.20 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued256434f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256434f

Original tag: eu_edued256434f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.21 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued256434m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256434m

Original tag: eu_edued256434m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.22 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued256434t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256434t

Original tag: eu_edued256434t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.23 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued256438f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256438f

Original tag: eu_edued256438f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.24 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued256438m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256438m

Original tag: eu_edued256438m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.25 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued256438t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256438t

Original tag: eu_edued256438t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.26 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued256458f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256458f

Original tag: eu_edued256458f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.27 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued256458m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256458m
Original tag: eu_edued256458m
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.28 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued256458t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued256458t
Original tag: eu_edued256458t
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.29 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female) (eu_edued303402f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303402f
Original tag: eu_edued303402f
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.30 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male) (eu_edued303402m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303402m
Original tag: eu_edued303402m
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.31 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total) (eu_edued303402t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303402t
Original tag: eu_edued303402t
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.32 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued303434f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303434f
Original tag: eu_edued303434f
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.33 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued303434m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303434m
Original tag: eu_edued303434m
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.34 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued303434t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303434t

Original tag: eu_edued303434t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.35 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued303438f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303438f

Original tag: eu_edued303438f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.36 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued303438m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303438m

Original tag: eu_edued303438m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.37 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued303438t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303438t

Original tag: eu_edued303438t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.38 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued303458f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303458f

Original tag: eu_edued303458f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.39 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued303458m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303458m

Original tag: eu_edued303458m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.40 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued303458t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edued303458t

Original tag: eu_edued303458t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.41 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) (eu_edueleavf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edueleavf

Original tag: eu_edueleavf

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.42 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) (eu_edueleavm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edueleavm

Original tag: eu_edueleavm

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.43 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) (eu_edueleavt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edueleavt

Original tag: eu_edueleavt

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.44 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3 (eu_edupttr13)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edupttr13

Original tag: eu_edupttr13

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.45 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8 (eu_edupttr58)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edupttr58

Original tag: eu_edupttr58

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.46 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood ed. (eu_edupttrearly)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edupttrearly

Original tag: eu_edupttrearly

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in early childhoof education

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.47 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterisced02f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced02f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02f

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.48 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterisced02m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced02m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02m

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.49 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterisced02t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced02t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02t

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.50 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterisced34f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced34f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34f

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.51 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterisced34m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced34m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34m

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.52 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterisced34t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced34t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34t

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.53 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterisced58f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced58f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58f

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.54 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterisced58m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced58m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58m

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.55 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterisced58t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_edurstterisced58t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58t

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.56 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpaf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctpaf

Original tag: eu_sctpaf

Description:
Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.57 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpam)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctpam

Original tag: eu_sctpam

Description:
Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.58 Employment in Education (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctpat)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctpat

Original tag: eu_sctpat

Description:
Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.11.59 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea1524f

Original tag: gea_ea1524f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.60 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea1524m

Original tag: gea_ea1524m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.61 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea2534f

Original tag: gea_ea2534f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.62 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea2534m

Original tag: gea_ea2534m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.63 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea3544f

Original tag: gea_ea3544f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.64 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea3544m

Original tag: gea_ea3544m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.65 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea4554f

Original tag: gea_ea4554f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.66 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea4554m

Original tag: gea_ea4554m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.67 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea5564f

Original tag: gea_ea5564f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.68 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea5564m

Original tag: gea_ea5564m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.69 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea65f

Original tag: gea_ea65f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.70 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gea_ea65m

Original tag: gea_ea65m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.17.11.71 Expenditure on education, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_educ)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_educ

Original tag: gfs_educ

Description:
Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.11.72 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Description:
Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.17.11.73 Education (iiag_edu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_edu

Original tag: iiag_edu

Description:
Education is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from seven data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.11.74 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, education.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.11.75 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.11.76 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.11.77 Human capital index, see note hc (pwt_hci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_hci

Original tag: pwt_hci

Description:
Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro
Lee, 2010) and assumed returns, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.11.78 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_soed

Original tag: sgi_soed

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.17.11.79 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, femal (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_girlglsf

Original tag: une_girlglsf

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.80 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (une_girlglsm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_girlglsm

Original tag: une_girlglsm

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.81 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both (une_girlglst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_girlglst

Original tag: une_girlglst

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.82 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_girlgpf

Original tag: une_girlgpf

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.83 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_girlgpm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_girlgpm

Original tag: une_girlgpm

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.84 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlgpt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_girlgpt

Original tag: une_girlgpt

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.85 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (une_oaeece)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_oaeece

Original tag: une_oaeece

Description:
Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.86 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (une_oaepe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_oaepe

Original tag: une_oaepe

Description:
Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.87 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (une_oeace)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_oeace

Original tag: une_oeace

Description:
Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.88 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (une_oeals)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_oeals

Original tag: une_oeals

Description:

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.89 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_oeapsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_oeapsnt

Original tag: une_oeapsnt

Description:

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.90 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (une_oeaus)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_oeaus

Original tag: une_oeaus

Description:

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.91 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_reprlsef

Original tag: une_reprlsef

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.92 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprlsem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_reprlsem

Original tag: une_reprlsem

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.93 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent (une_reprlset)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_reprlset

Original tag: une_reprlset

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.94 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_reprpef

Original tag: une_reprpef

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.95 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprpem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_reprpem

Original tag: une_reprpem

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.96 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (une_reprpet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_reprpet

Original tag: une_reprpet

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.97 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (une_surg4pef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg4pef

Original tag: une_surg4pef

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.98 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg4pegpi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg4pegpi

Original tag: une_surg4pegpi

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.99 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (une_surg4pem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg4pem

Original tag: une_surg4pem

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.100 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surg4pet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg4pet

Original tag: une_surg4pet

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.101 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (une_surg5pef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg5pef

Original tag: une_surg5pef

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.102 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg5pegpi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg5pegpi

Original tag: une_surg5pegpi

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.103 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (une_surg5pem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg5pem

Original tag: une_surg5pem

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.104 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surg5pet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surg5pet

Original tag: une_surg5pet

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.105 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_surlgpef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surlgpef

Original tag: une_surlgpef

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.106 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surlgpegpi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surlgpegpi

Original tag: une_surlgpegpi

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.107 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_surlgpem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surlgpem

Original tag: une_surlgpem

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.108 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surlgpet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_surlgpet

Original tag: une_surlgpet

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.109 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (une_tdurce)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tdurce

Original tag: une_tdurce

Description:
Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.110 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (une_tdurece)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tdurece

Original tag: une_tdurece

Description:
Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.111 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (une_tdurls)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tdurls

Original tag: une_tdurls

Description:
Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.112 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_tdurpsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tdurpsnt

Original tag: une_tdurpsnt

Description:
Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.113 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (une_tdurused)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tdurused

Original tag: une_tdurused

Description:
Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.114 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (une_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tilsef

Original tag: une_tilsef

Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.115 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tilset)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tilset
Original tag: une_tilset
Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.116 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (une_tipef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tipef
Original tag: une_tipef
Description:
Teachers in primary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.117 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tipet
Original tag: une_tipet
Description:
Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.118 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (une_tiprepef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tiprepef
Original tag: une_tiprepef
Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.119 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiprepet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tiprepet
Original tag: une_tiprepet
Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.120 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (une_tipsntf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tipsntf
Original tag: une_tipsntf
Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.121 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipsntt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tipsntt
Original tag: une_tipsntt
Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.17.11.122 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (une_tisef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tisef
Original tag: une_tisef

Description:
Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.123 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiset)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tiset

Original tag: une_tiset

Description:
Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.124 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (une_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tiusef

Original tag: une_tiusef

Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.125 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiuset)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_une_tiuset

Original tag: une_tiuset

Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.17.11.126 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_eduprp

Original tag: wdi_eduprp

Description:
Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.127 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_eduprs

Original tag: wdi_eduprs

Description:
Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.128 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expedu

Original tag: wdi_expedu

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.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.129 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expeduge

Original tag: wdi_expeduge

Description:

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), 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. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.130 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expedup

Original tag: wdi_expedup

Description:

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.131 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expedus

Original tag: wdi_expedus

Description:

Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.132 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expedut

Original tag: wdi_expedut

Description:

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.133 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expstup

Original tag: wdi_expstup

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.134 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expstus

Original tag: wdi_expstus

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.135 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_expstut

Original tag: wdi_expstut

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.136 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gerp

Original tag: wdi_gerp

Description:

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.137 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Description:

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.138 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gerpm

Original tag: wdi_gerpm

Description:

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.139 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gerpp

Original tag: wdi_gerpp

Description:

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.140 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Description:

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.141 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gerppm

Original tag: wdi_gerppm

Description:

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.142 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gers

Original tag: wdi_gers

Description:

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.143 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Description:

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.144 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gersm

Original tag: wdi_gersm

Description:

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.145 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gert

Original tag: wdi_gert

Description:
Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.146 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Description:
Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.147 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gertm

Original tag: wdi_gertm

Description:
Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.148 Literacy rate, adult total (percent of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_litrad

Original tag: wdi_litrad

Description:
Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.149 Literacy rate, adult female (percent of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_litradf

Original tag: wdi_litradf

Description:
Percentage of the female population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.150 Literacy rate, adult male (percent of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_litradm

Original tag: wdi_litradm

Description:
Percentage of the male population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years

and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.151 Literacy rate, youth total (percent of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_litry

Original tag: wdi_litry

Description:

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.152 Literacy rate, youth female (percent of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_litryf

Original tag: wdi_litryf

Description:

Number of women age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.153 Literacy rate, youth male (percent of males ages 15-24) (wdi_litrym)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_litrym

Original tag: wdi_litrym

Description:

Number of men people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.154 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nerp

Original tag: wdi_nerp

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.155 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nerpf

Original tag: wdi_nerpf

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.156 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nerpm

Original tag: wdi_nerpm

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.157 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nerpr

Original tag: wdi_nerpr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.158 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nerprf

Original tag: wdi_nerprf

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female 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. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.159 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nerprm

Original tag: wdi_nerprm

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male 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. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.160 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_ners

Original tag: wdi_ners

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.161 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.162 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_nersm

Original tag: wdi_nersm

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.11.163 Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best) (wef_dsap)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_dsap

Original tag: wef_dsap

Description:

Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g., computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)? [1 = not all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.11.164 School life expectancy. Years (wef_lse)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_lse

Original tag: wef_lse

Description:

School life expectancy. Years. Total number of years of schooling (primary through tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age. Original sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.11.165 Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best) (wef_qvt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_qvt

Original tag: wef_qvt

Description:

Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training? [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.11.166 Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_shg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_shg

Original tag: wef_shg

Description:

Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best). "In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: Secondary education" [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.11.167 Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_sug)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_sug

Original tag: wef_sug

Description:

Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: b. University-level (1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.11.168 University-industry collaboration in R D (1-7) (wef_uic)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_uic

Original tag: wef_uic

Description:

University-industry collaboration in R
D. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R
D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.11.169 Confidence: Education System (wvs_confedu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confedu

Original tag: wvs_confedu

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Education System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.11.170 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_sprpempn

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempn

Description:

Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.171 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_sprpempp

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempp

Description:

Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.172 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpemps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_sprpemps

Original tag: wwbi_sprpemps

Description:
Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.173 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_sprpempt

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempt

Description:
Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.174 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_spupempn

Original tag: wwbi_spupempn

Description:
Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.175 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_spupempp

Original tag: wwbi_spupempp

Description:
Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.176 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupemps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_spupemps

Original tag: wwbi_spupemps

Description:
Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.177 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_spupempt

Original tag: wwbi_spupempt

Description:
Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.11.178 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Original tag: wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Description:
Proportion of total employees with tertiary education working in public sector

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.12 Public Economy

This category includes economic indicators that reflect the involvement of the government in the economy (taxes, tariff rates and government expenditures), economic key figures of a state (GDP, inflation, and economic inequality), and indicators that characterize the state of the economy (aid- flows, debt).

2.17.12.1 Monetary and fiscal stability (bti_cps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_cps

Original tag: bti_cps

Description:
There are institutional or political precautions to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Including "To what extend does the monetary authority pursue and communicate a consistent monetary stabilization policy?" and "To what extent do the government's budgetary policies support fiscal stability?"

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.12.2 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_eos

Original tag: bti_eos

Description:
How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? 1-10.

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.
4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position.
7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.
10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, balanced budget, reasonable debt and a sustainable current account position.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.12.3 Economic Performance (bti_ep)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ep

Original tag: bti_ep

Description:
Economic Performance: The economy's performance points to solid development 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.12.4 Economy Status (bti_mes)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_mes

Original tag: bti_mes

Description:
Economy Status: It groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, the economic performance, and sustainability 1-10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.12.5 Organization of the Market and Competition (bti_mo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_mo

Original tag: bti_mo

Description:
Organization of the Market and Competition: There are clear rules for stable, market-based competition 1-10. State-guaranteed rules for market competition with equal opportunities for all market participants exist in countries with higher scores.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.12.6 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_sel

Original tag: bti_sel

Description:
Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits adequate freedom of choice for all citizens 1-10. Higher scores are present for countries with better socio-economic level.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.12.7 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_dr_eg

Original tag: dr_eg

Description:
Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.17.12.8 GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant (eu_eco2gdpeurhab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_eco2gdpeurhab

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpeurhab

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.12.9 GDP at current market prices, Million euro (eu_eco2gdpmioeur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_eco2gdpmioeur

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpmioeur

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Million euro

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.12.10 GDP at current market prices, Million PPS (eu_eco2gdpmiopps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_eco2gdpmiopps

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpmiopps

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Million PPS

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.12.11 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempy1524f

Original tag: eu_unempy1524f

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.12.12 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempy1524m

Original tag: eu_unempy1524m

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.12.13 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempy1524t

Original tag: eu_unempy1524t

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.12.14 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data) (fi_index_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_index_pd

Original tag: fi_index_pd

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.12.15 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_sog

Original tag: fi_sog

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.12.16 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data) (fi_sog_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_sog_pd

Original tag: fi_sog_pd

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.12.17 Expenditure on economic affairs, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_ecaf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_ecaf

Original tag: gfs_ecaf

Description:
Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.12.18 Expenditure on public order and safety, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_pos

Original tag: gfs_pos

Description:
Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.12.19 Expenditure on social protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_sp

Original tag: gfs_sp

Description:
Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.12.20 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpcr_eci

Original tag: gpcr_eci

Description:
The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a country's exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a country's income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC`

2.17.12.21 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gpcr_growth

Original tag: gpcr_growth

Description:
A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lion's share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory

variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC`

2.17.12.22 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxdir1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1800

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.23 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxdir1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1850

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.24 Share Direct Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxdir1900)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxdir1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1900

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1900. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.25 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxgdp1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.26 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxgdp1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1850

Description:
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.27 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1900 (gtr_centaxgdp1900)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxgdp1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1900

Description:
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1900.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.28 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxind1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1800

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.29 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxind1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1850

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.30 Share Indirect Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxind1900)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxind1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1900

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1900. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.31 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxtot1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1800

Description:
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.32 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1850 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1850)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxtot1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1850

Description:
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1850. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.33 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1900 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1900)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gtr_centaxtot1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1900

Description:
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1900. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.17.12.34 Open Budget Index (ibp_obi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ibp_obi

Original tag: ibp_obi

Description:
The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 of the 140 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides the public with timely access to comprehensive information contained in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards.

Variable citation: International Budget Partnership. (2019). Open budget survey data [Accessed on 2021-12-01]. `https://www.internationalbudget.org/data-evidence/`

2.17.12.35 Grants (ictd_grants)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_grants

Original tag: ictd_grants

Description:
Total grants received by the government.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.36 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_nontax

Original tag: ictd_nontax

Description:
Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.37 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_revexsc

Original tag: ictd_revexsc

Description:
Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.38 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_revinsc

Original tag: ictd_revinsc

Description:
Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.39 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_revres

Original tag: ictd_revres

Description:
Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.40 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_soccon

Original tag: ictd_soccon

Description:
Total social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.41 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxcorp

Original tag: ictd_taxcorp

Description:
Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.42 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxexsc

Description:
Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.43 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxgs

Original tag: ictd_taxgs

Description:
Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.44 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxinc

Original tag: ictd_taxinc

Description:
Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the

two.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.45 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxind

Original tag: ictd_taxind

Description:

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.46 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxindirect

Original tag: ictd_taxindirect

Description:

Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.47 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxinsc

Description:

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.48 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxnresexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresexsc

Description:

Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.49 Non-resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxnresinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresinsc

Description:

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.50 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxother

Original tag: ictd_taxother

Description:

Total other taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.51 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxpaywf

Original tag: ictd_taxpaywf

Description:
Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.52 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxprop

Original tag: ictd_taxprop

Description:
Total taxes on property.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.53 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxres

Original tag: ictd_taxres

Description:
Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.54 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ictd_taxtrade

Original tag: ictd_taxtrade

Description:
Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.17.12.55 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_atk05

Original tag: lis_atk05

Description:
Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.12.56 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_atk1

Original tag: lis_atk1

Description:
Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.12.57 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_gini

Original tag: lis_gini

Description:
Gini Coefficient.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.12.58 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_meaneqi

Original tag: lis_meaneqi

Description:
Mean Equivalized Income.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.12.59 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_medeqi

Original tag: lis_medeqi

Description:
Median Equivalized Income.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.12.60 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_pr8020

Original tag: lis_pr8020

Description:
Percentile Ratio (80/20).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.12.61 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_pr9010

Original tag: lis_pr9010

Description:
Percentile Ratio (90/10).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.12.62 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_pr9050

Original tag: lis_pr9050

Description:
Percentile Ratio (90/50).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.12.63 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc

Original tag: mad_gdppc

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research

2.17.12.64 Real GDP per Capita (year 1000) (mad_gdppc1000)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1000

Original tag: mad_gdppc1000

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1000, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.65 Real GDP per Capita (year 1300) (mad_gdppc1300)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1300

Original tag: mad_gdppc1300

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1300, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.66 Real GDP per Capita (year 1400) (mad_gdppc1400)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1400

Original tag: mad_gdppc1400

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1400, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.67 Real GDP per Capita (year 1500) (mad_gdppc1500)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1500

Original tag: mad_gdppc1500

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1500, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.68 Real GDP per Capita (year 1600) (mad_gdppc1600)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1600

Original tag: mad_gdppc1600

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1600, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.69 Real GDP per Capita (year 1700) (mad_gdppc1700)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1700

Original tag: mad_gdppc1700

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1700, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.70 Real GDP per Capita (year 1800) (mad_gdppc1800)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1800

Original tag: mad_gdppc1800

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1800, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.71 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900) (mad_gdppc1900)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_mad_gdppc1900

Original tag: mad_gdppc1900

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.17.12.72 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_bop_t1

Original tag: oecd_bop_t1

Description:
Current account balance.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.12.73 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evogdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_evogdp_t1

Description:
Real GDP growth.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.12.74 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1a

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1a

Description:
Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.12.75 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1c

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1c

Description:
Real value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.12.76 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1d

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1d

Description:
Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.12.77 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1e

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1e

Description:
Real value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.78 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1f

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1f

Description:
Real value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.79 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1g

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1g

Description:
Real value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.80 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1h

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1h

Description:
Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.81 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1i

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1i

Description:
Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.82 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1j

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1j

Description:
Real value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.83 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1a

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1a

Description:
Total FDI Index.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.84 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1b

Description:
FDI Index: Primary sector.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.85 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1c

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1c

Description:
FDI Index: Manufacturing.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.86 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1d

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1d

Description:
FDI Index: Electricity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.87 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1e

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1e

Description:
FDI Index: Distribution.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.88 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1f

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1f

Description:
FDI Index: Transport.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.89 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1g

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1g

Description:
FDI Index: Media.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.90 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1h

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1h

Description:
FDI Index: Communications.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.91 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1i

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1i

Description:
FDI Index: Financial services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.92 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_fdindex_t1j

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1j

Description:
FDI Index: Business services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.93 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, general public services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.94 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.95 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.96 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and relig. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.97 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Description:
General government revenues per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.98 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Description:
General government expenditures per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.99 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Description:
Production costs for general government, compensation of employees.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.100 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Description:
Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.101 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Description:
Production costs for general government. Other production costs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.102 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Description:
Production costs for general government, total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.103 Gross domestic expenditure on R D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gerd_t1

Original tag: oecd_gerd_t1

Description:
Gross domestic expenditure on R
D.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.104 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_govdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t1

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.105 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_govdebt_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t2

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.106 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_govdefct_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t1

Description:
General government net lending.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.107 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_govdefct_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t2

Description:
General government revenues.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.108 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_govdefct_t3

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t3

Description:
General government expenditures.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.109 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1d

Description:
Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.110 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1e

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.111 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1f

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1f

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.112 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1g

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1g

Description:
Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.113 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_intlcomp_t1

Original tag: oecd_intlcomp_t1

Description:
Real effective exchange rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.114 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_invrates_t1

Original tag: oecd_invrates_t1

Description:
Gross fixed capital formation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.115 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_ltintrst_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltintrst_t1

Description:
Long-term interest rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.116 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_natinccap_t1

Original tag: oecd_natinccap_t1

Description:
Gross national income per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.117 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_patents_t1

Original tag: oecd_patents_t1

Description:
Triadic patent families.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.118 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_prodincom_g1

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g1

Description:
GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.119 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (percent gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_prodincom_g2a

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2a

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.120 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_prodincom_g2b

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2b

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Effect of labour utilisation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.121 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_prodincom_g2c

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2c

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.122 Researchers (oecd_research_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_research_t1

Original tag: oecd_research_t1

Description:
Researchers. Total, Per 1 000 employed, 2000 - 2016 Source: OECD Science, Technology and R
D Statistics: Main Science and Technology Indicators..

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.123 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_sizegdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_sizegdp_t1

Description:
GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.124 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_svctrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t1

Description:
Trade balance of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.125 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_svctrade_t2

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t2

Description:
Imports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.126 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_svctrade_t3

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t3

Description:
Exports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.127 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_totaltax_t1

Original tag: oecd_totaltax_t1

Description:
Total tax revenue.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.128 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Description:
International imports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.129 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Description:
International exports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.130 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1a

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1a

Description:
Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.131 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1b

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1b

Description:
Value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.132 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1c

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1c

Description:
Value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.133 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1d

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1d

Description:
Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.134 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1e

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1e

Description:
Value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.135 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1f

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1f

Description:
Value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.136 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1g

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1g

Description:
Value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.137 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1h

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1h

Description:
Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.12.138 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1i

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1i

Description:
Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.12.139 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_valaddac_t1j

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1j

Description:
Value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.12.140 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_cs

Original tag: pwt_cs

Description:
Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.141 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_csppp

Original tag: pwt_csppp

Description:
Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.142 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_gc

Original tag: pwt_gc

Description:
Share of government consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.143 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_me

Original tag: pwt_me

Description:
Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.144 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_mi

Original tag: pwt_mi

Description:
Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.145 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_plcf

Original tag: pwt_plcf

Description:
Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.146 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_plcs

Original tag: pwt_plcs

Description:
Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2017 = 1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.147 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_ple

Original tag: pwt_ple

Description:
Price level of exports, price level of USA GDP(output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.148 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_plgc

Original tag: pwt_plgc

Description:
Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.149 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_plhc

Original tag: pwt_plhc

Description:
Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.150 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_pli

Original tag: pwt_pli

Description:
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.151 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017US dollar) (pwt_rgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_rgdp

Original tag: pwt_rgdp

Description:
Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017 US dollar).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.12.152 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_rt

Original tag: pwt_rt

Description:
Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.12.153 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_sgcf

Original tag: pwt_sgcf

Description:
Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.12.154 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_shhc

Original tag: pwt_shhc

Description:
Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.12.155 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_slcgdp

Original tag: pwt_slcgdp

Description:
Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.12.156 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_tfp

Original tag: pwt_tfp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.12.157 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_tfpppp

Original tag: pwt_tfpppp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.17.12.158 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pwt_xr

Original tag: pwt_xr

Description:
Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.17.12.159 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ec

Original tag: sgi_ec

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.12.160 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ecbg

Original tag: sgi_ecbg

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.12.161 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ecec

Original tag: sgi_ecec

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.12.162 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ecgf

Original tag: sgi_ecgf

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.12.163 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_eclm

Original tag: sgi_eclm

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.12.164 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructur (sgi_ecri)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ecri

Original tag: sgi_ecri

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R

D Spending, Non-public R
D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.12.165 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ectx

Original tag: sgi_ectx

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.12.166 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_top_top10_income_share

Original tag: top_top10_income_share

Description:
Income share of the top 10percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.17.12.167 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_top_top1_income_share

Original tag: top_top1_income_share

Description:
Income share of the top 1percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.17.12.168 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: wbgi_rqe

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.12.169 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_rqn

Original tag: wbgi_rqn

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.12.170 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wbgi_rqs

Original tag: wbgi_rqs

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.17.12.171 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_belmedinc

Original tag: wdi_belmedinc

Description:
The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.172 Central government debt, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_debt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_debt

Original tag: wdi_debt

Description:
Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.173 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_dgovhexp

Original tag: wdi_dgovhexp

Description:
Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.174 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_dprivhexp

Original tag: wdi_dprivhexp

Description:
Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health

insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.175 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_ehexpp

Original tag: wdi_ehexpp

Description:

External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.176 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_eqpubres)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_eqpubres

Original tag: wdi_eqpubres

Description:

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.177 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_export

Original tag: wdi_export

Description:

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.178 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_fdiin

Original tag: wdi_fdiin

Description:

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.179 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_fdiout

Original tag: wdi_fdiout

Description:

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.180 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpagr

Original tag: wdi_gdpagr

Description:

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.181 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpcapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcon2010

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.182 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpcapcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.183 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpcapgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.184 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.185 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpcappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.186 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.187 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdpind

Original tag: wdi_gdpind

Description:

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.188 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdppppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcon2017

Description:

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 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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.189 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gdppppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcur

Description:
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 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. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.190 Gini index (World Bank estimate) (wdi_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gini

Original tag: wdi_gini

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.191 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gniatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gniatlcur

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.192 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnicapatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicapatlcur

Description:
GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.193 GNI per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnicapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicapcon2010

Description:

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.194 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnicapgr

Original tag: wdi_gnicapgr

Description:

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.195 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.196 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnicappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcur

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.197 GNI (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2010)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnicon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicon2010

Description:

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.198 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnicur

Original tag: wdi_gnicur

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.199 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnigr

Original tag: wdi_gnigr

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.200 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnipppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcon2017

Description:
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.201 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_gnipppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcur

Description:
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.202 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_import

Original tag: wdi_import

Description:
Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.203 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_incsh10h

Original tag: wdi_incsh10h

Description:
Income share held by highest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.204 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_incsh10l

Original tag: wdi_incsh10l

Description:
Income share held by lowest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.205 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_incsh202

Original tag: wdi_incsh202

Description:
Income share held by second 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.206 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_incsh203

Original tag: wdi_incsh203

Description:
Income share held by third 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.207 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_incsh204

Original tag: wdi_incsh204

Description:
Income share held by fourth 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.208 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_incsh20h

Original tag: wdi_incsh20h

Description:
Income share held by highest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.209 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_incsh20l

Original tag: wdi_incsh20l

Description:
Income share held by lowest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.210 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_inflation

Original tag: wdi_inflation

Description:
Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.211 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_interexp

Original tag: wdi_interexp

Description:
Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.212 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_interrev

Original tag: wdi_interrev

Description:
Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.213 Real interest rate (percent) (wdi_intrate)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_intrate

Original tag: wdi_intrate

Description:
Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.214 Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap320)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_povgap320

Original tag: wdi_povgap320

Description:
Poverty gap at 3.20 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 3.20 dollars 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 (percent of population).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.215 Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_sva2010)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_sva2010

Original tag: wdi_sva2010

Description:

Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.216 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_svapg

Original tag: wdi_svapg

Description:

Services, value added (annual percent growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.217 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_svapgdp

Original tag: wdi_svapgdp

Description:

Services, value added (percent of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.218 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_taxrev

Original tag: wdi_taxrev

Description:

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.219 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_trade

Original tag: wdi_trade

Description:

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.220 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_tradeserv

Original tag: wdi_tradeserv

Description:

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.12.221 Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best) (wef_ddyn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ddyn

Original tag: wef_ddyn

Description:

Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best). Index measuring the change in public debt, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP. Original sources: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and rating agencies

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.12.222 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_gdpp2

Original tag: wef_gdpp2

Description:

Gross domestic product (GDP) PPP dollar valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.12.223 Inflation. Annual percent change (wef_infl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_infl

Original tag: wef_infl

Description:

Inflation. Annual percent change. Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.12.224 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best) (wef_pntb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_pntb

Original tag: wef_pntb

Description:

Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g., health and product standards, technical and labeling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.12.225 Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best) (wef_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_pp

Original tag: wef_pp

Description:
Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.12.226 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_sp

Original tag: wef_sp

Description:
Scientific publications. H Index. Score on an index measuring the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level. Original sources: SCImago

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.13 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

2.17.13.1 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_ssn

Original tag: bti_ssn

Description:
To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks? 1-10.

1. Social safety nets do not exist. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only ad hoc.
4. Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries. The majority of the population is at risk of poverty.
7. Social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. A significant part of the population is still at risk of poverty.
10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.13.2 Welfare Regime (bti_wr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_bti_wr

Original tag: bti_wr

Description:
Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks 1-10. Including "To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks?" and "To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.17.13.3 Expenditure on general public services, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_gps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_gps

Original tag: gfs_gps

Description:
Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.13.4 Expenditure on housing and comm. amenities, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_hca)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_hca

Original tag: gfs_hca

Description:
Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.13.5 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_rcr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_rcr

Original tag: gfs_rcr

Description:
Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.13.6 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, social protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.13.7 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Description:
Public social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.13.8 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Description:
Private social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.13.9 Net social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Description:
Net social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.13.10 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_so

Original tag: sgi_so

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.13.11 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sofa

Original tag: sgi_sofa

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.13.12 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sogi

Original tag: sgi_sogi

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.13.13 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_soin

Original tag: sgi_soin

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.13.14 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sope

Original tag: sgi_sope

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.13.15 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sosi

Original tag: sgi_sosi

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.13.16 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sosl

Original tag: sgi_sosl

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.17.13.17 CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_spr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_spr

Original tag: wdi_spr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.13.18 Confidence: Social Security System (wvs_confsss)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confsss

Original tag: wvs_confsss

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Social Security System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.13.19 Share of private paid employees with social security (wwbi_prpempss)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_prpempss

Original tag: wwbi_prpempss

Description:
Share of private paid employees with social security

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.13.20 Share of public paid employees with social security (wwbi_pupempss)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_pupempss

Original tag: wwbi_pupempss

Description:
Share of public paid employees with social security

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.14 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

2.17.14.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Description:
The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_cai2

Original tag: cai_cai2

Description:

Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_foetal

Original tag: cai_foetal

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_life

Original tag: cai_life

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_mental

Original tag: cai_mental

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_physical

Original tag: cai_physical

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_rape

Original tag: cai_rape

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_request

Original tag: cai_request

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cai_social

Original tag: cai_social

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.17.14.10 Environmental Health (0-100) (epi_eh)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_eh

Original tag: epi_eh

Description:
The Environmental Health policy objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40percent of the total EPI score and is made up of four issue categories: Air Quality (50percent), Sanitation
Drinking Water (percent40), Heavy Metals (percent5), and Waste Management (percent5).

Variable citation: Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/`

2.17.14.11 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_happy

Original tag: ess_happy

Description:
Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?
0. Extremely Unhappy
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Extremely Happy

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.17.14.12 Subjective Health (ess_health)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_health

Original tag: ess_health

Description:

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:
1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very Bad

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.17.14.13 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demmlifexpf

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpf

Description:

Life expectancy in age < 1year, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.14 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Male (eu_demmlifexpm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demmlifexpm

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpm

Description:

Life expectancy in age < 1year, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.15 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Total (eu_demmlifexpt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demmlifexpt

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpt

Description:

Life expectancy in age < 1year, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.16 Percentage reporting drinking every day (eu_heaalcday)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcday

Original tag: eu_heaalcday

Description:

Percentage reporting drinking every day

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.17 Percentage reporting drinking every month (eu_heaalcmon)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcmon

Original tag: eu_heaalcmon

Description:

Percentage reporting drinking every month

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.18 Percentage reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months (eu_heaalcnv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcnv

Original tag: eu_heaalcnv

Description:

Percentage reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.19 Percentage reporting drinking every week (eu_heaalcwk)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcwk

Original tag: eu_heaalcwk

Description:
Percentage reporting drinking every week

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.20 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_headenthhab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_headenthhab

Original tag: eu_headenthhab

Description:
Dentists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.21 Dentists, number (eu_headentnr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_headentnr

Original tag: eu_headentnr

Description:
Dentists, Number. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.22 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist (eu_headentp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_headentp

Original tag: eu_headentp

Description:
Dentists, Inhabitants per dentist. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.23 Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds (eu_heahbedcurhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedcurhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurhabp

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.24 Curative care beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedcurnr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedcurnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurnr

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.25 Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedcurphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedcurphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurphthab

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.26 Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedhabp

Description:
Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.27 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitant per bed (eu_heahbedlthabp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedlthabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedlthabp

Description:
Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.28 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedltnr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedltnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedltnr

Description:
Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.29 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab. (eu_heahbedltphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedltphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedltphthab

Description:
Long-term care beds (except psychiatric)in hospit, Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.30 Available beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbednr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbednr

Original tag: eu_heahbednr

Description:
Available beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.31 Other beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedothnr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedothnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedothnr

Description:
Other beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.32 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedothphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedothphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedothphthab

Description:
Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.33 Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedphthab

Description:
Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.34 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedpsyhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedpsyhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyhabp

Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.35 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedpsynr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedpsynr

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsynr

Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.36 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedpsyphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heahbedpsyphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyphthab

Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.37 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heamdochthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heamdochthab

Original tag: eu_heamdochthab

Description:
Medical doctors, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.38 Medical doctors, Number (eu_heamdocnr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heamdocnr

Original tag: eu_heamdocnr

Description:
Medical doctors, Number. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.39 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor (eu_heamdocp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heamdocp

Original tag: eu_heamdocp

Description:
Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.40 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heanurshthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heanurshthab

Original tag: eu_heanurshthab

Description:
Professionally active nurses and midwives, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.41 Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number (eu_heanursnr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heanursnr

Original tag: eu_heanursnr

Description:
Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.42 Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive (eu_heanursp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heanursp

Original tag: eu_heanursp

Description:
Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.43 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heapharmhthab)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heapharmhthab

Original tag: eu_heapharmhthab

Description:
Pharmacists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.44 Pharmacists, number (eu_heapharmnr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heapharmnr

Original tag: eu_heapharmnr

Description:
Pharmacists, Number. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.45 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist (eu_heapharmp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heapharmp

Original tag: eu_heapharmp

Description:
Pharmacists, Inhabitants per pharmacist. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.46 Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers (eu_heasmok)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heasmok

Original tag: eu_heasmok

Description:
Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.47 Internet use: seeking health information (eu_isiuhlt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_isiuhlt

Original tag: eu_isiuhlt

Description:
Internet use: seeking health information as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.14.48 Expenditure on health, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_heal)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gfs_heal

Original tag: gfs_heal

Description:
Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.17.14.49 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gggi_hss

Original tag: gggi_hss

Description:
Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women", prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.17.14.50 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ihme_hle_0104f

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104f

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.17.14.51 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ihme_hle_0104m

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104m

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.17.14.52 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ihme_hle_0104t

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104t

Description:
Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.17.14.53 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ihme_lifexp_0104f

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104f

Description:
Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.17.14.54 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ihme_lifexp_0104m

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104m

Description:
Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.17.14.55 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ihme_lifexp_0104t

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104t

Description:
Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.17.14.56 Human Development (iiag_hd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_hd

Original tag: iiag_hd

Description:
Human Development is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.14.57 Health (iiag_he)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_he

Original tag: iiag_he

Description:
Health is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of six indicators from eight data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.14.58 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_jht_ccc

Original tag: jht_ccc

Description:
This is the number of reported cases of COVID-19 during the year.

Variable citation: Ensheng, D., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track covid-19 in real time. The Lancet, 20(5), 533–534. `https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1`

2.17.14.59 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_jht_ccd

Original tag: jht_ccd

Description:
This is the number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 during the year.

Variable citation: Ensheng, D., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track covid-19 in real time. The Lancet, 20(5), 533–534. `https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1`

2.17.14.60 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_doctor_g1

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g1

Description:
Practising physicians.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.61 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_doctor_g3

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g3

Description:
Medical graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.62 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.63 Life expectancy at birth: total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.64 Life expectancy at birth: women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.65 Life expectancy at birth: men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.66 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_nurse_g1

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g1

Description:
Practising nurses.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.67 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_nurse_g3

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g3

Description:
Nursing graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.68 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Description:
Total expenditure on health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.69 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_smoke_g1

Original tag: oecd_smoke_g1

Description:
Adult population smoking daily.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.14.70 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sohe

Original tag: sgi_sohe

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.17.14.71 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_undp_hdi

Original tag: undp_hdi

Description:
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 having 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.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020b). Human development report 2020. http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report

2.17.14.72 CPIA building human resources rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_bhr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_bhr

Original tag: wdi_bhr

Description:
The CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction and, consequently, the effective use of development assistance. More

specifically, this indicator assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.73 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_chexppgdp

Original tag: wdi_chexppgdp

Description:

Current health expenditure (percent of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.74 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_foodins

Original tag: wdi_foodins

Description:

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.75 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_homicidesf

Original tag: wdi_homicidesf

Description:

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.76 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_homicidesm

Original tag: wdi_homicidesm

Description:

Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.77 People with basic handwashing facilities (percent of population) (wdi_hwf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_hwf

Original tag: wdi_hwf

Description:
People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water (percent of population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.78 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_hwfr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_hwfr

Original tag: wdi_hwfr

Description:
People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, rural (percent of rural population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.79 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_hwfu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_hwfu

Original tag: wdi_hwfu

Description:
People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, urban (percent of urban population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.80 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lrmd

Original tag: wdi_lrmd

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.81 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_ophexp

Original tag: wdi_ophexp

Description:
Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.82 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_smokf

Original tag: wdi_smokf

Description:
Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco,

including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.83 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_smokm

Original tag: wdi_smokm

Description:
Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.14.84 Homicide rate. /100,000 pop. (wef_hom)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_hom

Original tag: wef_hom

Description:
Homicide rate. /100,000 pop.. Number of homicide cases per 100,000 population Original sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.14.85 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_alcohol10

Original tag: who_alcohol10

Description:
Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.17.14.86 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural (who_dwrur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_dwrur

Original tag: who_dwrur

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.17.14.87 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_dwtot

Original tag: who_dwtot

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.17.14.88 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban (who_dwurb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_dwurb

Original tag: who_dwurb

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.89 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_halef

Original tag: who_halef

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.90 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_halem

Original tag: who_halem

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.91 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_halet

Original tag: who_halet

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.92 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_homf

Original tag: who_homf

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.93 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_homm

Original tag: who_homm

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.94 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_homt

Original tag: who_homt

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.95 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_infmortf

Original tag: who_infmortf

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.96 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_infmortm

Original tag: who_infmortm

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.97 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_infmortt

Original tag: who_infmortt

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.98 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_lef

Original tag: who_lef

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.99 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_lem

Original tag: who_lem

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.100 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_let

Original tag: who_let

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations..

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.101 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_matmort

Original tag: who_matmort

Description:
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.102 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_mrf

Original tag: who_mrf

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.103 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_mrm

Original tag: who_mrm

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.104 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_mrt

Original tag: who_mrt

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.105 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_roadtrd

Original tag: who_roadtrd

Description:
Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.106 Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanitrur)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_sanitrur

Original tag: who_sanitrur

Description:
Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.107 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_sanittot

Original tag: who_sanittot

Description:
Total population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.108 Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_saniturb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_saniturb

Original tag: who_saniturb

Description:
Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.109 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_suif

Original tag: who_suif

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.110 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_suim

Original tag: who_suim

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.111 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_suit

Original tag: who_suit

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.17.14.112 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_whr_hap

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Helliwell, J., Layard, R., Sachs, J., & Neve, J. D. (2020). World happiness report 2020

2.17.14.113 Confidence: Health Care System (wvs_confhcs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confhcs

Original tag: wvs_confhcs

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Health Care System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.14.114 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_hap

Original tag: wvs_hap

Description:

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.14.115 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_subh

Original tag: wvs_subh

Description:
All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.14.116 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_prpemphi

Original tag: wwbi_prpemphi

Description:
Share of private paid employees with health insurance

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.14.117 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_pupemphi

Original tag: wwbi_pupemphi

Description:
Share of public paid employees with health insurance

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.15 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.17.15.1 Religiosity (ess_relig)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ess_relig

Original tag: ess_relig

Description:
Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?
0. Not at all Religious
1.
2.
3.
4.

5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very Religious

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.17.15.2 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_confch

Original tag: wvs_confch

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.15.3 Believe in God (wvs_godbel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_godbel

Original tag: wvs_godbel

Description:

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.15.4 How important is God in your life (wvs_godimp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_godimp

Original tag: wvs_godimp

Description:

How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.

jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.15.5 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_imprel

Original tag: wvs_imprel

Description:

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.15.6 The only acceptable religion is my religion (wvs_relacc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_relacc

Original tag: wvs_relacc

Description:

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: The only acceptable religion is my religion

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.15.7 Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right (wvs_relsci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_relsci

Original tag: wvs_relsci

Description:

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.15.8 We depend too much on science and not enough on faith (wvs_screl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_screl

Original tag: wvs_screl

Description:

We depend too much on science and not enough on faith

1. Completely disagree
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely agree

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.17.16 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.17.16.1 Net migration plus statistical adjusted (eu_demcnmigratn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_demcnmigratn

Original tag: eu_demcnmigratn

Description:
Net migration plus statistical adjusted

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.2 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Female (eu_imm118f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm118f

Original tag: eu_imm118f

Description:
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.3 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Male (eu_imm118m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm118m

Original tag: eu_imm118m

Description:
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.4 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Total (eu_imm118t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm118t

Original tag: eu_imm118t

Description:
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.5 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Female (eu_imm1824f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm1824f

Original tag: eu_imm1824f

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.6 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Male (eu_imm1824m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm1824m

Original tag: eu_imm1824m

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.7 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Total (eu_imm1824t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm1824t

Original tag: eu_imm1824t

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.8 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Female (eu_imm2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm2534f

Original tag: eu_imm2534f

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.9 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Male (eu_imm2534m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm2534m

Original tag: eu_imm2534m

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.10 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Total (eu_imm2534t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm2534t

Original tag: eu_imm2534t

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.11 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Female (eu_imm3564f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm3564f

Original tag: eu_imm3564f

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.12 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Male (eu_imm3564m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm3564m

Original tag: eu_imm3564m

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.16.13 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Total (eu_imm3564t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm3564t

Original tag: eu_imm3564t

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.16.14 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Female (eu_imm65f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm65f

Original tag: eu_imm65f

Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.16.15 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Male (eu_imm65m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm65m

Original tag: eu_imm65m

Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.16.16 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Total (eu_imm65t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_imm65t

Original tag: eu_imm65t

Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.17.16.17 Permanent inflows by category of entry: work (oecd_netmigr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_netmigr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1a

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: work.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.16.18 Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements (oecd_netmigr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_netmigr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1b

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.16.19 Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers (oecd_netmigr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_netmigr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1c

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.16.20 Permanent inflows by category of entry: family (oecd_netmigr_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_netmigr_t1d

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1d

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: family.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.16.21 Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian (oecd_netmigr_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_netmigr_t1e

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1e

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.16.22 Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other (oecd_netmigr_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_netmigr_t1f

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1f

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.16.23 Permanent inflows by category of entry: total (oecd_netmigr_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_netmigr_t1g

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1g

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.16.24 Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_inw)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_rd_inw

Original tag: rd_inw

Description:
Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.17.16.25 Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_outw)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_rd_outw

Original tag: rd_outw

Description:
Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.17.16.26 International migrant stock (percent of population) (wdi_imig)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_imig

Original tag: wdi_imig

Description:
International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.16.27 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_migration

Original tag: wdi_migration

Description:

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.16.28 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_refasy

Original tag: wdi_refasy

Description:

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.16.29 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_refori

Original tag: wdi_refori

Description:

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.17.17.1 Employed ICT specialists (percent of total employment) (eu_empict)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empict

Original tag: eu_empict

Description:

Employed ICT specialists (percent of total employment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.2 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy1524f

Original tag: eu_empy1524f

Description:
Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.3 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy1524m

Original tag: eu_empy1524m

Description:
Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.4 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy1524t

Original tag: eu_empy1524t

Description:
Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.5 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy1564f

Original tag: eu_empy1564f

Description:
Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.6 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy1564m

Original tag: eu_empy1564m

Description:
Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.7 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy1564t

Original tag: eu_empy1564t

Description:
Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.8 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy2064f

Original tag: eu_empy2064f

Description:
Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.9 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy2064m

Original tag: eu_empy2064m

Description:
Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.10 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy2064t

Original tag: eu_empy2064t

Description:
Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.11 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy2554f

Original tag: eu_empy2554f

Description:
Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.12 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy2554m

Original tag: eu_empy2554m

Description:
Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.13 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy2554t

Original tag: eu_empy2554t

Description:
Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.14 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy5564f

Original tag: eu_empy5564f

Description:
Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.15 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy5564m

Original tag: eu_empy5564m

Description:
Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.16 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_empy5564t

Original tag: eu_empy5564t

Description:
Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.17 Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resallf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resallf

Original tag: eu_resallf

Description:
Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.18 Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resallt

Original tag: eu_resallt

Description:
Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.19 Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resbusf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resbusf

Original tag: eu_resbusf

Description:
Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.20 Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resbust)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resbust

Original tag: eu_resbust

Description:
Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.21 Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_reseduf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_reseduf

Original tag: eu_reseduf

Description:
Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.22 Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resedut

Original tag: eu_resedut

Description:
Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.23 Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resgovf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resgovf

Original tag: eu_resgovf

Description:
Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.24 Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resgovt

Original tag: eu_resgovt

Description:
Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.25 Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resnonpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resnonpf

Original tag: eu_resnonpf

Description:
Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.26 Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resnonpt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_resnonpt

Original tag: eu_resnonpt

Description:
Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.27 Employment in Manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcff)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcff

Original tag: eu_sctcff

Description:
Employment in Manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.28 Employment in Manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcfm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcfm

Original tag: eu_sctcfm

Description:
Employment in Manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.29 Employment in Manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctcft)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcft

Original tag: eu_sctcft

Description:
Employment in Manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.30 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcf

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.31 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcm

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.32 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcmf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmf

Description:
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.33 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total (eu_sctchtcmhf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcmhf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmhf

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.34 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total (eu_sctchtcmhm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcmhm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmhm

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.35 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total (eu_sctchtcmht)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcmht

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmht

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.36 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcmm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmm

Description:
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.37 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtcmt

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmt

Description:
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.38 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctchtct)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctchtct

Original tag: eu_sctchtct

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.39 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltcf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcf

Description:
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.40 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total (eu_sctcltclmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltclmf

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmf

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.41 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total (eu_sctcltclmm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltclmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmm

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.42 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total (eu_sctcltclmt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltclmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmt

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.43 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltcm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcm

Description:
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.44 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employ. (eu_sctcltcmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltcmf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmf

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.45 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employ. (eu_sctcltcmm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltcmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmm

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.46 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employ. (eu_sctcltcmt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltcmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmt

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.47 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctcltct)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctcltct

Original tag: eu_sctcltct

Description:
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.48 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female) percenttot (eu_sctgitf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctgitf

Original tag: eu_sctgitf

Description:
Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.49 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Male) percent tot (eu_sctgitm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctgitm

Original tag: eu_sctgitm

Description:
Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.50 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Total) percent tot (eu_sctgitt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctgitt

Original tag: eu_sctgitt

Description:
Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.51 Employment in Services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctguf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctguf

Original tag: eu_sctguf

Description:
Employment in Services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.52 Employment in Services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctgum)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctgum

Original tag: eu_sctgum

Description:
Employment in Services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.53 Employment in Services (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctgut)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctgut

Original tag: eu_sctgut

Description:
Employment in Services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.54 Employment in High-tech sectors (Female) percent total employment (eu_scthtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_scthtcf

Original tag: eu_scthtcf

Description:
Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.55 Employment in High-tech sectors (Male) percent total employment (eu_scthtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_scthtcm

Original tag: eu_scthtcm

Description:
Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.56 Employment in High-tech sectors (Total) percent total employment (eu_scthtct)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_scthtct

Original tag: eu_scthtct

Description:
Employment in high-tech sectors (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.57 Employment in Information and communication (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctjf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctjf

Original tag: eu_sctjf

Description:
Employment in Information and communication (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.58 Employment in Information and communication (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctjm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctjm

Original tag: eu_sctjm

Description:
Employment in Information and communication (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.59 Employment in Information and communication (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctjt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctjt

Original tag: eu_sctjt

Description:
Employment in Information and communication (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.60 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkf

Original tag: eu_sctkf

Description:
Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.61 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkisf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkisf

Original tag: eu_sctkisf

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.62 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female) percent total employ. (eu_sctkishtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkishtcf

Original tag: eu_sctkishtcf

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.63 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Male) percent total employ. (eu_sctkishtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkishtcm

Original tag: eu_sctkishtcm

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.64 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Total) percent total employ. (eu_sctkishtct)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkishtct

Original tag: eu_sctkishtct

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.65 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkism)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkism

Original tag: eu_sctkism

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.66 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent tot employ. (eu_sctkismktothf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkismktothf

Original tag: eu_sctkismktothf

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.67 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent tot employ. (eu_sctkismktothm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkismktothm

Original tag: eu_sctkismktothm

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.68 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) percent tot employ. (eu_sctkismktotht)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkismktotht

Original tag: eu_sctkismktotht

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.69 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent tot employment (eu_sctkisothf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkisothf

Original tag: eu_sctkisothf

Description:
Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.70 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent tot employment (eu_sctkisothm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkisothm

Original tag: eu_sctkisothm

Description:
Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.71 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) percent tot employment (eu_sctkisotht)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkisotht

Original tag: eu_sctkisotht

Description:
Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.72 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent tot employment (eu_sctkist)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkist

Original tag: eu_sctkist

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.73 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkm

Original tag: eu_sctkm

Description:
Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.74 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctkt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctkt

Original tag: eu_sctkt

Description:
Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.75 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent tot employment (eu_sctlkisf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkisf

Original tag: eu_sctlkisf

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.76 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent tot employment (eu_sctlkism)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkism

Original tag: eu_sctlkism

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.77 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkismktf

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktf

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.78 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkismktm

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktm

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.79 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkismktt

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktt

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.80 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkisothf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkisothf

Original tag: eu_sctlkisothf

Description:
Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.81 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkisothm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkisothm

Original tag: eu_sctlkisothm

Description:
Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.82 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkisotht)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkisotht

Original tag: eu_sctlkisotht

Description:
Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.83 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctlkist)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctlkist

Original tag: eu_sctlkist

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.84 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Female) percent total emp. (eu_sctmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctmf

Original tag: eu_sctmf

Description:
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.85 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Male) percent total emp. (eu_sctmm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctmm

Original tag: eu_sctmm

Description:
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.86 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Total) percent total emp. (eu_sctmt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctmt

Original tag: eu_sctmt

Description:
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.87 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female) percent total emp. (eu_sctnf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctnf

Original tag: eu_sctnf

Description:
Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.88 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Male) percent total emp. (eu_sctnm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctnm

Original tag: eu_sctnm

Description:
Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.89 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Total) percent total emp. (eu_sctnt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctnt

Original tag: eu_sctnt

Description:
Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.90 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctpf

Original tag: eu_sctpf

Description:
Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.91 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctpm

Original tag: eu_sctpm

Description:
Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.92 Employment in Education (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctpt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctpt

Original tag: eu_sctpt

Description:
Employment in Education (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.93 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent tot employ. (eu_sctqf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctqf

Original tag: eu_sctqf

Description:
Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.94 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent tot employ. (eu_sctqm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctqm

Original tag: eu_sctqm

Description:
Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.95 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) percent tot employ. (eu_sctqt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctqt

Original tag: eu_sctqt

Description:
Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.96 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctrf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctrf

Original tag: eu_sctrf

Description:
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.97 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctrm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctrm

Original tag: eu_sctrm

Description:
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.98 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctrt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctrt

Original tag: eu_sctrt

Description:
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.99 Employment in Other service activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctsf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctsf

Original tag: eu_sctsf

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.100 Employment in Other service activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctsm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctsm

Original tag: eu_sctsm

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.101 Employment in Other service activities (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctst)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctst

Original tag: eu_sctst

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.102 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Female (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unemppcunef

Original tag: eu_unemppcunef

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (percent of unemployment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.103 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Male (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unemppcunem

Original tag: eu_unemppcunem

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, male (percent of unemployment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.104 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unemppcunet

Original tag: eu_unemppcunet

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (percent of unemployment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.105 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempy2574f

Original tag: eu_unempy2574f

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.106 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempy2574m

Original tag: eu_unempy2574m

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.107 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempy2574t

Original tag: eu_unempy2574t

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.108 Unemployment rates: Total, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytotf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempytotf

Original tag: eu_unempytotf

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.109 Unemployment rates: Total, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytotm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempytotm

Original tag: eu_unempytotm

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.110 Unemployment rates: Total, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytott)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_unempytott

Original tag: eu_unempytott

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.17.111 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_emplage_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1a

Description:
Employment rates for age group 15-24.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.17.112 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_emplage_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1b

Description:
Employment rates for age group 25-54.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.17.113 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_emplage_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1c

Description:
Employment rates for age group 55-64.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.17.114 Employment rates: women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Description:
Employment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.115 Employment rates: men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Description:
Employment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.116 Employment rates: total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Description:
Employment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.117 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_hourswkd_t1

Original tag: oecd_hourswkd_t1

Description:
Average hours actually worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.118 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_ltunemp_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltunemp_t1

Description:
Long-term unemployment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.119 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.120 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.121 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1d

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1d

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.122 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.123 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_ptempl_t1

Original tag: oecd_ptempl_t1

Description:
Incidence of part-time employment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.124 Unemployment rates: women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Description:
Unemployment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.125 Unemployment rates: men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Description:
Unemployment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.126 Unemployment rates: total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Description:
Unemployment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.17.127 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_agedr

Original tag: wdi_agedr

Description:
Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.128 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_emp

Original tag: wdi_emp

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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.129 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empagr

Original tag: wdi_empagr

Description:

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.130 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empagrf

Original tag: wdi_empagrf

Description:

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.131 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empagrm

Original tag: wdi_empagrm

Description:

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.132 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empf

Original tag: wdi_empf

Description:

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.133 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empind

Original tag: wdi_empind

Description:

Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.134 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Description:

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.135 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empindm

Original tag: wdi_empindm

Description:

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.136 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empm

Original tag: wdi_empm

Description:

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.137 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.138 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.139 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprilo

Original tag: wdi_empprilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.140 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprmilo

Original tag: wdi_empprmilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.141 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprmne

Original tag: wdi_empprmne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.142 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprne

Original tag: wdi_empprne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the

working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.143 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprypfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprypfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprypfilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.144 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_empprypfne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprypfne

Original tag: wdi_empprypfne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.145 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprypilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprypilo

Original tag: wdi_empprypilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.146 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprymilo

Original tag: wdi_empprymilo

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.147 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empprymne

Original tag: wdi_empprymne

Description:
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.148 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_empppryne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empppryne

Original tag: wdi_empppryne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.149 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empser

Original tag: wdi_empser

Description:

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.150 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Description:

Female employment in services (percent of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.151 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_empserm

Original tag: wdi_empserm

Description:

Male employment in services (percent of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.152 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpedua

Original tag: wdi_lfpedua

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force.

Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.153 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.154 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpeduam

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduam

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.155 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpedub

Original tag: wdi_lfpedub

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.156 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpedubf

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubf

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.157 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpedubm

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubm

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.158 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpedui

Original tag: wdi_lfpedui

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.159 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.160 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpeduim

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduim

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.161 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

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 meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.162 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.163 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Description:
Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.164 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpilo15

Description:
Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.165 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpmilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmilo15

Description:
Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.166 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpmne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmne15

Description:
Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.167 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpne15

Description:
Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.168 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpr

Original tag: wdi_lfpr

Description:
Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.169 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfprf

Original tag: wdi_lfprf

Description:

Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.170 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfprm

Original tag: wdi_lfprm

Description:

Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.171 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.172 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.173 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpyilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.174 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpymilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpymilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.175 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpymne

Original tag: wdi_lfpymne

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.176 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_lfpyne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyne

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.177 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_pte

Original tag: wdi_pte

Description:

Part time employment, total (percent of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.178 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_ptef

Original tag: wdi_ptef

Description:

Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.179 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_ptem

Original tag: wdi_ptem

Description:
Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.180 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_semp

Original tag: wdi_semp

Description:
Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.181 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_sempf

Original tag: wdi_sempf

Description:
Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.182 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_sempm

Original tag: wdi_sempm

Description:
Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.183 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempedua

Original tag: wdi_unempedua

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.184 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.185 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempeduam

Original tag: wdi_unempeduam

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.186 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempedub

Original tag: wdi_unempedub

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.187 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.188 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempedubm

Original tag: wdi_unempedubm

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.189 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempedui

Original tag: wdi_unempedui

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate

education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.190 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.191 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempeduim

Original tag: wdi_unempeduim

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.192 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempfilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.193 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempfne

Original tag: wdi_unempfne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.194 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempilo

Original tag: wdi_unempilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.195 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempmilo

Original tag: wdi_unempmilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.196 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempmne

Original tag: wdi_unempmne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.197 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempne

Original tag: wdi_unempne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.198 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempyfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyfilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.199 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempyfne

Original tag: wdi_unempyfne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.200 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempyilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.201 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempymilo

Original tag: wdi_unempymilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.202 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempymne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempymne

Original tag: wdi_unempymne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.203 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempyne)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_unempyne

Original tag: wdi_unempyne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.17.204 Active labour market policies. 1-7 (best) (wef_alp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_alp

Original tag: wef_alp

Description:
Active labour policies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do Labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.17.205 Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best) (wef_efs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_efs

Original tag: wef_efs

Description:
Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.17.206 Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_hfl

Original tag: wef_hfl

Description:
Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best). To what extent does labour regulation in your country limit the ability to hire foreign labour? (1 = very much limits hiring foreign labour, 7 = does not limit hiring foreign labour at all) Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.17.207 Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_hfp

Original tag: wef_hfp

Description:
Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.17.208 Cooperation in labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best) (wef_ler)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ler

Original tag: wef_ler

Description:
Cooperation in Labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.17.209 Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best) (wef_wbp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_wbp

Original tag: wef_wbp

Description:
Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best). In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.17.210 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_wlf

Original tag: wef_wlf

Description:
Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers. Ratio. The ratio of the percentage of women aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. Original sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Economic Forum.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.17.211 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_conflu

Original tag: wvs_conflu

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all

2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.17.212 Work is a duty towards society (wvs_wduty)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_wduty

Original tag: wvs_wduty

Description:
Work is a duty towards society

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.17.213 People who don't work turn lazy (wvs_wlazy)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_wlazy

Original tag: wvs_wlazy

Description:
People who don't work turn lazy

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.17.214 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrprmean)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_fmwrprmean

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmean

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.215 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrprmedian)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.216 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrpumean)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_fmwrpumean

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumean

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.217 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrpumedian)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_fmwrpumedian

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumedian

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.218 Females, as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_fsprpemp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_fsprpemp

Original tag: wwbi_fsprpemp

Description:
Females as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.219 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_fspuemp

Original tag: wwbi_fspuemp

Description:
Females, as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.220 Mean age of private paid employees (wwbi_meanageprpe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_meanageprpe

Original tag: wwbi_meanageprpe

Description:
Mean age of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.221 Mean age of public paid employees (wwbi_meanagepupe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_meanagepupe

Original tag: wwbi_meanagepupe

Description:
Mean age of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.222 Median age of private paid employees (wwbi_medianageprpe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_medianageprpe

Original tag: wwbi_medianageprpe

Description:
Median age of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.223 Median age of public paid employees (wwbi_medianagepupe)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_medianagepupe

Original tag: wwbi_medianagepupe

Description:
Median age of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.224 Pay compression ratio in private sector (90th/10th percentile earners) (wwbi_paycomppr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_paycomppr

Original tag: wwbi_paycomppr

Description:
Pay compression ratio in private sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.225 Pay compression ratio in public sector (90th/10th percentile earners) (wwbi_paycomppu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_paycomppu

Original tag: wwbi_paycomppu

Description:
Pay compression ratio in public sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.226 Share of private paid employees with union membership (wwbi_prpempum)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_prpempum

Original tag: wwbi_prpempum

Description:
Share of private paid employees with union membership

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.227 Public sector employment as percent of formal employment (wwbi_psefemp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psefemp

Original tag: wwbi_psefemp

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of formal employment

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.228 Public sector employment as percent of total employment (wwbi_psemptot)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psemptot

Original tag: wwbi_psemptot

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.229 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psemptotf

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotf

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.230 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psemptotm

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotm

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.231 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psemptotr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psemptotr

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotr

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.232 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psemptotu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psemptotu

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotu

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.233 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment (wwbi_psepemp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psepemp

Original tag: wwbi_psepemp

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.234 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psepempf

Original tag: wwbi_psepempf

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.235 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psepempm

Original tag: wwbi_psepempm

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.17.17.236 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psepempr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psepempr

Original tag: wwbi_psepempr

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.237 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psepempu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_psepempu

Original tag: wwbi_psepempu

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.238 Share of public paid employees with union membership (wwbi_pupempum)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_pupempum

Original tag: wwbi_pupempum

Description:
Share of public paid employees with union membership

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.239 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_rrespripemp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_rrespripemp

Original tag: wwbi_rrespripemp

Description:
Rural residents, as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.17.240 Rural residents as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_rrespubpemp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wwbi_rrespubpemp

Original tag: wwbi_rrespubpemp

Description:
Rural residents, as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.17.18 Energy and Infrastructure

This category includes indicators that cover descriptions of different energy sources (production, con- sumption and trade) and variables related to quality and quantity of different sectors of infrastructure (transportation and communication).

2.17.18.1 Resident population percent not connected to urban and wastewater treatment plants (eu_envnc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_envnc

Original tag: eu_envnc

Description:
Percentage of resident population not connected to urban and other wastewater treatment plants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.2 Households with broadband access (percent of households with Internet access) (eu_ispchhiacc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_ispchhiacc

Original tag: eu_ispchhiacc

Description:
Households with broadband access (percent of households with Internet access)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.3 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female) percent tot (eu_sctdff)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctdff

Original tag: eu_sctdff

Description:
Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.4 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Male) percent tot (eu_sctdfm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctdfm

Original tag: eu_sctdfm

Description:
Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.5 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Total) percent tot (eu_sctdft)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctdft

Original tag: eu_sctdft

Description:
Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.6 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Female percent tot employ. (eu_scth52n79f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_scth52n79f

Original tag: eu_scth52n79f

Description:
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.7 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Male percent tot employ. (eu_scth52n79m)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_scth52n79m

Original tag: eu_scth52n79m

Description:
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.8 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Total percent tot employ. (eu_scth52n79t)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_scth52n79t

Original tag: eu_scth52n79t

Description:
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.9 Navigable canals (kilometre) (eu_trcnlkm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trcnlkm

Original tag: eu_trcnlkm

Description:
Navigable canals (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.10 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) (eu_trfrldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trfrldnld

Original tag: eu_trfrldnld

Description:
Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.11 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) (eu_trldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trldnld

Original tag: eu_trldnld

Description:
Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.12 Motorways (kilometre) (eu_trmwaykm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trmwaykm

Original tag: eu_trmwaykm

Description:
Motorways (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.13 Other roads (kilometre) (eu_trrdothkm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trrdothkm

Original tag: eu_trrdothkm

Description:
Other roads (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.14 Navigable rivers (kilometre) (eu_trrivkm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trrivkm

Original tag: eu_trrivkm

Description:
Navigable rivers (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.15 Electrified railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlelckm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trrlelckm

Original tag: eu_trrlelckm

Description:
Electrified railway lines (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.16 Total railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlkm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trrlkm

Original tag: eu_trrlkm

Description:
Total railway lines (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.17 Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre) (eu_trrltge2km)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_trrltge2km

Original tag: eu_trrltge2km

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.18.18 Infrastructure (iiag_inf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_inf

Original tag: iiag_inf

Description:
Infrastructure is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.17.18.19 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_evova_t1b

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1b

Description:
Real value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.18.20 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_oilprod_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprod_t1

Description:
Production of crude oil.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.18.21 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_rnewable_t1

Original tag: oecd_rnewable_t1

Description:
Contribution of renewables to energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.18.22 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_tpes_t1

Original tag: oecd_tpes_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.17.18.23 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_waste_t1a

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1a

Description:
Generation intensities of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.18.24 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_water_t1a

Original tag: oecd_water_t1a

Description:
Water abstractions per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.18.25 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_water_t1b

Original tag: oecd_water_t1b

Description:
Total abstractions of water.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.18.26 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_welecgen_t1

Original tag: oecd_welecgen_t1

Description:
Electricity generation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.18.27 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_wenergys_t1

Original tag: oecd_wenergys_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.18.28 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_acel

Original tag: wdi_acel

Description:
Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.17.18.29 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_acelr

Original tag: wdi_acelr

Description:
Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.17.18.30 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_acelu

Original tag: wdi_acelu

Description:
Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.31 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_ane

Original tag: wdi_ane

Description:
Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.32 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_broadb

Original tag: wdi_broadb

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.33 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_elerenew

Original tag: wdi_elerenew

Description:
Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.34 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_elprodcoal

Original tag: wdi_elprodcoal

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.35 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_elprodgas

Original tag: wdi_elprodgas

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.36 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_elprodhyd

Original tag: wdi_elprodhyd

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.37 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_elprodnuc

Original tag: wdi_elprodnuc

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.38 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_elprodoil

Original tag: wdi_elprodoil

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.39 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_eneimp

Original tag: wdi_eneimp

Description:
Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.40 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_enerenew

Original tag: wdi_enerenew

Description:
Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.41 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_eneuse

Original tag: wdi_eneuse

Description:
Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.42 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Description:
Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.43 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_internet

Original tag: wdi_internet

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.44 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_mobile

Original tag: wdi_mobile

Description:
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.45 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_oilrent

Original tag: wdi_oilrent

Description:
Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.46 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_tele

Original tag: wdi_tele

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.18.47 Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eair)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_eair

Original tag: wef_eair

Description:
Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden].

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.18.48 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_elec

Original tag: wef_elec

Description:

Electricity. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating two indicators that measure the electrification rate and electric power transmission and distribution losses. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.18.49 Percentage of population with access to electricity percent pop. (wef_elr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_elr

Original tag: wef_elr

Description:

Electricity access entails a household having initial access to sufficient electricity to power a basic bundle of energy services-at a minimum, several lightbulbs, task lighting (such as a flashlight), phone.

Sources: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2018 (https://www.iea.org/weo2018/); The World Bank Group, Sustainable Energy for All database (https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/sustainable-energy-all, accessed 21 March 2019); national sources.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.18.50 Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eport)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_eport

Original tag: wef_eport

Description:

Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services) [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.18.51 Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best) (wef_erail)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_erail

Original tag: wef_erail

Description:

Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.18.52 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_fis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_fis

Original tag: wef_fis

Description:

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions. Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.18.53 Internet users. percent pop. (wef_iu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_iu

Original tag: wef_iu

Description:
Percentage of individuals using the Internet. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.18.54 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_mobile)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_mobile

Original tag: wef_mobile

Description:
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.18.55 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_qoi

Original tag: wef_qoi

Description:
Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating eight indicators that measure roads, railroads, air transport and water transport infrastructure. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.18.56 Quality of road infrastructure. 1-7 (best) (wef_qroad)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_qroad

Original tag: wef_qroad

Description:
Quality of roads. 1-7 (best). In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremly good-among the best in the world]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.18.57 Water. 0-100 (best) (wef_wi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_wi

Original tag: wef_wi

Description:
Water infrastructure. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19 Private Economy

This category includes variables characterizing the private sector in a country, inter alia: regulation of the private sector, indicators concerning economic characteristics of groups in the society, such as poverty and household consumption, as well as tax rates.

2.17.19.1 Severe material deprivation rate (Female) (eu_povmatdeprf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_povmatdeprf

Original tag: eu_povmatdeprf

Description:
Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.19.2 Severe material deprivation rate (Male) (eu_povmatdeprm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_povmatdeprm

Original tag: eu_povmatdeprm

Description:
Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.19.3 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_sctrtotpmin

Original tag: eu_sctrtotpmin

Description:
Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.19.4 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_scttotn

Original tag: eu_scttotn

Description:
Patent applications to the EPO, number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.17.19.5 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_ftradeint

Original tag: fi_ftradeint

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.19.6 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_ftradeint_pd

Original tag: fi_ftradeint_pd

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.19.7 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_index

Original tag: fi_index

Description:

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.19.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_reg

Original tag: fi_reg

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.19.9 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_reg_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.17.19.10 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_sm

Original tag: fi_sm

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of

the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset

2.17.19.11 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_fi_sm_pd

Original tag: fi_sm_pd

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset

2.17.19.12 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Description:

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023

2.17.19.13 Business Environment (iiag_be)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_iiag_be

Original tag: iiag_be

Description:

Business Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from five data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/

2.17.19.14 Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50percent) (lis_cprsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_cprsmf

Original tag: lis_cprsmf

Description:

Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.19.15 Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_cprtpf

Original tag: lis_cprtpf

Description:

Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.19.16 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent) (lis_dc150)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_dc150

Original tag: lis_dc150

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.19.17 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent) (lis_dc5075)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_dc5075

Original tag: lis_dc5075

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.19.18 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent) (lis_dc75150)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_dc75150

Original tag: lis_dc75150

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.19.19 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpr40)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rpr40

Original tag: lis_rpr40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.19.20 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rprc40

Original tag: lis_rprc40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.19.21 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rprc50

Original tag: lis_rprc50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.19.22 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rprc60

Original tag: lis_rprc60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.17.19.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rpre50

Original tag: lis_rpre50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.19.24 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rpre60

Original tag: lis_rpre60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.19.25 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rprt40

Original tag: lis_rprt40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.19.26 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rprt50

Original tag: lis_rprt50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.19.27 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_lis_rprt60

Original tag: lis_rprt60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.17.19.28 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_cpi_t1a

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1a

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.29 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_cpi_t1b

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1b

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items non food non energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.30 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_cpi_t1c

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1c

Description:
Consumer Price Index: food.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.31 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_cpi_t1d

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1d

Description:
Consumer Price Index: energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.32 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_housdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_housdebt_t1

Description:
Households debt.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.33 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_housinc_t1

Original tag: oecd_housinc_t1

Description:
Real household disposable income.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.34 Non-financial assets of households: dwellings (oecd_housnonfin_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_housnonfin_t1a

Original tag: oecd_housnonfin_t1a

Description:
Non-financial assets of households: dwellings.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.35 Non-financial assets of households: lands (oecd_housnonfin_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_housnonfin_t1b

Original tag: oecd_housnonfin_t1b

Description:
Non-financial assets of households: lands.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.36 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_houssave_t1

Original tag: oecd_houssave_t1

Description:
Household net saving rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.37 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1a

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1a

Description:
Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.38 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1b

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1b

Description:
Financial asset of households: Debt securities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.39 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1c

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1c

Description:
Financial asset of households: equity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.40 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1d

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1d

Description:
Financial asset of households: investment funds shares.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.41 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1e

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1e

Description:
Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.42 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_houswealth_t1f

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1f

Description:
Financial asset of households: Pension funds.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.43 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incinequal_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1a

Description:
Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.44 Relative poverty rates: Entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Entire population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.45 Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17) (oecd_incompoverty_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.46 Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1c

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1c

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.47 Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.48 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Description:
Purchasing power parities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.49 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Description:
Indices of price levels.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.50 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_oecd_taxapw_t1

Original tag: oecd_taxapw_t1

Description:
Taxes on the average worker.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.17.19.51 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_busden

Original tag: wdi_busden

Description:
New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.17.19.52 Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (wdi_eodb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_eodb

Original tag: wdi_eodb

Description:
Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.17.19.53 Firms with female participation in ownership (percent of firms) (wdi_firfown)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_firfown

Original tag: wdi_firfown

Description:
Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.17.19.54 Firms with female top manager (percent of firms) (wdi_firftopm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_firftopm

Original tag: wdi_firftopm

Description:
Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.17.19.55 Poverty gap at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap190)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_povgap190

Original tag: wdi_povgap190

Description:
Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars 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. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.19.56 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Description:

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.17.19.57 Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best) (wef_audit)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_audit

Original tag: wef_audit

Description:

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best). In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.58 Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best) (wef_bgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_bgr

Original tag: wef_bgr

Description:

Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best). In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.59 Credit gap. percentage points (wef_cg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_cg

Original tag: wef_cg

Description:

Credit gap. percentage points. Difference between the most recent domestic credit to private sector, as a percentage of GDP, and its 20-year trend. Original sources: The World Bank Group; World Economic Forum

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.60 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ci

Original tag: wef_ci

Description:

Innovation capability. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.61 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_gci

Original tag: wef_gci

Description:
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best). The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.62 Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best) (wef_gic)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_gic

Original tag: wef_gic

Description:
Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do new companies with innovative ideas grow rapidly? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.63 Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best) (wef_ipr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ipr

Original tag: wef_ipr

Description:
Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.64 Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best) (wef_md)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_md

Original tag: wef_md

Description:
Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.65 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_pr

Original tag: wef_pr

Description:
Property rights. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.17.19.66 Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best) (wef_smec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_smec

Original tag: wef_smec

Description:
Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.19.67 Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best) (wef_vca)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_vca

Original tag: wef_vca

Description:

Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best). In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

2.17.19.68 Satisfaction with financial situation of household (wvs_satfin)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_satfin

Original tag: wvs_satfin

Description:

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15 Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.17.20 Gender Equality

This category includes variables related to the differences of access and opportunities between women and men by country, such as access to education, overall employment and employment by specific sectors, and indexes that shine a light on the general differences in treatment between men and women.

2.17.20.1 Gender Inequality Index (0 to 1 higher disparity) (gii_gii)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gii_gii

Original tag: gii_gii

Description:

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development-reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI-to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020a). Gender inequality index. http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii

2.17.20.2 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_menpol

Original tag: wvs_menpol

Description:
Men make better political leaders than women do

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series

Dataset tag: qog_std_ts

Description: The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset. It consists of approximately 2100 variables from more than 100 data sources related to Quality of Government. In the QoG Standard TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2021 is included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g., Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947, etc.).

Dataset citation: Teorell, Jan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2021. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/qogstdjan21

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/standard-dataset`

2.18.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.18.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Description:
Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 standard. All the numeric country codes are unique and this is thus the variable best suitable to use when merging files (in combination with year for time-series data). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_numeric)

2.18.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cname

Original tag: cname

Description:
The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

2.18.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_year

Original tag: year

Description:
Year.

2.18.1.4 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccode_qog

Original tag: ccode_qog

Description:
The country code using the QoG standard.

2.18.1.5 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cname_qog

Original tag: cname_qog

Description:
The name of the country using the QoG standard.

2.18.1.6 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Description:
A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

2.18.1.7 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Description:
Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.18.1.8 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_version

Original tag: version

Description:
Version of the QoG dataset.

2.18.1.9 Country Name and Year (cname_year)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cname_year

Original tag: cname_year

Description:
Country name and year.

2.18.1.10 3-letter Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccodealp_year

Original tag: ccodealp_year

Description:
A three-letter country code and year.

2.18.2 Public Economy

This category includes economic indicators that reflect the involvement of the government in the economy (taxes, tariff rates and government expenditures), economic key figures of a state (GDP, inflation, and economic inequality), and indicators that characterize the state of the economy (aid- flows, debt).

2.18.2.1 Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpnc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_cpnc

Original tag: aid_cpnc

Description:
Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.18.2.2 Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_cpsc

Original tag: aid_cpsc

Description:
Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.18.2.3 Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crnc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_crnc

Original tag: aid_crnc

Description:
Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.18.2.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved (aid_crnio)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_crnio

Original tag: aid_crnio

Description:
Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.18.2.5 Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_crsc

Original tag: aid_crsc

Description:
Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.18.2.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_crsio

Original tag: aid_crsio

Description:
Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

Variable citation: Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, 39(11), 1891–1906 AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. `http://aiddata.org/research-datasets`

2.18.2.7 Monetary and fiscal stability (bti_cps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cps

Original tag: bti_cps

Description:
There are institutional or political precautions to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Including "To what extend does the monetary authority pursue and communicate a consistent monetary stabilization policy?" and "To what extent do the government's budgetary policies support fiscal stability?"

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.2.8 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_eos

Original tag: bti_eos

Description:

How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? 1-10.

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.
4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position.
7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.
10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, balanced budget, reasonable debt and a sustainable current account position.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.2.9 Economic Performance (bti_ep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ep

Original tag: bti_ep

Description:

Economic Performance: The economy's performance points to solid development 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.2.10 Economy Status (bti_mes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_mes

Original tag: bti_mes

Description:

Economy Status: It groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, the economic performance, and sustainability 1-10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.2.11 Organization of the Market and Competition (bti_mo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_mo

Original tag: bti_mo

Description:

Organization of the Market and Competition: There are clear rules for stable, market-based competition 1-10. State-guaranteed rules for market competition with equal opportunities for all market participants exist in countries with higher scores.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.2.12 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sel

Original tag: bti_sel

Description:

Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits adequate freedom of choice for all citizens 1-10. Higher scores are present for countries with better socio-economic level.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.2.13 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_eg

Original tag: dr_eg

Description:
Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.18.2.14 GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant (eu_eco2gdpeurhab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_eco2gdpeurhab

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpeurhab

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.2.15 GDP at current market prices, Million euro (eu_eco2gdpmioeur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_eco2gdpmioeur

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpmioeur

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Million euro

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.2.16 GDP at current market prices, Million PPS (eu_eco2gdpmiopps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_eco2gdpmiopps

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpmiopps

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Million PPS

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.2.17 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy1524f

Original tag: eu_unempy1524f

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.2.18 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy1524m

Original tag: eu_unempy1524m

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.2.19 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy1524t

Original tag: eu_unempy1524t

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.2.20 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data) (fi_index_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_index_pd

Original tag: fi_index_pd

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.2.21 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_sog

Original tag: fi_sog

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.2.22 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data) (fi_sog_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_sog_pd

Original tag: fi_sog_pd

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.2.23 Expenditure on economic affairs, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_ecaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_ecaf

Original tag: gfs_ecaf

Description:
Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.2.24 Expenditure on public order and safety, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_pos

Original tag: gfs_pos

Description:
Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.2.25 Expenditure on social protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_sp

Original tag: gfs_sp

Description:
Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.2.26 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_cgdpc

Original tag: gle_cgdpc

Description:
GDP per capita (Current prices).

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.18.2.27 Total Export (gle_exp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_exp

Original tag: gle_exp

Description:
This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.18.2.28 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_gdp

Original tag: gle_gdp

Description:
Real GDP (2005). This is Gleditsch's estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.18.2.29 Total Import (gle_imp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_imp

Original tag: gle_imp

Description:
This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.18.2.30 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_rgdpc

Original tag: gle_rgdpc

Description:
This is the estimate of real GDP per Capita in constant US dollars at base year 2000, based on the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.18.2.31 Total Trade (gle_trade)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_trade

Original tag: gle_trade

Description:

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.18.2.32 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpcr_eci

Original tag: gpcr_eci

Description:

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a country's exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a country's income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC`

2.18.2.33 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpcr_growth

Original tag: gpcr_growth

Description:

A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lion's share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

Variable citation: The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC`

2.18.2.34 Share Direct Taxes (gtr_centaxdir)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.35 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1800

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.36 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1850

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.37 Share Direct Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxdir1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1900

Description:

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1900. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.38 Share Government Revenue of GDP (gtr_centaxgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.39 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.40 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1850

Description:
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.41 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1900 (gtr_centaxgdp1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1900

Description:
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1900.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.42 Share Indirect Taxes (gtr_centaxind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind

Original tag: gtr_centaxind

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.43 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1800

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.44 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1850

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.45 Share Indirect Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxind1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1900

Description:
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1900. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.46 Total Central Govt Revenue (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot

Description:

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency). Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.47 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1800

Description:

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.48 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1850 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1850

Description:

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1850. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.49 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1900 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1900

Description:

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1900. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. `https://www.perfandersson.com/data`

2.18.2.50 Open Budget Index (ibp_obi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ibp_obi

Original tag: ibp_obi

Description:

The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 of the 140 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides the public with timely access to comprehensive information contained in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards.

Variable citation: International Budget Partnership. (2019). Open budget survey data [Accessed on 2021-12-01]. `https://www.internationalbudget.org/data-evidence/`

2.18.2.51 Grants (ictd_grants)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_grants

Original tag: ictd_grants

Description:

Total grants received by the government.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.52 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_nontax

Original tag: ictd_nontax

Description:

Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.53 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_revexsc

Original tag: ictd_revexsc

Description:

Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.54 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_revinsc

Original tag: ictd_revinsc

Description:

Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.55 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_revres

Original tag: ictd_revres

Description:

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.56 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_soccon

Original tag: ictd_soccon

Description:

Total social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.57 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxcorp

Original tag: ictd_taxcorp

Description:

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.58 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxexsc

Description:
Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.59 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxgs

Original tag: ictd_taxgs

Description:
Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.60 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxinc

Original tag: ictd_taxinc

Description:
Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.61 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxind

Original tag: ictd_taxind

Description:
Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.62 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxindirect

Original tag: ictd_taxindirect

Description:
Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.63 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxinsc

Description:
Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.64 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxnresexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresexsc

Description:
Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social

contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.65 Non-resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxnresinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresinsc

Description:
Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.66 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxother

Original tag: ictd_taxother

Description:
Total other taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.67 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxpaywf

Original tag: ictd_taxpaywf

Description:
Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.68 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxprop

Original tag: ictd_taxprop

Description:
Total taxes on property.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.69 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxres

Original tag: ictd_taxres

Description:
Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.70 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxtrade

Original tag: ictd_taxtrade

Description:
Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. `https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset`

2.18.2.71 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_ecoabs

Original tag: kun_ecoabs

Description:
Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.2.72 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_ecorel

Original tag: kun_ecorel

Description:
Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.2.73 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqreco_all

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_all

Description:
Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.2.74 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqreco_full

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_full

Description:
Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.2.75 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_atk05

Original tag: lis_atk05

Description:
Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.76 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_atk1

Original tag: lis_atk1

Description:
Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.77 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_gini

Original tag: lis_gini

Description:
Gini Coefficient.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.78 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_meaneqi

Original tag: lis_meaneqi

Description:
Mean Equivalized Income.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.79 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_medeqi

Original tag: lis_medeqi

Description:
Median Equivalized Income.

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.80 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_pr8020

Original tag: lis_pr8020

Description:
Percentile Ratio (80/20).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.81 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_pr9010

Original tag: lis_pr9010

Description:
Percentile Ratio (90/10).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.82 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_pr9050

Original tag: lis_pr9050

Description:
Percentile Ratio (90/50).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.2.83 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc

Original tag: mad_gdppc

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research

2.18.2.84 Real GDP per Capita (year 1) (mad_gdppc1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1

Original tag: mad_gdppc1

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.85 Real GDP per Capita (year 1000) (mad_gdppc1000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1000

Original tag: mad_gdppc1000

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1000, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.86 Real GDP per Capita (year 1300) (mad_gdppc1300)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1300

Original tag: mad_gdppc1300

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1300, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.87 Real GDP per Capita (year 1400) (mad_gdppc1400)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1400

Original tag: mad_gdppc1400

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1400, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.88 Real GDP per Capita (year 1500) (mad_gdppc1500)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1500

Original tag: mad_gdppc1500

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1500, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.89 Real GDP per Capita (year 1600) (mad_gdppc1600)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1600

Original tag: mad_gdppc1600

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1600, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.90 Real GDP per Capita (year 1700) (mad_gdppc1700)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1700

Original tag: mad_gdppc1700

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1700, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.91 Real GDP per Capita (year 1800) (mad_gdppc1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1800

Original tag: mad_gdppc1800

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1800, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.92 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900) (mad_gdppc1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1900

Original tag: mad_gdppc1900

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

Variable citation: Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. `https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research`

2.18.2.93 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_bop_t1

Original tag: oecd_bop_t1

Description:
Current account balance.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.2.94 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evogdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_evogdp_t1

Description:
Real GDP growth.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.2.95 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1a

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1a

Description:
Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.2.96 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1c

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1c

Description:
Real value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.2.97 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1d

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1d

Description:
Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.98 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1e

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1e

Description:
Real value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.99 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1f

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1f

Description:
Real value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.100 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1g

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1g

Description:
Real value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.101 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1h

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1h

Description:
Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.102 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1i

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1i

Description:
Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.103 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1j

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1j

Description:
Real value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.104 Outflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdiflstk_t1a

Original tag: oecd_fdiflstk_t1a

Description:
Outflows of foreign direct investment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.105 Inflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdiflstk_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdiflstk_t1b

Description:
Inflows of foreign direct investment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.106 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1a

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1a

Description:
Total FDI Index.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.107 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1b

Description:
FDI Index: Primary sector.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.108 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1c

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1c

Description:
FDI Index: Manufacturing.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.109 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1d

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1d

Description:
FDI Index: Electricity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.110 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1e

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1e

Description:
FDI Index: Distribution.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.111 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1f

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1f

Description:
FDI Index: Transport.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.112 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1g

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1g

Description:
FDI Index: Media.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.113 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1h

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1h

Description:
FDI Index: Communications.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.114 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1i

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1i

Description:
FDI Index: Financial services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.115 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1j

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1j

Description:
FDI Index: Business services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.116 Outward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdistock_t1a

Original tag: oecd_fdistock_t1a

Description:
Outward FDI stocks.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.117 Inward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdistock_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdistock_t1b

Description:
Inward FDI stocks.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.118 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, general public services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.119 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.120 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.121 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and relig. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.122 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Description:
General government revenues per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.123 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Description:
General government expenditures per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.124 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Description:
Production costs for general government, compensation of employees.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.125 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1b

Description:
Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.126 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Description:
Production costs for general government. Other production costs.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.127 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Description:
Production costs for general government, total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.128 Gross domestic expenditure on R D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gerd_t1

Original tag: oecd_gerd_t1

Description:
Gross domestic expenditure on R
D.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.129 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t1

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.130 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdebt_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdebt_t2

Description:
Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.131 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdefct_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t1

Description:
General government net lending.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.132 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdefct_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t2

Description:
General government revenues.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.133 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdefct_t3

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t3

Description:
General government expenditures.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.134 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1d

Description:
Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.135 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1e

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.136 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1f

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1f

Description:
Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.137 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1g

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1g

Description:
Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.138 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_intlcomp_t1

Original tag: oecd_intlcomp_t1

Description:
Real effective exchange rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.139 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_invrates_t1

Original tag: oecd_invrates_t1

Description:
Gross fixed capital formation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.140 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_ltintrst_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltintrst_t1

Description:
Long-term interest rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.141 Trade balance of goods (oecd_mertrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_mertrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_mertrade_t1

Description:
Trade balance of goods.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.142 Imports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_mertrade_t2

Original tag: oecd_mertrade_t2

Description:
Imports of goods.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.143 Exports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_mertrade_t3

Original tag: oecd_mertrade_t3

Description:
Exports of goods.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.144 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_natinccap_t1

Original tag: oecd_natinccap_t1

Description:
Gross national income per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.145 Net official development assistance, as a percentage of gross national income (oecd_oda_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_oda_t1a

Original tag: oecd_oda_t1a

Description:
Net official development assistance, as a percentage of gross national income.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.146 Net official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income (oecd_oda_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_oda_t1b

Original tag: oecd_oda_t1b

Description:
Net official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.147 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_patents_t1

Original tag: oecd_patents_t1

Description:
Triadic patent families.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.148 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_prodincom_g1

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g1

Description:
GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.149 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (percent gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_prodincom_g2a

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2a

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.150 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_prodincom_g2b

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2b

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Effect of labour utilisation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.151 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_prodincom_g2c

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g2c

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.152 Researchers (oecd_research_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_research_t1

Original tag: oecd_research_t1

Description:
Researchers. Total, Per 1 000 employed, 2000 - 2016 Source: OECD Science, Technology and R D Statistics: Main Science and Technology Indicators..

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.153 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_sizegdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_sizegdp_t1

Description:
GDP per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.154 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_svctrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t1

Description:
Trade balance of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.155 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_svctrade_t2

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t2

Description:
Imports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.156 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_svctrade_t3

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t3

Description:
Exports of services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.157 Re-exported intermediates: Agriculture, hunting, forest and fish (oecd_tiva_inter_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1a

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1a

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.158 Re-exported intermediates: Food products, beverages and tobacco (oecd_tiva_inter_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1b

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1b

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: food products, beverages and tobacco.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.159 Re-exported intermediates: Textiles prod., leather footwear (oecd_tiva_inter_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1c

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1c

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: textiles, textile products, leather and footwear.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.160 Re-exported intermediates: Wood, paper products, printing (oecd_tiva_inter_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1d

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1d

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: wood paper, paper products, printing and publishing.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.161 Re-exported intermediates: Chemicals and non-metallic mineral (oecd_tiva_inter_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1e

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1e

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: chemicals and non-metallic mineral products.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.162 Re-exported intermediates: Basic metals and fabricated metal (oecd_tiva_inter_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1f

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1f

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: basic metals and fabricated metal products.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.163 Re-exported intermediates: Machinery and equipment (oecd_tiva_inter_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1g

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1g

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: machinery and equipment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.164 Re-exported intermediates: Transport equipment (oecd_tiva_inter_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1h

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1h

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: transport equipment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.165 Re-exported intermediates: Business services (oecd_tiva_inter_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1j

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1j

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: business services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.166 Foreign value added as a share of gross exports (oecd_tiva_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_t1

Original tag: oecd_tiva_t1

Description:
Foreign value added as a share of gross exports.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.167 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_totaltax_t1

Original tag: oecd_totaltax_t1

Description:
Total tax revenue.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.168 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1a

Description:
International imports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.169 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1b

Description:
International exports in goods and services.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.170 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1a

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1a

Description:
Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.171 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1b

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1b

Description:
Value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.172 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1c

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1c

Description:
Value added in construction.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.173 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1d

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1d

Description:
Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.174 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1e

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1e

Description:
Value added in Information and communication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.175 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1f

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1f

Description:
Value added in financial and insurance activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.176 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1g

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1g

Description:
Value added in real estate activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.177 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1h

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1h

Description:
Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.2.178 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1i

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1i

Description:
Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.2.179 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1j

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1j

Description:
Value added in other services activities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.2.180 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_cs

Original tag: pwt_cs

Description:
Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.181 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_csppp

Original tag: pwt_csppp

Description:
Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.182 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_gc

Original tag: pwt_gc

Description:
Share of government consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.183 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_me

Original tag: pwt_me

Description:
Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.184 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_mi

Original tag: pwt_mi

Description:
Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.185 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_plcf

Original tag: pwt_plcf

Description:
Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.186 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_plcs

Original tag: pwt_plcs

Description:
Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2017 = 1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.187 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_ple

Original tag: pwt_ple

Description:
Price level of exports, price level of USA GDP(output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.188 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_plgc

Original tag: pwt_plgc

Description:
Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.189 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_plhc

Original tag: pwt_plhc

Description:
Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.190 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_pli

Original tag: pwt_pli

Description:
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.191 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017US dollar) (pwt_rgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_rgdp

Original tag: pwt_rgdp

Description:
Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017 US dollar).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.192 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_rt

Original tag: pwt_rt

Description:
Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.193 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_sgcf

Original tag: pwt_sgcf

Description:
Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.194 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_shhc

Original tag: pwt_shhc

Description:
Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.195 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_slcgdp

Original tag: pwt_slcgdp

Description:
Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.196 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_tfp

Original tag: pwt_tfp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.197 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_tfpppp

Original tag: pwt_tfpppp

Description:
Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.198 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_xr

Original tag: pwt_xr

Description:
Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.2.199 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ec

Original tag: sgi_ec

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.2.200 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecbg

Original tag: sgi_ecbg

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.2.201 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecec

Original tag: sgi_ecec

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.2.202 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecgf

Original tag: sgi_ecgf

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.2.203 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_eclm

Original tag: sgi_eclm

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.2.204 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructur (sgi_ecri)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecri

Original tag: sgi_ecri

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R

D Spending, Non-public R
D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.2.205 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ectx

Original tag: sgi_ectx

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.2.206 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_top_top10_income_share

Original tag: top_top10_income_share

Description:
Income share of the top 10percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.18.2.207 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_top_top1_income_share

Original tag: top_top1_income_share

Description:
Income share of the top 1percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Variable citation: Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. `http://wid.world/` Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. `http://wid.world/data`

2.18.2.208 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: wbgi_rqe

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.2.209 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rqn

Original tag: wbgi_rqn

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.2.210 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rqs

Original tag: wbgi_rqs

Description:
Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.2.211 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_belmedinc

Original tag: wdi_belmedinc

Description:
The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.212 Central government debt, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_debt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_debt

Original tag: wdi_debt

Description:
Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.213 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_dgovhexp

Original tag: wdi_dgovhexp

Description:
Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.214 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_dprivhexp

Original tag: wdi_dprivhexp

Description:
Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health

insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.215 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ehexpp

Original tag: wdi_ehexpp

Description:

External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.216 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_eqpubres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eqpubres

Original tag: wdi_eqpubres

Description:

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.217 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_export

Original tag: wdi_export

Description:

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.218 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fdiin

Original tag: wdi_fdiin

Description:

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.219 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fdiout

Original tag: wdi_fdiout

Description:

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.220 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpagr

Original tag: wdi_gdpagr

Description:

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.221 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcon2010

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.222 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.223 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.224 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.225 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcur

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.226 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.227 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpind

Original tag: wdi_gdpind

Description:

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.228 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdppppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcon2017

Description:

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 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 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.229 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdppppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcur

Description:
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 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. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.230 Gini index (World Bank estimate) (wdi_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gini

Original tag: wdi_gini

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.231 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gniatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gniatlcur

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.232 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicapatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicapatlcur

Description:
GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.233 GNI per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2010)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicapcon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicapcon2010

Description:

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.234 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicapgr

Original tag: wdi_gnicapgr

Description:

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.235 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.236 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcur

Description:

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.237 GNI (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2010)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicon2010

Original tag: wdi_gnicon2010

Description:

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.238 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicur

Original tag: wdi_gnicur

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.239 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnigr

Original tag: wdi_gnigr

Description:
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.240 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnipppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcon2017

Description:
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.241 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnipppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcur

Description:
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.242 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_import

Original tag: wdi_import

Description:
Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.243 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh10h

Original tag: wdi_incsh10h

Description:
Income share held by highest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.244 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh10l

Original tag: wdi_incsh10l

Description:
Income share held by lowest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.245 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh202

Original tag: wdi_incsh202

Description:
Income share held by second 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.246 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh203

Original tag: wdi_incsh203

Description:
Income share held by third 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.247 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh204

Original tag: wdi_incsh204

Description:
Income share held by fourth 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.248 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh20h

Original tag: wdi_incsh20h

Description:
Income share held by highest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.249 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh20l

Original tag: wdi_incsh20l

Description:
Income share held by lowest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.250 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_inflation

Original tag: wdi_inflation

Description:
Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.251 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_interexp

Original tag: wdi_interexp

Description:
Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.252 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_interrev

Original tag: wdi_interrev

Description:
Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.253 Real interest rate (percent) (wdi_intrate)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_intrate

Original tag: wdi_intrate

Description:
Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.254 Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap320)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap320

Original tag: wdi_povgap320

Description:
Poverty gap at 3.20 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 3.20 dollars 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 (percent of population).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.255 Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_sva2010)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sva2010

Original tag: wdi_sva2010

Description:

Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.256 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_svapg

Original tag: wdi_svapg

Description:

Services, value added (annual percent growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.257 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_svapgdp

Original tag: wdi_svapgdp

Description:

Services, value added (percent of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.258 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_taxrev

Original tag: wdi_taxrev

Description:

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.259 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_trade

Original tag: wdi_trade

Description:

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.2.260 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_tradeserv

Original tag: wdi_tradeserv

Description:

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.3 Judicial

This category includes judicial indicators, generally covering legal rights granted by a state to its citizens and their compliance, as well as measures of crimes and the overall state of the judicial system.

2.18.3.1 Accountability sub-index (aii_acc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_acc

Original tag: aii_acc

Description:

Accountability. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
3. In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.
4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.
5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.
6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.
7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.
8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.
9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.2 Access to Information and Openness sub-index (aii_aio)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_aio

Original tag: aii_aio

Description:

Access to Information and Openness. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.
11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.
12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.
13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.
14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.
15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.
17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.
18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.3 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q01)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q01

Original tag: aii_q01

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the judiciary is independent from the executive and legislative branches, and
2) the law establishes the judiciary's right, authority or mandate to review laws, issue judicial decisions, and choose the cases heard by courts.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it does not include ALL of the elements described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.4 Practice: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q02)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q02

Original tag: aii_q02

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) judges have autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy, and
2) judges operate without fear or favor, independent from other branches of government.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) judges' autonomy to interpret and review existing laws is occasionally restricted, or
2) judges are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) judges rarely have autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy, or
2) judges are routinely subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are frequently demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.5 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary (aii_q03)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q03

Original tag: aii_q03

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 3. In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) national-level judges are chosen through a merit-based selection system,
2) they have security of tenure, and
3) they are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/independent oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) national-level judges are occasionally appointed without following a merit-based selection system,
2) some judges are denied security of tenure, or
3) occasionally judges are disciplined/removed/transferred without due process or the peer panel/independent oversight body occasionally includes representatives of the executive or legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's a merit-based selection system but it fails to require basic skills (ex. legal education, litigation experience, etc.) or is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,
2) there is no security of tenure, or
3) the due process usually involves the Executive or Legislative branches.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.6 Practice: national-level judges give reasons for their decisions (aii_q04)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q04

Original tag: aii_q04

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their rulings,
2) their reasoning references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and the specific interpretation they gave them in relation to the case, and
3) their reasoning is public (for this indicator, national security exceptions are allowed).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) judges occasionally fail to provide formal reasoning for their decisions,
2) the reasoning occasionally lacks references to the laws/jurisprudence considered or the respective judges' interpretations, or
3) it takes more than two weeks for citizens to obtain the reasoning after requested.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) judges rarely provide formal reasoning for their rulings, or
2) their reasoning rarely references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and/or the specific interpretations they gave them in relation to the case, or
3) the reasoning is not public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.7 Law: there is a supreme audit institution (aii_q05)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q05

Original tag: aii_q05

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.

A 100 score is earned where the law mandates the creation of a supreme audit institution or office of the Auditor General, tasked with auditing the government accounts.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.8 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q06)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q06

Original tag: aii_q06

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the audit institution is independent from the executive and legislative branches,
2) the institution has the right, authority or mandate to audit any government account, issue recommendations and resolutions, and refer cases to the prosecutor's office, and
3) the institution has a consistent source of funding to operate.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't establish ALL of the conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.9 Practice: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q07)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q07

Original tag: aii_q07

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) auditors have autonomy to audit accounts,
2) auditors operate without fear or favor, independent from other offices of government, and
3) they have a predictable source of funding that is consistent from year to year.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) auditors usually have autonomy to audit any account but exceptions exist,
2) auditors are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, auditors are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for not auditing/not auditing or issuing favorable/unfavorable resolutions), or
3) funding is occasionally inconsistent.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) auditors rarely have autonomy to audit accounts,
2) they routinely operate with fear or favor, dependent of other offices of government, or
3) the source of funding is usually inconsistent from year to year.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.10 Law: there are indep. bodies to investigate cases of pubsec. corruption (aii_q11)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q11

Original tag: aii_q11

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.

A 100 score is earned where all of the following conditions are met:
1) a law mandates a specific body to receive and investigate citizens' allegations of public sector corruption, and
2) a law establishes that the body is independent from the Executive and Legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't meet the two conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.11 Practice: corruption allegations are investigated by independent body (aii_q12)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q12

Original tag: aii_q12

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, and
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations work without fear or favor from other offices.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, or
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations are occasionally subjected to positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior level politician and/or civil servant.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are rarely or never investigated, or
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations routinely receive positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior level politician and/or civil servant.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.12 Practice: bodies investigating pubsector corruption allegations are effective (aii_q13)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q13

Original tag: aii_q13

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of public sector corruption,
2) it investigates most of the allegations within three months of being reported, and
3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,
2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than three months to start, or
3) the body rarely or never starts investigations out of its own initiative.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or
2) cases reported are rarely or never investigated.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.13 Law: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in office (aii_q15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q15

Original tag: aii_q15

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where the law doesn't protect the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
A 0 score is earned where a law protects/gives immunity to the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.14 Practice: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in off (aii_q16)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q16

Original tag: aii_q16

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) criminal allegations against heads of state and government are investigated while they are in office,
2) heads of state and government are prosecuted when investigations find evidence of possible wrongdoing, and
3) legal punishment is imposed if/when they are found guilty.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all allegations are investigated while they are in office,
2) not all investigations that find evidence of criminal activity result in prosecution, or
3) not all guilty verdicts result in legal punishment.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) allegations against heads of state and government are rarely investigated while they are in office,
2) criminal evidence rarely results in prosecution, or
3) guilty verdicts rarely result in legal punishment.
A 0 also applies if the heads of state and government have immunity, therefore making it impossible in practice to investigate, prosecute or punish them.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.15 Law: there are mechanisms for citizens to report police force misconduct/abuse (aii_q17)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q17

Original tag: aii_q17

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 100 score is earned where a law establishes the existence of an oversight body/entity specifically mandated to investigate police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 0 score is earned when no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.16 Practice: mechanisms for citizens to report police misconduct/abuse are effect. (aii_q18)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q18

Original tag: aii_q18

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of police misconduct or abuse of force,
2) it investigates most of the allegations within one week of being reported, and
3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,
2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than one week to start, or
3) none or only a minority of the investigations are self-started by the body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions are met:
1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or
2) cases reported are rarely investigated.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.17 Law: independence of agencies that organize and monitor elections is guaranteed (aii_q19)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q19

Original tag: aii_q19

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is independent from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, and
2) it establishes its right, authority or mandate to review elections, issue binding decisions, and choose the cases to be heard by the agency/agencies.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.18 Law: companies guilty of procurement violations can't participate in future bid (aii_q27)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q27

Original tag: aii_q27

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.19 Practice: companies guilty of violations cannot participate in future bids (aii_q28)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q28

Original tag: aii_q28

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are forbidden from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time, and
2) there is a registry of companies forbidden from bidding that citizens can access immediately or in less than two weeks upon request. A 100 is also earned if there is a registry in place that at the time of this research is

empty because no company has violated the law.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are generally forbidden from participating in future bidding, but there is evidence that some exceptions exist, or
2) citizen access to the full list of companies forbidden from participating takes more than two weeks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are rarely forbidden from participating in future bidding, or
2) there is no registry of companies forbidden from participating or it exists but it's not public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.20 Law: civil servants who report corruption cases are protected (aii_q36)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q36

Original tag: aii_q36

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is a law specifically created to protect public sector whistle-blowers, and
2) the law forbids termination, transfer, harassment or other negative consequences against whistle-blowers. Note: General protections for civil servants do not grant a 100.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.21 Law: senior officials of government are required to disclose records of assets (aii_q44)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q44

Original tag: aii_q44

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned where in law all the following conditions are met:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) must file asset disclosures,
2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all senior officials of the three branches of government,
2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.22 Law: civil service members are required to disclose assets and these are public (aii_q46)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q46

Original tag: aii_q46

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned when in law all the following conditions are met:
1) members of the civil service must file asset disclosures,
2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments, both domestic and foreign), and
3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all members of the civil service,
2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.23 Rule of law sub-index (aii_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_rol

Original tag: aii_rol

Description:
Rule of Law. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.
42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.
43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.
44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.
45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.
46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.
47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.
48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).
49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.
50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.
51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.
52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.
53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.
54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.
55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.
56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).
57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.
58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.
59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.3.24 Civil Rights (bti_cr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cr

Original tag: bti_cr

Description:
To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights? 1-10.

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed and frequently violated. There are no mechanisms and institutions to protect citizens against violations of their rights.
4. Civil rights are guaranteed only within limited enclaves or are violated over protracted periods of time. Some mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are established formally, but do not function.
7. Civil rights are guaranteed, but are partially or temporarily violated or are not protected in some parts of the country. Mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are in place, but often prove to be ineffective.
10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.3.25 Freedom of Expression (bti_foe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_foe

Original tag: bti_foe

Description:

To what extent can citizens, organizations and the mass media express opinions freely? 1-10.

1. Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Freedom of expression is often subject to interference or government restrictions. Distortion and manipulation shape matters of public debate.
7. Freedom of expression is occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but there are generally no incidents of blatant intrusions like outright state censorship or media shutdowns.
10. Freedom of expression is guaranteed against interference or government restrictions. Individuals, groups and the press can fully exercise these rights.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.3.26 Independent Judiciary (bti_ij)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ij

Original tag: bti_ij

Description:

To what extent does an independent judiciary exist? 1-10.

1. The judiciary is not independent and not institutionally differentiated.
4. The independence of the judiciary is heavily impaired by political authorities and high levels of corruption. It is to some extent institutionally differentiated, but severely restricted by functional deficits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.
7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or influenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insufficient territorial or functional operability.
10. The judiciary is independent and free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, and there are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.3.27 Prosecution of Office Abuse (bti_poa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_poa

Original tag: bti_poa

Description:

To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? 1-10.

1. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption can do so without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity.
4. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption are not prosecuted adequately under the law, but occasionally attract adverse publicity.
7. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption generally are prosecuted under established laws and often attract adverse publicity, but occasionally slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes.
10. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are prosecuted rigorously under established laws and always attract adverse publicity.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.3.28 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_buildsoc

Original tag: ccp_buildsoc

Description:

Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org].

http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.29 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_cc

Original tag: ccp_cc

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other
97. Unable to determine

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.30 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_childwrk

Original tag: ccp_childwrk

Description:

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes
2. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.31 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_civil

Original tag: ccp_civil

Description:

Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.32 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_equal

Original tag: ccp_equal

Description:

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.33 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_freerel

Original tag: ccp_freerel

Description:
Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.3.34 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_hr

Original tag: ccp_hr

Description:
Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.3.35 Right to Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_infoacc

Original tag: ccp_infoacc

Description:
Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.3.36 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_market

Original tag: ccp_market

Description:
Does the constitution refer to the “free market,” “capitalism,” or an analogous term?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.3.37 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_slave

Original tag: ccp_slave

Description:
Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.38 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_strike

Original tag: ccp_strike

Description:

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

1. Yes
2. Yes, but with limitations
3. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.39 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_syst

Original tag: ccp_syst

Description:

Identifies new constitutional systems.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.40 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_systyear

Original tag: ccp_systyear

Description:

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.41 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_taxes

Original tag: ccp_taxes

Description:

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

2.18.3.42 Disappearance (ciri_disap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_disap

Original tag: ciri_disap

Description:

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, political motivation appears likely, and the victims have not been found. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. A score of 0 indicates that disappearances have occurred frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that disappearances occasionally occurred; and a score of 2 indicates that disappearances did not occur in a given year.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri Cingranelli, D. L.,

Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.43 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_dommov

Original tag: ciri_dommov

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.44 Empowerment Index (ciri_empinx)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_empinx

Original tag: ciri_empinx

Description:

This is an additive index constructed from the Foreign Movement, Domestic Movement, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly and Association, Workers' Rights, Electoral Self-Determination, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these seven rights) to 14 (full government respect for these seven rights).

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.45 Freedom of Foreign Movement (ciri_formov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_formov

Original tag: ciri_formov

Description:

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their 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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.46 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_injud

Original tag: ciri_injud

Description:

This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. A score of 0 indicates "not independent", a score of 1 indicates "partially independent" and a score of 2 indicates "generally independent".

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.47 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_kill

Original tag: ciri_kill

Description:

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. A score of 0 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally; and a

score of 2 indicates that such killings did not occur in a given year.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.48 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_physint

Original tag: ciri_physint

Description:

This is an additive index constructed from the Torture, Extrajudicial Killing, Political Imprisonment, and Disappearance indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these four rights) to 8 (full government respect for these four rights).

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.49 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_polpris

Original tag: ciri_polpris

Description:

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 1indicates 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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.50 New Freedom of Religion (ciri_relfre)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_relfre

Original tag: ciri_relfre

Description:

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice the irreligious 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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.51 Freedom of Speech (ciri_speech)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_speech

Original tag: ciri_speech

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.52 Torture (ciri_tort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_tort

Original tag: ciri_tort

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.53 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wecon

Original tag: ciri_wecon

Description:

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.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2 indicates that 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. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws in practice.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.54 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wopol

Original tag: ciri_wopol

Description:

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.

A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.55 Workers' Rights (ciri_worker)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_worker

Original tag: ciri_worker

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. A score of 0 indicates that workers' rights were severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates that workers' rights were somewhat restricted; and a score of 2 indicates that workers' rights were fully protected during the year in question.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.56 Women's Social Rights (ciri_wosoc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wosoc

Original tag: ciri_wosoc

Description:

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.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2indicates that 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. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice. This variable was retired as of 2005.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.3.57 Trust in Legal System (ess_trlegal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trlegal

Original tag: ess_trlegal

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.18.3.58 Trust in Police (ess_trpolice)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpolice

Original tag: ess_trpolice

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Police.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.18.3.59 Patent applications to the EPO, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant (eu_sctppspop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctppspop

Original tag: eu_sctppspop

Description:
Patent applications to the EPO, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.3.60 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_aor

Original tag: fh_aor

Description:
Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.3.61 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_cl

Original tag: fh_cl

Description:
Civil Liberties Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.3.62 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_feb

Original tag: fh_feb

Description:
Freedom of Expression and Belief - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.3.63 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_pair

Original tag: fh_pair

Description:
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 unduly 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.3.64 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_rol

Original tag: fh_rol

Description:
Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law

prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.3.65 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_legprop

Original tag: fi_legprop

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.3.66 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_legprop_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.3.67 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gc_shr

Original tag: gc_shr

Description:

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:
1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibition of multiple voting rights (super voting rights)
5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership

Variable citation: Guillen, M., & Capron, L. (2016). State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 61(1), 125–160

2.18.3.68 Paid Bribe: Police (gcb_bpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bpol

Original tag: gcb_bpol

Description:

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Police. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.3.69 Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System (gcb_pj)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pj

Original tag: gcb_pj

Description:

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.3.70 Corruption Perception: Police (gcb_ppol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ppol

Original tag: gcb_ppol

Description:

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.3.71 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_j

Original tag: h_j

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law
Order.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.3.72 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_aecc

Original tag: iaep_aecc

Description:

Are members of this court (see iaep_cc) appointed or elected? "Elected" here refers to a popular election. Elections by legislative bodies are considered appointments.

1. Appointed
2. Elected

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.3.73 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_alcc

Original tag: iaep_alcc

Description:

Are members of the court appointed for life?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.3.74 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_const

Original tag: iaep_const

Description:

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.3.75 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_constin

Original tag: iaep_constin

Description:

How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.3.76 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_constlam

Original tag: iaep_constlam

Description:

How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.3.77 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_rmcc

Original tag: iaep_rmcc

Description:

Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.3.78 Rights (iiag_rig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_rig

Original tag: iiag_rig

Description:

Rights is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.3.79 Index of Public Integrity (overall) (ipi_ipi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipi_ipi

Original tag: ipi_ipi

Description:

The Index of Public Integrity (IPI) aims to capture a snapshot of this balance in 114 countries for which data is available. It is a composite index consisting of six components. For the 2015, 2017 and 2019 editions, the components were: administrative burden, trade openness, budget transparency for opportunities, and judicial independence, e-citizenship and freedom of the press for constraints.

Starting from the 2021 edition, administrative burden and trade openness have been replaced by administrative transparency and online services, due to unavailable alternative data on the original components (based on the World Bank Doing Business project, which closed).. Below you will find an outline of the methodology behind the IPI, detailing recent changes.

A more extensive explanation of the methodology and the original composition of the IPI can be found in the following peer-reviewed publication:

Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity - Mungiu-Pippidi, A., Dadašov, R. Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity. European Journal on Criminal Policy Research 22, 415-438 (2016).

Variable citation: Mungiu–Pippidi, A., Dadasov, R., Martinez–Kukutschka, R., Alvarado–Pachon, N., Dykes, V., Kossow, N., & Khaghaghordyan, A. (2019). Index of public integrity. `http://www.integrity-index.org`

2.18.3.80 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_legabs

Original tag: kun_legabs

Description:

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192`

2.18.3.81 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_legrel

Original tag: kun_legrel

Description:

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192`

2.18.3.82 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrleg_all

Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_all

Description:

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192`

2.18.3.83 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrleg_full

Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_full

Description:

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. `https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192`

2.18.3.84 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1c

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.3.85 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_gcrrpt

Original tag: vdem_gcrrpt

Description:
Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations for personal 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.3.86 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_jucorrdc

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.3.87 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rle

Original tag: wbgi_rle

Description:
Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.3.88 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rln

Original tag: wbgi_rln

Description:
Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.3.89 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rls

Original tag: wbgi_rls

Description:
Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.3.90 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicides

Original tag: wdi_homicides

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.3.91 CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_prrbgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_prrbgr

Original tag: wdi_prrbgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.3.92 Personal Autonomy Rights (wel_par)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_par

Original tag: wel_par

Description:
Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "personal autonomy rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights". Freedom House civil liberties are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI integrity rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure personal autonomy rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the completely absent or disrespected personal autonomy rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.3.93 Political Participation Rights (wel_ppr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_ppr

Original tag: wel_ppr

Description:

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights". Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure political participation rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for completely absent or disrespected political participation rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.3.94 Rule of Law Index (wel_rli)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_rli

Original tag: wel_rli

Description:

(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.3.95 Rule of Law (wel_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_rol

Original tag: wel_rol

Description:

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed rule of law score) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed rule of law score), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.3.96 Scalezone on Citizen Rights (wel_scalezone)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_scalezone

Original tag: wel_scalezone

Description:

Meaning: Categorical scale zones on the citizen rights index, distinguishing four categories from more completely to less completely autocratic, and then from less completely to more completely democratic.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 255-256). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: 1 "Complete Autocracy": citizen rights score less equal 0.25; 2 "Incomplete Autocracy": citizen rights score above 0.25 and less equal 0.50; 3 "Incomplete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.50 and less equal 0.75; 4 "Complete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.75.
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).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.3.97 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confjs

Original tag: wvs_confjs

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.3.98 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpol

Original tag: wvs_confpol

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.4 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

2.18.4.1 Civil Service Integrity sub-index (aii_cilser)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_cilser

Original tag: aii_cilser

Description:
Civil Service Integrity. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.
20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.
21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.
22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.
23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.2 Elections sub-index (aii_elec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_elec

Original tag: aii_elec

Description:
Elections. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.
25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.

26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).
27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.
28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.
29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.
30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.
31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.
32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.
33. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.3 Public management sub-index (aii_pubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_pubm

Original tag: aii_pubm

Description:

Public Management. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.
36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.
37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.
38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.
39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.
40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.4 Practice: appointments to audit institution support agency's independ. (aii_q08)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q08

Original tag: aii_q08

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments to positions in the agency follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) auditors are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments don't always follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees sometimes have conflicts of interest, or
3) auditors are sometimes disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments to positions in the agency rarely or never follow a merit-based system, or the merit-base system is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,
2) appointees usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or
3) appointees are usually disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.5 Practice: the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports (aii_q09)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q09

Original tag: aii_q09

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the agency in average publishes 10 reports or more per year, and
2) the reports are published less than one month after issued, and
3) they are accessible online or on paper within two weeks of requested at photocopying cost.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the agency publishes between three and nine reports per year,
2) the reports are published more than one month after issued, or
3) they are available on paper but it takes more than two weeks after requested to obtain them or costs are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the audit institution publishes one or less reports per year, or
2) the reports are not available to citizens.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.6 Law: corruption is criminalized as a specific offense (aii_q10)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q10

Original tag: aii_q10

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.

A 100 score is earned where a national law criminalizes corruption as a specific offence(s) for at least three of the following: extortion, offering a bribe, accepting a bribe, kickbacks, using public resources for private gain, using confidential state information for private gain, money laundering, conspiring or attempting to commit any of the above, organized crime and trafficking.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it alludes to corruption in general terms without criminalizing specific offences.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.7 Practice: appointees to bodies investigating pubsec corruption support independ. (aii_q14)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q14

Original tag: aii_q14

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) appointees are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments don't always follow the merit-based system,
2) appointees occasionally have conflicts of interest, or
3) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments to positions in the body rarely follow a merit-based system,
2) individuals appointed usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or
3) due process by a peer panel/oversight body is rarely or never followed to discipline/remove/transfer the appointees.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.8 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ (aii_q20)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q20

Original tag: aii_q20

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.

A 100 score is earned where electoral officials are always chosen through merit-selection systems.

A 50 score is earned where electoral officials are generally chosen through merit-selection systems, but there are exceptions (e.g. sometimes candidates with less merit are selected over those with more merit).

A 0 score is earned where electoral officials are rarely chosen through merit-selection systems, or the selection system is so weak it can't guarantee candidates are appointed based on merit (e.g. no legal education is required, the President has discretion to decide who the top candidates are, etc.).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.9 Practice: agencies that organize elections are protected from pol. interference (aii_q21)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q21

Original tag: aii_q21

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointees are disciplined/removed only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and
2) appointees are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or
2) appointees are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointees are usually disciplined/removed without following due process, or the due process is so weak it doesn't support independence (e.g. members of the Executive or Legislative branches are part of the panel that conducts the due process), or
2) appointees are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.10 Practice: reports before after a national election are publicly available (aii_q22)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q22

Original tag: aii_q22

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the agency/agencies publish/es at least one report before the election and one report after the election, and
2) the publications are easily accessible to citizens less than one month after issuance online or at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the agency only publishes one report before or after the election, or
2) the publication is generally accessible to citizens but published more than one month after issued or the cost is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where no reports about the elections are published or reports are not available to the public.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.11 Law: major public procurements require competitive bidding (aii_q24)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q24

Original tag: aii_q24

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.

A 100 score is earned where all major procurements are required by law to follow competitive bidding.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.12 Practice: major public procurements involve competitive bidding (aii_q25)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q25

Original tag: aii_q25

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, and
2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is available for scrutiny.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising, but the advertising doesn't leave much time for bidders to prepare their offers or it lacks basic components (scope, specifications, or terms of the proposed contract), or
2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is not readily available for scrutiny.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are rarely or never invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, or
2) the criteria by which the bids are to be evaluated is rarely available for scrutiny.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.13 Practice: citizens can access results and procurement contracts related document (aii_q26)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q26

Original tag: aii_q26

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is an archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and
2) full records are readily available on or off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors and any citizen who request them.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) there is an archive but it doesn't contain complete records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and
2) full records are not readily available on/off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competing contractors and any citizen who request them.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's no archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, or
2) full records are rarely or never available on/off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors or any citizen who request them.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.14 Practice: citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies (aii_q29)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q29

Original tag: aii_q29

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) financial records of state-owned companies are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and
2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at

cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) financial records of state-owned companies are available less than quarterly, or
2) obtaining the records takes two weeks to a month, or costs are higher than photocopying.
A 0 score is earned where financial records of state-owned companies are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.15 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records (aii_q30)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q30

Original tag: aii_q30

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and
2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available less than quarterly, or
2) obtaining the records occasionally takes more than two weeks of requested, or costs are higher than photocopying.
A 0 score is earned where financial records associated with natural resource projects are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.16 Law: civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption (aii_q35)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q35

Original tag: aii_q35

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.

A 100 score is earned where the law creates a explicit legal requirement for civil servants to report any cases of alleged corruption they are aware of.
A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.17 Law: there are formal rules to prevent conflict of interest, nepotism, etc. (aii_q37)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q37

Original tag: aii_q37

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.

A 100 score is earned where at least two of the following three conditions are met:
1) the law prohibits conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism, and patronage (at least two of these offenses must be prohibited),
2) the law applies to all branches of government, including the civil service, and
3) it mandates mechanisms such as competitive recruitment and promotion procedures, safeguards against arbitrary disciplinary actions and dismissal, and recusal procedures.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exist. It also scores 0 if only one of the three conditions described in 100 is met.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.18 Practice: civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference (aii_q38)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q38

Original tag: aii_q38

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) civil servants are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and
2) civil servants are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) civil servants are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or
2) civil servants are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the due process is so weak it doesn't protect civil servants (e.g. the members of the panel that conducts the due process have a particular interest in how the issue is decided), or
2) civil servants are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.19 Practice: civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to prof. criteria (aii_q39)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q39

Original tag: aii_q39

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments to the civil service are made on a merit-based system,
2) individuals appointed are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) performance evaluations are based on standard benchmarks.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all civil servants are appointed because of their merits,
2) not all appointees are free of conflicts or interest, or
3) performance evaluations are not always based on standard benchmarks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no merit-based system is in place or it's so weak it's useless,
2) civil servants frequently have conflicts of interest, or
3) performance evaluations are usually based on personal, discretionary criteria.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.20 Law: there are restrictions for civil servants after entering private sector (aii_q40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q40

Original tag: aii_q40

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids civil servants to take a position in the private sector for a period of time after leaving government if the position involves any of the following:
1) would present a conflict of interest,
2) would involve seeking to influence their former government colleagues, or
3) would establish a relationship between the former and the new office.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.21 Practice: citizen requests for public information are effective (aii_q42)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q42

Original tag: aii_q42

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) records are available online or on paper less than two weeks after requested, and
2) costs are limited to photocopying. A 100 score is possible even if there are exceptions for information protected by national security or individual privacy laws.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) many records are not online and/or it takes between two and four weeks for citizens' to obtain them, or
2) costs sometimes are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) most records are not online and it takes more than a month for a citizen to obtain them, or
2) costs are usually higher than photocopying.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.22 Practice: asset disclosure process of senior officials branches is effective (aii_q45)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q45

Original tag: aii_q45

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of requested at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures don't contain detailed information about them and their immediate family, or
3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government routinely fail to file asset disclosures,
2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.23 Practice: the asset disclosure process for civil service members is effective (aii_q47)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q47

Original tag: aii_q47

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of requested at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) most but not all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures are not complete (e.g. they contain real estate assets but not movable property, or list the asset but don't provide its estimated value), or

3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) members of the civil service routinely fail to file asset disclosures,
2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.4.24 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bci_bci

Original tag: bci_bci

Description:

The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means that the level of corruption has decreased.

There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, the authors were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.18.4.25 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bci_bcistd

Original tag: bci_bcistd

Description:

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Variable citation: Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

2.18.4.26 Anti-Corruption Policy (bti_acp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_acp

Original tag: bti_acp

Description:

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? 1-10.

1. The government fails to contain corruption, and there are no integrity mechanisms in place.
4. The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective.
7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness.
10. The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and effective.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.4.27 Governance Index (bti_gi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_gi

Original tag: bti_gi

Description:
Governance Index: It groups the scores of the level of difficulty of management, the steering capacity, the resource efficiency, consensus building, and international cooperation 1-10. Higher scores mean higher quality of governance.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.4.28 Governance Performance (bti_gp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_gp

Original tag: bti_gp

Description:
Governance Performance: It groups the scores of the steering capability, resource efficiency, consensus building and international cooperation 1-10. Higher scores mean higher governance performance.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.4.29 Number of awarded contracts above EUR 130,000 (cri_contr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_contr

Original tag: cri_contr

Description:
Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.18.4.30 Final value of awarded tenders of over EUR 130,000 (cri_cvalue)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_cvalue

Original tag: cri_cvalue

Description:
Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.18.4.31 Number of contracts won by a supplier registered at a foreign address (cri_foreign)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_foreign

Original tag: cri_foreign

Description:
Total number of contracts won by a supplier that is registered at a foreign address.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.18.4.32 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_nocall

Original tag: cri_nocall

Description:
Share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag. Contract is considered to have "no call for tender" red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which "no call for tender publication" is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.18.4.33 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_nonopen

Original tag: cri_nonopen

Description:
Share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the "Non-open procedure details" sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.18.4.34 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_singleb

Original tag: cri_singleb

Description:
Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.18.4.35 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_taxhav

Original tag: cri_taxhav

Description:
Share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag. Contract has "tax haven" red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://fsi.taxjustice.net/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

Variable citation: Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objec- tive corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. `https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461`

2.18.4.36 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cspf_sfi

Original tag: cspf_sfi

Description:
A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility

2.18.4.37 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_fog

Original tag: fh_fog

Description:
Functioning of Government - The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.4.38 Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services (gcb_bper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bper

Original tag: gcb_bper

Description:
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Registry and permit services. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.4.39 Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue (gcb_btax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_btax

Original tag: gcb_btax

Description:
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Tax revenue. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.4.40 Corruption Perception: Business (gcb_pb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pb

Original tag: gcb_pb

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.4.41 Corruption Perception: Media (gcb_pmedia)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pmedia

Original tag: gcb_pmedia

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.4.42 Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services (gcb_pper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pper

Original tag: gcb_pper

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Registry and permit services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.4.43 Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies (gcb_prel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_prel

Original tag: gcb_prel

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.4.44 Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue (gcb_ptax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ptax

Original tag: gcb_ptax

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Tax revenue. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.4.45 Information Capacity (icd_infcapirt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt

Original tag: icd_infcapirt

Description:
The 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded

indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.18.4.46 Information Capacity (year 1750) (icd_infcapirt1750)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1750

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1750

Description:

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1750. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.18.4.47 Information Capacity (year 1800) (icd_infcapirt1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1800

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1800

Description:

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1800. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.18.4.48 Information Capacity (year 1850) (icd_infcapirt1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1850

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1850

Description:

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1850. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.18.4.49 Information Capacity (year 1900) (icd_infcapirt1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1900

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1900

Description:

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1900. 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, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Variable citation: Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. `https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432`

2.18.4.50 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icrg_qog

Original tag: icrg_qog

Description:

The mean value of the ICRG variables “Corruption”, “Law and Order” and “Bureaucracy Quality”, scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

Variable citation: PRS Group et al. (2021). International country risk guide

2.18.4.51 Accountability and Transparency (iiag_acc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_acc

Original tag: iiag_acc

Description:
Accountability
Transparency is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.52 Anti-corruption (iiag_corr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_corr

Original tag: iiag_corr

Description:
Anti-corruption is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.53 Foundations for Economic Opportunity (iiag_feo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_feo

Original tag: iiag_feo

Description:
Foundations for Economic Opportunity is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 18 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.54 Overall Governance (iiag_gov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_gov

Original tag: iiag_gov

Description:

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Security
Rule of Law; Participation, Rights and Inclusion; Human Development and Foundations for Economic Opportunity. These categories are made up of 16 sub-categories, consisting of 79 IIAG indicators, from 40 data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.55 Inclusion and Equality (iiag_ie)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_ie

Original tag: iiag_ie

Description:

Inclusion
Equality is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights
Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.56 Public Administration (iiag_pa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_pa

Original tag: iiag_pa

Description:

Public Administration is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.57 Participation, Rights and Inclusion (iiag_pri)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_pri

Original tag: iiag_pri

Description:

Participation, Rights
Inclusion is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 19 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.58 Rule of Law and Justice (iiag_rolf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_rolf

Original tag: iiag_rolf

Description:

Rule of Law
Justice is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from six data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.59 Sustainable Environment (iiag_se)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_se

Original tag: iiag_se

Description:

Sustainable Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from ten data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.60 Social Protection (iiag_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_sp

Original tag: iiag_sp

Description:
Social Protection is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from eight data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.61 Security and Rule of Law (iiag_srol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_srol

Original tag: iiag_srol

Description:
Security
Rule of Law is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.62 Security and Safety (iiag_ssaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_ssaf

Original tag: iiag_ssaf

Description:
Security
Safety is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security
Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from eight data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.4.63 Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lld_capacity

Original tag: lld_capacity

Description:
Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.18.4.64 Standard Deviation for Hanson Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lld_capstd

Original tag: lld_capstd

Description:
Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Variable citation: Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, 83(4), 1495–1510

2.18.4.65 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_prp_prp

Original tag: prp_prp

Description:
The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of law. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. `https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895`

2.18.4.66 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_prp_std

Original tag: prp_std

Description:
Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

Variable citation: Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. `https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895`

2.18.4.67 Sustainable Policies (sgi_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_pp

Original tag: sgi_pp

Description:
This pillar of the SGI examines each country's sustainable policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system.
2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities.
3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.4.68 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_bn

Original tag: spi_bn

Description:
Basic Human Needs is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.18.4.69 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_fob

Original tag: spi_fob

Description:
Foundations of Wellbeing is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.18.4.70 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_opp

Original tag: spi_opp

Description:
Opportunity is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. Indicators on personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education are used to assess the level of opportunity.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.18.4.71 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_ospi

Original tag: spi_ospi

Description:
Overall Social Progress Index. It aims to assess the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Variable citation: The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. `www.socialprogress.org`

2.18.4.72 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi

Original tag: ti_cpi

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.18.4.73 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_max

Original tag: ti_cpi_max

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.18.4.74 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.) (ti_cpi_max_om)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_max_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_max_om

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.18.4.75 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_min

Original tag: ti_cpi_min

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.18.4.76 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.) (ti_cpi_min_om)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_min_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_min_om

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.18.4.77 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_om

Description:
Corruption Perceptions Index (Old methodology). Scale of 0-10 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 10 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.18.4.78 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_se

Original tag: ti_se

Description:
Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Variable citation: Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. `http://www.transparency.org/cpi`

2.18.4.79 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_academ

Original tag: vdem_academ

Description:
Academic freedom index. To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarifications: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel). The Academic
Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.80 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_corr

Original tag: vdem_corr

Description:
Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.81 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_elvotbuy

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.82 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_exbribe

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.83 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_excrptps

Original tag: vdem_excrptps

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 you to 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.84 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_execorr

Original tag: vdem_execorr

Description:

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant

favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.85 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_exembez

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.86 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_exthftps

Original tag: 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. 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. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.87 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_mecorrpt

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang,

Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.88 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_pubcorr

Original tag: vdem_pubcorr

Description:

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.4.89 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_cce

Original tag: wbgi_cce

Description:

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.4.90 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_ccn

Original tag: wbgi_ccn

Description:

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.4.91 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_ccs

Original tag: wbgi_ccs

Description:

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.4.92 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_gee

Original tag: wbgi_gee

Description:

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.4.93 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_gen

Original tag: wbgi_gen

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.4.94 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_ges

Original tag: wbgi_ges

Description:
Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.4.95 CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_effrevmob)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_effrevmob

Original tag: wdi_effrevmob

Description:
Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization–not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.4.96 CPIA public sector management and institution cluster average (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_psm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_psm

Original tag: wdi_psm

Description:
The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.4.97 CPIA quality of public administration rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_qpubadm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_qpubadm

Original tag: wdi_qpubadm

Description:
Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.4.98 Statistical Capacity score (Overall average) (wdi_statcap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_statcap

Original tag: wdi_statcap

Description:
The Statistical Capacity Indicator provides an overview of the capacity of a country's national statistical system based on a diagnostic framework thereby assessing three dimensions: Methodology, Source Data, and Periodicity and Timeliness.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.4.99 Methodology assessment of statistical capacity (0 - 100) (wdi_statcapmet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_statcapmet

Original tag: wdi_statcapmet

Description:
The Methodology score measures a country's ability to adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.4.100 Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity (0-100) (wdi_statcaptime)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_statcaptime

Original tag: wdi_statcaptime

Description:
The Periodicity score measures the availability and periodicity of key socioeconomic indicators.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.4.101 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6) (wdi_tacpsr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_tacpsr

Original tag: wdi_tacpsr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.4.102 Control of Corruption (wel_coc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_coc

Original tag: wel_coc

Description:
Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of corruption control in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed corruption control) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed corruption control), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.5 Media

This category includes indicators on the freedom of the media in a given country (freedom of the press, regulation of the media) as well as the public access and confidence in the media.

2.18.5.1 Practice: candidates/pol. parties have fair access to state-owned media outlets (aii_q23)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q23

Original tag: aii_q23

Description:
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) candidates/political parties have equal access to and receive fair treatment in state-owned media outlets,

2) access is equal in both news reports and editorial commentary, and
3) candidates/political parties are offered the same rates for campaign advertising.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some candidates/political parties occasionally have more access to and receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,
2) access is occasionally unequal in either news reports or editorial commentary, or
3) occasionally a candidate/political party is offered better rates for campaign advertising.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) some candidates/political parties usually have more access to and/or receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,
2) access is usually unequal in both news reports or editorial commentary, or
3) some candidates/political parties are usually offered better rates for campaign advertising.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.5.2 Practice: media organizations disclose their owner's identities to the public (aii_q52)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q52

Original tag: aii_q52

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) major media organizations disclose the names of their owners to the public, and
2) the information is readily available to any citizen (online, in the newspaper, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) only some major media organizations disclose the name of their owners or they disclose only some of the owners, or
2) the information is public but obtaining it takes two weeks or more.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) major media organizations don't disclose the names of their owners, or
2) the information is available only to the government.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.5.3 Practice: journalists and editors adhere to professional practices in reporting (aii_q53)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q53

Original tag: aii_q53

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) major media organizations have a formal document with standards guiding journalistic work (Code of Ethics, Editorial Guidelines, Statement of Principles, Code of Conduct, etc.),
2) the document codifies standards for use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, and
3) major media organizations enforce this document.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some but not all major media organizations have a formal document,
2) the formal document contains only one of the three aspects mentioned in 100 (use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality), or
3) major media organizations enforce this document but some exceptions exist.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) most major media organizations lack a formal document,
2) the formal document is vague and doesn't provide guidance on use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, or
3) major media organizations rarely or never enforce this document.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.5.4 Law: it's legal to report accurate news even if it damages pub. figures' reput. (aii_q54)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q54

Original tag: aii_q54

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) it is legal to report accurate information on public figures regardless of the damage to their reputations,
2) journalists can only be convicted if malice is proved (a story was published even though the journalist knew it was false or didn't try to verify it).

Note: Public figures include anyone in a position of responsibility in the government or civil service; political leaders; and leaders of civil society organizations, religious groups, trade unions, or large businesses.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100. A 0 score is also earned where the law establishes the presumption of bad faith for all comments deemed defamatory and/or the burden of proof falls to journalists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.5.5 Practice: the government does not promote the media's self-censorship (aii_q55)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q55

Original tag: aii_q55

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the government never prevents the publication of information, and
2) the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the government occasionally prevents the publication of information, or
2) it occasionally encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the government usually prevents the publication of information, or
2) it usually encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.5.6 Practice: ministries and autonomous agencies have websites (aii_q58)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q58

Original tag: aii_q58

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, and
2) are updated at least once a month.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) about half of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, or
2) the websites are updated less than once a month.

A 0 score is earned where less than 10percent of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.5.7 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites (aii_q59)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q59

Original tag: aii_q59

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (if one exists) have websites,
2) the websites inform users of their rights and how to exercise them in a way that is easy to grasp for users with limited education, and
3) the websites allow users to file complaints online. Note: other digital methods to file complaints, such as mobile apps or phone lines, can also be considered for this indicator.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some but not all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman have websites,
2) the websites contain little information about users rights and how to exercise them or the information is difficult to grasp for users with limited education, or
3) the websites don't allow users to file complaints online.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman lack websites, or
2) the websites generally lack basic information about users rights or how to exercise them.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.5.8 Freedom on the Net: Limits on content (fhn_fotnloc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnloc

Original tag: fhn_fotnloc

Description:

Limits on Content: Analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.18.5.9 Freedom on the Net: Obstacles to Access (fhn_fotnota)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnota

Original tag: fhn_fotnota

Description:

Obstacles to Access: Details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers, and independence of regulatory bodies. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.18.5.10 Freedom on the Net: Score (fhn_fotnsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnsc

Original tag: fhn_fotnsc

Description:

Freedom on the Net, Score: Measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online by looking at Obstacles to Access, Limits on Content and Violations of User Rights. The scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing the best level of freedom on the net progress and 100 the worst.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.18.5.11 Freedom on the Net: Status (fhn_fotnst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnst

Original tag: fhn_fotnst

Description:

Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.18.5.12 Freedom on the Net: Violation of Users' rights (fhn_fotnvur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnvur

Original tag: fhn_fotnvur

Description:

Violations of User Rights: Tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech`

2.18.5.13 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcei5

Original tag: fhp_mcei5

Description:

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.14 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceib3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceib3

Original tag: fhp_mceib3

Description:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.15 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceib4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceib4

Original tag: fhp_mceib4

Description:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.16 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceip3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceip3

Original tag: fhp_mceip3

Description:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of

the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.17 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceip4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceip4

Original tag: fhp_mceip4

Description:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.18 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclr5

Original tag: fhp_mclr5

Description:

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.19 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrb3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrb3

Original tag: fhp_mclrb3

Description:

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.20 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrb4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrb4

Original tag: fhp_mclrb4

Description:

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media

outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.21 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrp3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrp3

Original tag: fhp_mclrp3

Description:

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.22 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrp4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrp4

Original tag: fhp_mclrp4

Description:

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.23 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcpp5

Original tag: fhp_mcpp5

Description:

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.24 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppb3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppb3

Original tag: fhp_mcppb3

Description:

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news

freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.25 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppb4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppb4

Original tag: fhp_mcppb4

Description:

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.26 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppp3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppp3

Original tag: fhp_mcppp3

Description:

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.27 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppp4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppp4

Original tag: fhp_mcppp4

Description:

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.28 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rab3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rab3

Original tag: fhp_rab3

Description:

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.29 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rab4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rab4

Original tag: fhp_rab4

Description:

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.30 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rap3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rap3

Original tag: fhp_rap3

Description:

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.31 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rap4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rap4

Original tag: fhp_rap4

Description:

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.32 Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995) (fhp_score3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_score3

Original tag: fhp_score3

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.33 Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000) (fhp_score4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_score4

Original tag: fhp_score4

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.34 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_score5

Original tag: fhp_score5

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.35 Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992) (fhp_status2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status2

Original tag: fhp_status2

Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.36 Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995) (fhp_status3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status3

Original tag: fhp_status3

Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.37 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000) (fhp_status4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status4

Original tag: fhp_status4

Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.38 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status5

Original tag: fhp_status5

Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.39 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusb1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_statusb1

Original tag: fhp_statusb1

Description:
Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.40 Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusp1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_statusp1

Original tag: fhp_statusp1

Description:
Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedompress/freedom-press-2017`

2.18.5.41 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_pfi

Original tag: rsf_pfi

Description:
The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières. (2021). World press freedom index. `https://rsf.org/en/ranking`

2.18.5.42 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpr

Original tag: wvs_confpr

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.5.43 Confidence: Television (wvs_conftv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_conftv

Original tag: wvs_conftv

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Television

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parlia- mentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.18.6.1 Practice: significant public expenditure receives legislative approval yearly (aii_q31)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q31

Original tag: aii_q31

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all significant government expenditure is approved by the legislature on an annual basis in open hearings, and
2) the legislature makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.
A 100 score is earned even if defense expenditure is approved in closed hearings.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all significant government expenditure is approved annually by the legislature or it's not approved in open hearings, or
2) the legislature occasionally doesn't approve in-year budget amendments.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) the legislative rarely approves significant government expenditure, or
2) the legislature rarely makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.6.2 Law: executive's proposal and approved budget must be published in full yearly (aii_q32)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q32

Original tag: aii_q32

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

A 100 score is earned where in law both the budget proposed by the Executive (draft sent to Congress for approval) and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.6.3 Practice: a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds (aii_q34)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q34

Original tag: aii_q34

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 34. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is a functioning oversight committee that goes into session at least weekly, and
2) the committee has conducted at least one investigation in the last year (even if the investigation hasn't finished at the time of this research).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) there is a functioning oversight committee but it goes into session at least biweekly, or
2) the committee has conducted only one investigation in the last two years.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) no functioning oversight committee exists or it exists but it meets monthly or less frequently, or
2) the committee has not conducted any investigation in the last two years.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.6.4 Law: citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies (aii_q41)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q41

Original tag: aii_q41

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) a Constitutional principle guarantees citizens' rights to request and receive access to any public documents and information, and
2) there is a specific access to information law that establishes the process for this right to be implemented.
Note: It's possible to score 100 if national security or individual privacy information is protected, as long as the law defines the parameters and processes to declare what information is protected and they are limited in scope. Just the constitutional protection is not enough to score 100.

A 0 score is earned if there is no such law, or a law exists but it doesn't mandate all the conditions described in 100.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.6.5 Practice: citizens can access legislative processes and documents (aii_q43)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q43

Original tag: aii_q43

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are accessible to the public online or at the cost of photocopying,
2) most records are available within a day of legislative proceedings, and
3) there is a complete, easily available legislative archive either on or off line.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) occasionally legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are not accessible to the public online or the cost is higher than photocopying;
2) records are usually available within a week of legislative proceedings, or
3) citizens have limited access to a legislative archive either on or off line or the archive is not complete.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are rarely accessible to the public online,
2) records take more than a week after legislative proceedings to be available, or
3) there is no legislative archive or citizens don't have access to it.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.6.6 Practice: government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (aii_q56)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q56

Original tag: aii_q56

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the government never prevents the publication online of information by citizens, and
2) the government doesn't promote citizen's self-censorship (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the government occasionally prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or
2) it occasionally encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the government usually prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or
2) it usually encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.6.7 Practice: government doesn't block (or ask ICT firms to block) online content (aii_q57)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q57

Original tag: aii_q57

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is no evidence that politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are filtered, blocked or taken down, and
2) Web users in the country are able to access any website in the world without restriction. A 100 score can still be earned if child pornography or delinquent intellectual property websites have been taken down.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) a small number of sites, keywords or search results on a specific issue are blocked (blocking cannot include widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter), or
2) citizens are occasionally unable to access certain websites (national or international).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are usually filtered, blocked or taken down, or
2) Web users in the country are usually unable to access many websites without restriction, including widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.6.8 Official Religion (biu_offrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_biu_offrel

Original tag: biu_offrel

Description:

Official Religion measures whether the government has an established religion. For a religion to be established there must be a constitutional clause, a law, or the equivalent explicitly stating that a specific religion or specific religions are the official religions of that state. This variable is coded on the following scale:

0. The State has no official religion
1. The state has multiple established religions
2. The state has one established religion

Variable citation: Fox, J. (2011). Building composite measures of religion and state. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 7, 1–39 Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time series analysis of worldwide data.* Cambridge University Press Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. `http://www.religionandstate.org/` Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 2(14)

2.18.6.9 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_dem

Original tag: bmr_dem

Description:

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.18.6.10 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_dembr

Original tag: bmr_dembr

Description:

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.*

https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.18.6.11 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demdur

Original tag: bmr_demdur

Description:
Consecutive years of current regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.18.6.12 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demfsuf

Original tag: bmr_demfsuf

Description:
This adjusts democracy by also requiring that at least half of adult women have the right to vote.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.18.6.13 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demmis

Original tag: bmr_demmis

Description:
This is the same measure as democracy (bmr_dem), except it records an NA for countries occupied during an international war (e.g., the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (e.g., Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.18.6.14 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demtran

Original tag: bmr_demtran

Description:
(-1) Democratic breakdown
(0) No change
(1) Democratic transition

Variable citation: Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

2.18.6.15 Democratic Breakdown (bnr_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bnr_dem

Original tag: bnr_dem

Description:
The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0". When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria.

Competitiveness: Countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections, are included. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters' preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned.

Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies.

Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.

Variable citation: Bernhard, M., Nordstrom, T., & Reenock, C. (2001). Economic performance, institutional intermediation, and democratic breakdown. *Journal of Politics*, 63(3), 775–803

2.18.6.16 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_chpar

Original tag: br_chpar

Description:

Total number of chambers in parliament.

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.6.17 Is the country a colony (br_col)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_col

Original tag: br_col

Description:

Is the country a colony? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.6.18 Is the country communist / socialist (br_com)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_com

Original tag: br_com

Description:

Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.6.19 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_dem

Original tag: br_dem

Description:

Is the country democratic or not? following Cheibub, Ghandi and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.6.20 Is the monarch female (br_monf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_monf

Original tag: br_monf

Description:

Is the monarch female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.6.21 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_newconst

Original tag: br_newconst

Description:
Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.6.22 Is the president female (br_presf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_presf

Original tag: br_presf

Description:
Is the president female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.6.23 Approval of Democracy (bti_aod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_aod

Original tag: bti_aod

Description:
How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? 1-10.

1. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very low.
4. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly low.
7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.
10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.24 Basic Administration (bti_ba)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ba

Original tag: bti_ba

Description:
To what extent do basic administrative structures exist? 1-10.

1. The administrative structures of the state are limited to keeping the peace and maintaining law and order. Their territorial scope is very limited, and broad segments of the population are not covered.
4. The administrative structures of the state are extending beyond maintaining law and order, but their territorial scope and effectivity are limited.
7. The administrative structures of the state provide most basic public services throughout the country, but their operation is to some extent deficient.
10. The state has a differentiated administrative structure throughout the country which provides all basic public services.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.25 Commitment to Democratic Institutions (bti_cdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cdi

Original tag: bti_cdi

Description:
To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).
4. Only individual institutions are accepted, while influential actors hold vetoes. Acceptance remains unstable over time.
7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors.
10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.26 Democracy Status (bti_ds)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ds

Original tag: bti_ds

Description:

Democracy Status: The state of democracy is measured in terms of five criteria; including stateness, political participation, rule of law, stability of the democratic institutions, and political and social integration 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.27 Effective Power to Govern (bti_epg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_epg

Original tag: bti_epg

Description:

To what extent do democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern, or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves? 1-10.

1. Political decision-makers are not democratically elected.
4. Democratically elected political representatives have limited power to govern. Strong veto groups are able to undermine fundamental elements of democratic procedures.
7. Democratically elected political representatives have considerable power to govern. However, individual power groups can set their own domains apart or enforce special-interest policies.
10. Democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern. No individual or group is holding any de facto veto power.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.28 International Cooperation (bti_ic)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ic

Original tag: bti_ic

Description:

The political leadership is willing and able to cooperate with external supporters and organizations. Including "To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to implement a long-term strategy of development?", "To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?" and "To what extent is the political leadership willing and able to cooperate with neighboring countries?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.29 Level of Difficulty (bti_lod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_lod

Original tag: bti_lod

Description:

Level of Difficulty in Management: it groups the scores of the structural constraints, the civil society traditions and the conflict intensity of a society 1-10. Higher scores indicate more constraints on management.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.30 No Interference of Religious Dogmas (bti_nird)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_nird

Original tag: bti_nird

Description:

To what extent are legal order and political institutions defined without interference by religious dogmas? 1-10.

1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas define legal order and political institutions.
4. Secular and religious norms are in conflict about the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system.
7. The state is largely secular. However, religious dogmas have considerable influence on legal order and political institutions.
10. The state is secular. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy influence on legal order or political institutions.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.31 Performance of Democratic Institutions (bti_pdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_pdi

Original tag: bti_pdi

Description:

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).
4. Democratic institutions exist, but they are unstable and ineffective.
7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are inefficient due to friction between institutions.
10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.32 Private Property (bti_prp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_prp

Original tag: bti_prp

Description:

There are adequate conditions to support a functional private sector. Including "To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property?" and "To what extent are private companies permitted and protected? Are privatization processes conducted in a manner consistent with market principles?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.33 Rule of Law (bti_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_rol

Original tag: bti_rol

Description:

Rule of Law: State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including "To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)", "To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?", "To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?" and "To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.34 Stability of Democratic Institutions (bti_sdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sdi

Original tag: bti_sdi

Description:

Stability of Democratic Institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted as legitimate 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.35 Separation of Powers (bti_sop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sop

Original tag: bti_sop

Description:

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)? 1-10.

1. There is no separation of powers, neither de jure nor de facto.
4. One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confirmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers, even though they are institutionally differentiated.
7. The separation of powers generally is in place and functioning. Partial or temporary restrictions of checks and balances occur, but a restoration of balance is sought.
10. There is a clear separation of powers with mutual checks and balances.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.36 Stateness (bti_st)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_st

Original tag: bti_st

Description:

Stateness: There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.6.37 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cbiu

Original tag: cbi_cbiu

Description:

CBI unweighted index: Raw average of the four components: Chief Executive Officer, Objectives, Policy Formulation and Limitations on lending to the government. It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.18.6.38 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cbiw

Original tag: cbi_cbiw

Description:

CBI weighted index: Weighted average of the four components (weights between parentheses), following Cukierman, Webb and Neyapti's (1992) criteria: Chief Executive Officer (0.20), Objectives (0.15), Policy Formulation (0.15), and Limitations on lending to the government (0.5). It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.18.6.39 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cceo

Original tag: cbi_cceo

Description:

Component 1: Chief executive officer. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Term of office of CEO (0.25), Who appoints the CEO (0.25), Provisions for dismissal of CEO (0.25), CEO allowed to hold another office in government (0.25).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.18.6.40 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cll

Original tag: cbi_cll

Description:

Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Limitations on advances (0.30); Limitations on securitized lending (0.20); Who decides the terms of lending to government (0.20); Beneficiaries of central bank lending (0.10); Type of limits when they exist (0.05); Maturity of loans (0.05); Restrictions on interest rates (0.05); Prohibition on central bank lending in primary market to Government (0.05).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.18.6.41 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cobj

Original tag: cbi_cobj

Description:

Component 2: Objectives. Central bank objectives as stated in the law (coding between parentheses): Price stability is the major or only objective, and in case of conflict with other objectives, the Central Bank has final authority (1); Price stability is the only objective (0.8); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other compatible objectives (0.6); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other potentially conflicting goals

(0.4); Central Bank charter does not contain any objective (0.2); Some objectives appear in the charter but price stability is not one of them (0).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

2.18.6.42 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cpol

Original tag: cbi_cpol

Description:

Component 3: Policy formulation. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Who formulates monetary policy (0.25); Who has the final decision in monetary policy (0.50), Role of the central bank in the budget process (0.25).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

2.18.6.43 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_create

Original tag: cbi_create

Description:

1 indicates the year of the law creating the central bank, 0 otherwise.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

2.18.6.44 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_dec

Original tag: cbi_dec

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that decreased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

2.18.6.45 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_dir

Original tag: cbi_dir

Description:

Effect of the central bank reform on the CBI weighted index: 1 indicates an increase in CBI; 0 indicates no changes in the level of CBI; 1 indicates the presence of a central bank reform that increased CBI.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

2.18.6.46 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_inc

Original tag: cbi_inc

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that increased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

2.18.6.47 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_ref

Original tag: cbi_ref

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that affects CBI, 0 otherwise.

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

2.18.6.48 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_reg

Original tag: cbi_reg

Description:

Indicates whether the central bank is a regional organization (1), or a national central bank (0).

Variable citation: Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813`

2.18.6.49 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_democ

Original tag: ccp_democ

Description:

Does the constitution refer to "democracy" or "democratic"?

1. Yes
2. No

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.6.50 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_initiat

Original tag: ccp_initiat

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.6.51 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_socialsm

Original tag: ccp_socialsm

Description:

Does the constitution refer to "socialism" or "socialist"?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.6.52 Democracy (chga_demo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chga_demo

Original tag: chga_demo

Description:

A regime is considered a democracy if the executive and the legislature is directly or indirectly elected by popular vote, multiple parties are allowed, there is de facto existence of multiple parties outside of regime front, there are multiple parties within the legislature, and there has been no consolidation of incumbent advantage (e.g. unconstitutional closing of the lower house or extension of incumbent's term by postponing of subsequent elections). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

0. No Democracy
1. Democracy

Variable citation: Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, 143(1-2), 67–101

2.18.6.53 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chga_hinst

Original tag: chga_hinst

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.

Variable citation: Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, 143(1-2), 67–101

2.18.6.54 Satisfaction with Democracy (cses_sd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cses_sd

Original tag: cses_sd

Description:

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [COUNTRY]?

1. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Variable citation: The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015a). CSES MODULE 1 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module1.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015b). CSES MODULE 2 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module2.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015c). CSES MODULE 3 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module3.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2018). CSES MODULE 4 full release [dataset], may 29, 2018 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2018-05-29` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2020). CSES MODULE 5 full release [dataset], may 14, 2020 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2020-05-149`

2.18.6.55 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_diat_ati

Original tag: diat_ati

Description:

Accountability Transparency. The 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.

2.18.6.56 Information Transparency (diat_iti)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_diat_iti

Original tag: diat_iti

Description:

Information Transparency. 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. The 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.

2.18.6.57 Transparency Index (diat_ti)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_diat_ti

Original tag: diat_ti

Description:

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

2.18.6.58 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_ig

Original tag: dr_ig

Description:

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.18.6.59 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_pg

Original tag: dr_pg

Description:

Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with partici-pation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.18.6.60 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_egov

Original tag: egov_egov

Description:

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.18.6.61 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_epar

Original tag: egov_epar

Description:

The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A country's EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.18.6.62 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_hci

Original tag: egov_hci

Description:

The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;

(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;
(iii)expected years of schooling; and
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.18.6.63 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_osi

Original tag: egov_osi

Description:

The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.18.6.64 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_tii

Original tag: egov_tii

Description:

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII) is an arithmetic average composite of five indicators:

(i) estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;
(ii) number of main fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants;
(iii) number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;
(iv) number of wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and
(v) number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. `https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020`

2.18.6.65 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (fh_ipolity2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_ipolity2

Original tag: fh_ipolity2

Description:

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius
Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.6.66 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity) (fh_polity2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_polity2

Original tag: fh_polity2

Description:

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.6.67 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_ppp

Original tag: fh_ppp

Description:

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.6.68 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_pr

Original tag: fh_pr

Description:

Political Rights Rating - 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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.6.69 Freedom Status (fh_status)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_status

Original tag: fh_status

Description:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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".

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.6.70 Corruption Perception: Political Parties (gcb_ppa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ppa

Original tag: gcb_ppa

Description:

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.6.71 Corruption Perception: Parliament (gcb_pparl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pparl

Original tag: gcb_pparl

Description:

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.6.72 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Description:

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and

women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.18.6.73 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtm_parl

Original tag: gtm_parl

Description:

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimensions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parliamentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

0. Presidential
1. Semi-presidential
2. Parliamentary

2.18.6.74 Unitarism (gtm_unit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtm_unit

Original tag: gtm_unit

Description:

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

2.18.6.75 Duration of Autocratic Regime (gwf_duration)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_duration

Original tag: gwf_duration

Description:

Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time t.

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.76 Regime Failure (gwf_fail)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_fail

Original tag: gwf_fail

Description:

Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure.

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.77 Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type (gwf_failsub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failsub

Original tag: gwf_failsub

Description:

Categorical variable marking the subsequent regime type:

0. No regime failure at duration time t and regime still in power December 31, 2010
1. Subsequent regime is democracy
2. Subsequent regime is autocratic
3. Subsequent regime is warlord, foreign-occupied or ceases to exist

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.78 Regime Failure - Ending Type (gwf_failtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failtype

Original tag: gwf_failtype

Description:

Categorical variable marking how the autocratic regime ends:

0. Regime still in power on December 31, 2010
1. Regime insiders change rules of regime
2. Incumbent loses elections
3. No incumbent runs in competitive election won by opponent
4. Popular uprising
5. Military coup
6. Insurgents, revolutionaries, or combatants fighting a civil war
7. Foreign imposition or invasion
8. New autocratic leader selected, changes rules, and remains in power
9. State ceases to exist, ends or government fails to control most of the country's territory

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.79 Regime Failure - Level of Violence (gwf_failviolent)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failviolent

Original tag: gwf_failviolent

Description:

Categorical variable marking the level of violence during the autocratic regime failure event:

0: Regime still in power on December 31, 2010
1. No deaths
2. 1-25 deaths
3. 26-1000 deaths
4. >1000

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.80 Regime Type (gwf_regimetype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_regimetype

Original tag: gwf_regimetype

Description:

Autocratic regime type:

1. Monarchy
2. Personal
3. Military
4. Party
5. Party-Personal
6. Party-Military
7. Military-Personal
8. Party-Personal-Military
9. Oligarchy
10. Indirect Military

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.81 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_f

Original tag: h_f

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.6.82 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_l1

Original tag: h_l1

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.6.83 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_polcon3

Original tag: h_polcon3

Description:

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the prefer-ences 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.6.84 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_polcon5

Original tag: 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 in-formation 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.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.6.85 HRV Index (hrv_index)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_index

Original tag: hrv_index

Description:

The point estimate of the HRV index. The HRV transparency index measures the availability of credible aggregate economic data that a country discloses to the public.

2.18.6.86 HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate (hrv_lb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_lb

Original tag: hrv_lb

Description:

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.

2.18.6.87 HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate (hrv_sd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_sd

Original tag: hrv_sd

Description:

The standard deviation of the HRV index.

2.18.6.88 HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate (hrv_ub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_ub

Original tag: hrv_ub

Description:
The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.

2.18.6.89 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_regtype

Original tag: ht_regtype

Description:
This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

1. Limited Multiparty
2. Partyless
3. No-Party
4. Military
5. Military No-Party
6. Military Multiparty
7. Military One-party
8. One-Party
9. Other
16. One-Party Monarchy
17. Monarchy
18. Rebel Regime
19. Civil War
20. Occupation
21. Theocracy
22. Transitional Regime
23. No-Party Monarchy
24. Multiparty Monarchy
25. Multiparty-Occupied
100. Democracy

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.18.6.90 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_regtype1

Original tag: ht_regtype1

Description:
A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated

data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.18.6.91 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ae

Original tag: iaep_ae

Description:

Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.6.92 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_arr

Original tag: iaep_arr

Description:

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government
2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government
3. No regional/provincial governments

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.6.93 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_cc

Original tag: iaep_cc

Description:

According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.6.94 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ccrea

Original tag: iaep_ccrea

Description:

Can the court rule on executive actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.95 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ccrla

Original tag: iaep_ccrla

Description:

Can the court rule on legislative actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.96 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_eccdt

Original tag: iaep_eccdt

Description:

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.97 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ecdl

Original tag: iaep_ecdl

Description:

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.98 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_eml

Original tag: iaep_eml

Description:

Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.99 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_evp

Original tag: iaep_evp

Description:

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.100 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lap

Original tag: iaep_lap

Description:

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.101 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lcre

Original tag: iaep_lcre

Description:

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.102 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lego

Original tag: iaep_lego

Description:

Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.103 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lrit

Original tag: iaep_lrit

Description:

Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority

1. One chamber approval necessary
2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.104 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lvp

Original tag: iaep_lvp

Description:

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.105 Official State Party (iaep_osp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_osp

Original tag: iaep_osp

Description:

Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.106 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ufs

Original tag: iaep_ufs

Description:

This variable examines the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1. Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.107 Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_wrmcc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_wrmcc

Original tag: iaep_wrmcc

Description:

If members of the court can be removed, by whom? Here, the term "court itself" may refer to another court in the judiciary, not necessarily the constitutional court itself.

1. Legislature
2. Executive
3. Requires both legislature and executive action

4. Vote of general public
5. Court itself

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.6.108 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_cluster

Original tag: kun_cluster

Description:
Cluster membership based on means.

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.6.109 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_polabs

Original tag: kun_polabs

Description:
Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.6.110 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_polrel

Original tag: kun_polrel

Description:
Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.6.111 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrpol_all

Original tag: kun_wiqrpol_all

Description:
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.6.112 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrpol_full)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrpol_full

Original tag: kun_wiqrpol_full

Description:
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable citation: Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 10(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

2.18.6.113 Classification of Executives (no_ce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_no_ce

Original tag: no_ce

Description:
Classification of Executives:

1. Parliamentary Monarchy
2. Presidential Republic

3. Mixed Executive
4. Monarchy
5. Military State

Variable citation: Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. `http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`

2.18.6.114 Unitary or Federal State (no_ufs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_no_ufs

Original tag: no_ufs

Description:

Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions
3. Federal

Variable citation: Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. `http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`

2.18.6.115 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_p_durable

Original tag: p_durable

Description:

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.18.6.116 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_p_polity2

Original tag: p_polity2

Description:

Revised 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). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum", or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Variable citation: Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

2.18.6.117 Federal Political Structure (pt_federal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pt_federal

Original tag: pt_federal

Description:

Dummy variable:

1. If the country has a federal political structure
0. Otherwise

Variable citation: Persson, T., & Tabellini, G. E. (2003). *The economic effects of constitutions* [Munich Lectures in Economics]. MIT Press

2.18.6.118 Forms of Government (pt_pres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pt_pres

Original tag: pt_pres

Description:

Dummy variable:

1. For presidential regimes
0. Otherwise.

Only regimes in which the confidence of the assembly is not necessary for the executive to stay in power (even if an elected president is not the chief executive, or if there is no elected president) are included among presidential regimes. Most semi-presidential and premier-presidential systems are classified as parliamentary.

Variable citation: Persson, T., & Tabellini, G. E. (2003). *The economic effects of constitutions* [Munich Lectures in Economics]. MIT Press

2.18.6.119 Good Governance (sgi_go)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_go

Original tag: sgi_go

Description:

This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.120 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_goea

Original tag: sgi_goea

Description:

Good Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.121 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_goec

Original tag: sgi_goec

Description:
Good Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.122 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qd

Original tag: sgi_qd

Description:
This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.
2. Access to information.
3. Civil rights and political liberties.
4. Rule of law.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.123 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdai

Original tag: sgi_qdai

Description:
Robust Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.124 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdcr

Original tag: sgi_qdcr

Description:
Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.125 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdrl

Original tag: sgi_qdrl

Description:
Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.126 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdrlc

Original tag: sgi_qdrlc

Description:
Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent

public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.6.127 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean) (uds_mean)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_uds_mean

Original tag: uds_mean

Description:

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Mean).

2.18.6.128 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median) (uds_median)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_uds_median

Original tag: uds_median

Description:

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median).

2.18.6.129 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile) (uds_pct025)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_uds_pct025

Original tag: uds_pct025

Description:

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).

2.18.6.130 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile) (uds_pct975)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_uds_pct975

Original tag: uds_pct975

Description:

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).

2.18.6.131 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.) (uds_sd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_uds_sd

Original tag: uds_sd

Description:

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).

2.18.6.132 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_delibdem

Original tag: vdem_delibdem

Description:

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.133 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_dl_delib

Original tag: vdem_dl_delib

Description:

Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.134 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_edcomp_thick

Original tag: vdem_edcomp_thick

Description:

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.135 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_egal

Original tag: vdem_egal

Description:

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.136 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_egaldem

Original tag: vdem_egaldem

Description:
Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.137 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_libdem

Original tag: vdem_libdem

Description:
Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.138 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_liberal

Original tag: vdem_liberal

Description:
Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.139 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_partip

Original tag: vdem_partip

Description:
Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in

civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.140 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_partipdem

Original tag: vdem_partipdem

Description:

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.141 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_polyarchy

Original tag: vdem_polyarchy

Description:

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.6.142 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_vae

Original tag: wbgi_vae

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also

includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.6.143 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_van

Original tag: wbgi_van

Description:
Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.6.144 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_vas

Original tag: wbgi_vas

Description:
Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.6.145 Democratic Rights (wel_dr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_dr

Original tag: 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: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The two Freedom House scales are inverted, averaged and standardized into a range from minimum 0 (no democratic rights) to 100 (maximum democratic rights), with percentages of the maximum rights for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.).* Cambridge University Press

2.18.6.146 Effective Democracy Index (wel_edi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_edi

Original tag: wel_edi

Description:
Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov].
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: Scores are weighted percentages ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 for the least effective or absent democracy to 100 for the most effective democracy. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.).* Cambridge University Press

2.18.6.147 Regime Type (wel_regtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_regtype

Original tag: wel_regtype

Description:
Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
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).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.6.148 Political System Type (wel_sys)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_sys

Original tag: wel_sys

Description:

Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

1. "Unbound Autocracy": both democratic rights and honest governance below their scale midpoints
2. "Bounded Autocracy": democratic rights below, honest governance above the scale midpoint
3. "Ineffective Democracy": democratic rights above, honest governance below the scale midpoint
4. "Effective Democracy": both democratic rights and honest governance above the scale midpoint.

Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.6.149 Non-Autocracy (wr_nonautocracy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wr_nonautocracy

Original tag: 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

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.150 Regime Type (wr_regtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wr_regtype

Original tag: wr_regtype

Description:

Variable on regime type. Classes are:

1. Indirect military
2. Military
3. Military-Personal
4. Monarchy
5. Oligarchy
6. Party
7. Party-Military
8. Party-Military-Personal
9. Party-Personal
10. Personal

Variable citation: Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

2.18.6.151 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confcs

Original tag: wvs_confcs

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.152 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confgov

Original tag: wvs_confgov

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.153 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpar

Original tag: wvs_confpar

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Parliament

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.154 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confun

Original tag: wvs_confun

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The United Nations

1. None at all
2. Not very much

3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.155 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_imppol

Original tag: wvs_imppol

Description:
For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.156 Interest in politics (wvs_polint)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_polint

Original tag: wvs_polint

Description:
How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.157 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_psdem

Original tag: wvs_psdem

Description:
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.158 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_psexp

Original tag: wvs_psexp

Description:

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.6.159 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_pssl

Original tag: wvs_pssl

Description:

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.7 Political Parties and Elections

This category includes variables describing various aspects of the legislature and political parties in the legislature (number of seats) as well as variables related to the election for the executive and variables on the outcomes of elections.

2.18.7.1 Law: political parties are required to disclose public donations (Gov. funds) (aii_q48)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q48

Original tag: aii_q48

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).

A 100 score is earned where a law requires political parties to publish all public contributions.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.7.2 Practice: pol. parties disclose public donations and these are available to publ (aii_q49)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q49

Original tag: aii_q49

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) political parties disclose public donations within a month of received, and
2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) political parties don't always disclose public donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or
2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose public donations.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.7.3 Law: political parties are required to disclose private donations (aii_q50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q50

Original tag: aii_q50

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.

A 100 score is earned where the law requires political parties to publish all private contributions.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.7.4 Practice: pol. parties disclose private donations and it is available to public (aii_q51)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q51

Original tag: aii_q51

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) political parties disclose private donations within a one month of received, and
2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) political parties don't always disclose private donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or
2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose private donations.

Variable citation: Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

2.18.7.5 No. of coups (br_coup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_coup

Original tag: br_coup

Description:

Total number of coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.6 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_cw

Original tag: br_cw

Description:

Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.7 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_elecpost

Original tag: br_elecpost

Description:
Whether an election held in that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.8 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_elect

Original tag: br_elect

Description:
Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (No elections=0, Single-party elections=1, non-democratic multi-party elections=2, democratic elections= 3)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.9 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_elecyear

Original tag: br_elecyear

Description:
Whether an election was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.10 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_fcoup

Original tag: br_fcoup

Description:
Number of failed coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.11 Is the president interim/temporary (br_int)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_int

Original tag: br_int

Description:
Is the president interim / preliminary? (more than 2 Presidents/year=1, Otherwise=0)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.12 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_mon

Original tag: br_mon

Description:
Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.13 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_pres

Original tag: br_pres

Description:
Is the political system presidential? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.14 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_pvote

Original tag: br_pvote

Description:
Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.15 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_regch

Original tag: br_regch

Description:
If a coded event, such as a change in the Presidency, took place after 01.07 it is assigned to the following calendar year in the data. In this case, the lag variable will be equal to one. For all change events before that date, the lag dummy is equal to zero. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.16 No. of successful coups (br_scoup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_scoup

Original tag: br_scoup

Description:
Number of successful coups

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.17 Full suffrage (br_suff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_suff

Original tag: br_suff

Description:
Whether electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No; 1: Yes)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, 15, 531–551

2.18.7.18 Free and Fair Elections (bti_ffe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ffe

Original tag: bti_ffe

Description:
To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? 1-10.

1. There are no elections on free and fair elections.
4. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of filling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.
7. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during voting process and ballot count occur. The rights to vote, campaign and run for office are restricted, and elections have de facto only limited influence over who governs.
10. National elections, if held at all, are entirely unfree and unfair.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.7.19 Party System (bti_ps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ps

Original tag: bti_ps

Description:
To what extent is there a stable and socially rooted party system able to articulate and aggregate societal interests? 1-10.

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interest.
4. The party system is unstable with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, high voter volatility and high polarization.
7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility and moderate polarization.

10. The party system is stable and socially rooted: it is able to articulate and aggregate societal interest with low fragmentation, low voter volatility and low polarization.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.7.20 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cam_contest

Original tag: cam_contest

Description:
Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Alvarez, A., & Maldonado, C. (2008). Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness. *The Journal of Politics*, 70(3), 632–647

2.18.7.21 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cam_inclusive

Original tag: cam_inclusive

Description:
Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Alvarez, A., & Maldonado, C. (2008). Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness. *The Journal of Politics*, 70(3), 632–647

2.18.7.22 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_elecsd

Original tag: ciri_elecsd

Description:
This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as the right to self-determination. A score of 0 indicates that the right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice during the year in question. A score of 1 indicates that while citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open. A score of 2 indicates that political participation was very free and open during the year in question and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.7.23 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_chg

Original tag: cpds_chg

Description:
Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.24 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_enps

Original tag: cpds_enps

Description:
Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.25 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_enpv

Original tag: cpds_enpv

Description:
Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.26 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_frel

Original tag: cpds_frel

Description:
Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.27 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_frleg

Original tag: cpds_frleg

Description:
Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.28 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_govlr

Original tag: cpds_govlr

Description:
Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.29 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_govsup

Original tag: cpds_govsup

Description:
Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.30 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_la

Original tag: cpds_la

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.31 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lall

Original tag: cpds_lall

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.32 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lcom

Original tag: cpds_lcom

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.33 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lcon

Original tag: cpds_lcon

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.34 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_le

Original tag: cpds_le

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.35 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lfe

Original tag: cpds_lfe

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.36 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lg

Original tag: cpds_lg

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.37 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_ll

Original tag: cpds_ll

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.38 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lls

Original tag: cpds_lls

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.39 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lmo

Original tag: cpds_lmo

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.40 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lnl

Original tag: cpds_lnl

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.41 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lo

Original tag: cpds_lo

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.42 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lp

Original tag: cpds_lp

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.43 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lpc

Original tag: cpds_lpc

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.44 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lpen

Original tag: cpds_lpen

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.45 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lper

Original tag: cpds_lper

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.46 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lr

Original tag: cpds_lr

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.47 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lreg

Original tag: cpds_lreg

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.48 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lrel

Original tag: cpds_lrel

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.49 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_ls

Original tag: cpds_ls

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.50 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_tg

Original tag: cpds_tg

Description:
Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0percent].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0percent].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0percent].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.51 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_va

Original tag: cpds_va

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.52 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vall

Original tag: cpds_vall

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.53 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vcom

Original tag: cpds_vcom

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.54 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vcon

Original tag: cpds_vcon

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.55 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_ve

Original tag: cpds_ve

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.56 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vfe

Original tag: cpds_vfe

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.57 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vg

Original tag: cpds_vg

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.58 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vl

Original tag: cpds_vl

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.59 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vls

Original tag: cpds_vls

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.60 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vmo

Original tag: cpds_vmo

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.61 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vnl

Original tag: cpds_vnl

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.62 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vo

Original tag: cpds_vo

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.63 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vp

Original tag: cpds_vp

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.64 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vpcom

Original tag: cpds_vpcom

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.65 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vpen

Original tag: cpds_vpen

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.66 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vper

Original tag: cpds_vper

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.67 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vr

Original tag: cpds_vr

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.68 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vreg

Original tag: cpds_vreg

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.69 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vrel

Original tag: cpds_vrel

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.70 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vs

Original tag: cpds_vs

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.71 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vt

Original tag: cpds_vt

Description:
Voter turnout in election.

Variable citation: Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

2.18.7.72 Close to Political Party (cses_pc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cses_pc

Original tag: cses_pc

Description:
Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party? Share of the population who answered Yes.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Variable citation: The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015a). CSES MODULE 1 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module1.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015b). CSES MODULE 2 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module2.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015c). CSES MODULE 3 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module3.2015-12-15` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2018). CSES MODULE 4 full release [dataset], may 29, 2018 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2018-05-29` The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2020). CSES MODULE 5 full release [dataset], may 14, 2020 version. `https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2020-05-149`

2.18.7.73 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (dev_altv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_altv1

Original tag: dev_altv1

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1percent of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. `https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004`

2.18.7.74 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (dev_othv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_othv1

Original tag: dev_othv1

Description:
Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1percent of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1percent and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1percent - and then added to the calculation of dev_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1percent and parties below 1percent for the calculation of the two components of dev_regv and dev_altv.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. `https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004`

2.18.7.75 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (dev_regv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_regv1

Original tag: dev_regv1

Description:

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1percent of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1percent in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1percent in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1percent in election at time t).

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.18.7.76 Electoral Volatility - Total (dev_tv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_tv1

Original tag: dev_tv1

Description:

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: dev_regv + dev_altv + dev_othv = dev_tv.

Variable citation: Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

2.18.7.77 Trust in Parliament (ess_trparl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trparl

Original tag: ess_trparl

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Parliament.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.18.7.78 Trust in Political Parties (ess_trpart)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpart

Original tag: ess_trpart

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Political Parties.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.18.7.79 Trust in Politicians (ess_trpolit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpolit

Original tag: ess_trpolit

Description:

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Politicians.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

2.18.7.80 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties above 1percent (evep_altv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_altv

Original tag: evep_altv

Description:

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1percent of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

2.18.7.81 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Class Bloc (EP) (evep_classbloc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_classbloc

Original tag: evep_classbloc

Description:

Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Class Bloc. For the definition of the class bloc and the identification of parties included in such bloc, the author relies on Bartolini and Mair (1990) and Bartolini (1983; 2000). This includes 'those parties which are the historical product of the structuring of the working-class movement' (Bartolini and Mair 1990 [2007], 46). Full list of parties in the class bloc can be found in the original codebook.

2.18.7.82 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Demarcation Bloc (EP) (evep_dembloc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_dembloc

Original tag: evep_dembloc

Description:

Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Demarcation Bloc. Those political parties that defend anti-EU, anti-immigration and economically protectionist policies are included in the demarcation bloc. Full list of parties in the demarcation bloc can be found in the original codebook.

2.18.7.83 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties below 1percent (evep_othv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_othv

Original tag: evep_othv

Description:

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1percent of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1percent and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1percent - and then added to the calculation of evep_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1percent and parties below 1percent for the calculation of the two components of evep_regv and evep_altv.

2.18.7.84 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties entering/exiting party system (evep_regv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_regv

Original tag: evep_regv

Description:

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1percent of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1percent in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1percent in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1percent in election at time t).

2.18.7.85 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Total (evep_tv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_tv

Original tag: evep_tv

Description:

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: evep_regv + evep_altv + evep_othv = evep_tv.

2.18.7.86 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_ep

Original tag: fh_ep

Description:

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).

Variable citation: Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. `https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world`

2.18.7.87 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_adm

Original tag: gol_adm

Description:

Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

2.18.7.88 Districts (gol_dist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_dist

Original tag: gol_dist

Description:

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

2.18.7.89 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enep

Original tag: gol_enep

Description:

Effective number of electoral parties.

2.18.7.90 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enep1

Original tag: gol_enep1

Description:

The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.18.7.91 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enepo

Original tag: gol_enepo

Description:

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.18.7.92 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enpp

Original tag: gol_enpp

Description:

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

2.18.7.93 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1 (gol_enpp1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enpp1

Original tag: gol_enpp1

Description:

This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.18.7.94 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enppo

Original tag: gol_enppo

Description:

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.18.7.95 Effective Number of Presidential Candidates (gol_enpres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enpres

Original tag: gol_enpres

Description:

The effective number of presidential candidates.

2.18.7.96 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_est

Original tag: gol_est

Description:

This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

2.18.7.97 Electoral System Type-11 classes (gol_est_spec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_est_spec

Original tag: gol_est_spec

Description:

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

2.18.7.98 Institution (gol_inst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_inst

Original tag: gol_inst

Description:

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of a given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.

2.18.7.99 Mixed Type (gol_mix)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_mix

Original tag: gol_mix

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used.

1. Coexistence
2. Superposition
3. Fusion
4. Correction
5. Conditional

2.18.7.100 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_mt

Original tag: gol_mt

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

2.18.7.101 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_nos

Original tag: gol_nos

Description:

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

2.18.7.102 Presidential Electoral System Type (gol_pest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_pest

Original tag: gol_pest

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality
2. Absolute Majority
3. Qualified Majority
4. Electoral College
5. Alternative Vote

2.18.7.103 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_pr

Original tag: gol_pr

Description:

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: Users can find a detailed description of the difference between types in the original codebook.

2.18.7.104 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_preel

Original tag: gol_preel

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

2.18.7.105 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_upseat

Original tag: gol_upseat

Description:

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.18.7.106 Upper Tier (gol_uptier)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_uptier

Original tag: gol_uptier

Description:

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.18.7.107 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtm_pr

Original tag: gtm_pr

Description:

The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by M>1, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows:

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote.
1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.
2. Closed-list-PR.

2.18.7.108 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_alignl1

Original tag: h_alignl1

Description:

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.7.109 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber (h_alignl1l2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_alignl1l2

Original tag: h_alignl1l2

Description:

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the legislative chambers, coded 1 when the same party or a coalition of parties (when available) control a majority in both legislative chambers.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.7.110 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper) (h_alignl2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_alignl2

Original tag: h_alignl2

Description:

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the upper legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the upper legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.7.111 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_l2

Original tag: h_l2

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.7.112 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_lflo

Original tag: h_lflo

Description:
Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.7.113 Legislative Fractionalization (upper) (h_lfup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_lfup

Original tag: h_lfup

Description:
Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the upper legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Variable citation: Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. `https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`

2.18.7.114 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_partsz

Original tag: ht_partsz

Description:
Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.18.7.115 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_basp

Original tag: iaep_basp

Description:
Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.116 Banned Parties (iaep_bp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_bp

Original tag: iaep_bp

Description:
Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.117 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_callo

Original tag: iaep_callo

Description:
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.118 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ebbp

Original tag: iaep_ebbp

Description:
Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.119 Election of the Executive (iaep_ee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ee

Original tag: iaep_ee

Description:
Is the executive elected by:

1. Directly elected by public vote
2. Elected through legislative action by members of the legislature
3. Chosen through party process strictly by a party
4. Indirect public vote
5. Appointed

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.120 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_enlc

Original tag: iaep_enlc

Description:
Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.121 Electoral System (iaep_es)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_es

Original tag: iaep_es

Description:
What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation
4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.122 Electoral System for the Executive (iaep_ese)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ese

Original tag: iaep_ese

Description:

Election rules governing the determination of electoral outcomes for the executive: we record data on the electoral requirements for winning executive elections, specifically, the sorts of vote thresholds required for winners. If the executive is appointed or otherwise comes to power via non-electoral processes, we code this as missing.

1. Majority rule (50percent + 1). Where run-offs are held, "majority rule" is selected, as the intention of a run-off election is to have one candidate receive a majority of the votes.
2. Plurality
3. No official, explicit, rule governing the outcome
4. Party leader of majority party/coalition in legislature is automatically selected without additional process

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.123 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ise

Original tag: iaep_ise

Description:

Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive are distinct from that which selects the legislature, then the authors consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.124 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_nee

Original tag: iaep_nee

Description:

Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2).

https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.125 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_nel

Original tag: iaep_nel

Description:

Does the country hold national elections for the legislature? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.126 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_npa

Original tag: iaep_npa

Description:

Are no parties allowed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.127 National Referendums (iaep_nr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_nr

Original tag: iaep_nr

Description:

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.128 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pm5p

Original tag: iaep_pm5p

Description:

How many parties hold at least 5percent of seats in the legislature?

1. One
2. Two
3. More than two

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.129 Party Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_pnec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pnec

Original tag: iaep_pnec

Description:

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.130 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pnlc

Original tag: iaep_pnlc

Description:

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.131 Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pseec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pseec

Original tag: iaep_pseec

Description:

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.132 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pselc

Original tag: iaep_pselc

Description:

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.7.133 Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pveec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pveec

Original tag: iaep_pveec

Description:

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.134 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pvelc

Original tag: iaep_pvelc

Description:
Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.135 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_rbbp

Original tag: iaep_rbbp

Description:
Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.136 Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_snec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_snec

Original tag: iaep_snec

Description:
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.137 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_snlc

Original tag: iaep_snlc

Description:
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). `https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120`

2.18.7.138 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_esf

Original tag: ideaesd_esf

Description:

Electoral System Family

1. Proportional Representation
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Plurality/Majority and Proportional Representation
4. Mixed
5. Transition
6. Other
7. Not Applicable

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.18.7.139 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_esnl

Original tag: ideaesd_esnl

Description:

Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.

2. Block Vote (BV)
Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.

3. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

4. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

7. Alternative Vote (AV)
The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of

first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

9. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote (TRS PBV)
Party Block Vote (PBV) is a plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centered vote for a party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with the most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.

10. Limited Vote (LV)
Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.

11. First Past The Post, Party Block Vote (FPTP PBV)

12. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTP List PR)

13. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTP BV)

14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTP PBV List PR)

15. Parallel
A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.

16. In transition

17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
Borda Count (BC) - A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multimember districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper and each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the highest total(s) is/are declared elected.

18. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (TRS PBV List PR)

19. No direct elections.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.18.7.140 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_esp

Original tag: ideaesd_esp

Description:
Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one who wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

2. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

3. Supplementary Vote (SV)
Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.

4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

5. In Transition

6. Other

7. Not applicable

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.18.7.141 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_lsde

Original tag: ideaesd_lsde

Description:
Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.18.7.142 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_lsvm

Original tag: ideaesd_lsvm

Description:
Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.18.7.143 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_tiers

Original tag: ideaesd_tiers

Description:
Number of tiers. The tiers of an electoral system can be understood as the sets of representatives that are elected to the same chamber by the entire electorate of a country. 99 indicates a hybrid system, where one part of the country elects representatives using one electoral system, while another distinct part of the country elects representatives using a different system.

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design`

2.18.7.144 EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_eucv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_eucv

Original tag: ideavt_eucv

Description:
EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.18.7.145 EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_euvt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_euvt

Original tag: ideavt_euvt

Description:
EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.18.7.146 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_legcv

Original tag: ideavt_legcv

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.18.7.147 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_legvt

Original tag: ideavt_legvt

Description:
Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.18.7.148 Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_prescv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_prescv

Original tag: ideavt_prescv

Description:
Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.18.7.149 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_presvt

Original tag: ideavt_presvt

Description:
Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. `https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout`

2.18.7.150 Participation (iiag_par)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_par

Original tag: iiag_par

Description:
Participation is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights Inclusion category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.7.151 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_s

Original tag: ipu_l_s

Description:
Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.18.7.152 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_sw

Original tag: ipu_l_sw

Description:
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.18.7.153 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_w

Original tag: ipu_l_w

Description:
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.18.7.154 Number of Seats (Upper House) (ipu_u_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_s

Original tag: ipu_u_s

Description:
Number of Seats (Upper House).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.18.7.155 Share of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_sw

Original tag: ipu_u_sw

Description:
Share of Women (Upper House).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.18.7.156 Number of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_w)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_w

Original tag: ipu_u_w

Description:
Number of Women (Upper House).

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. `https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking`

2.18.7.157 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgballot

Original tag: jw_avgballot

Description:
Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.158 Party Control over Ballot (upper house) (jw_avgballot2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgballot2

Original tag: jw_avgballot2

Description:
Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdballot2) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access

to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.159 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgpool

Original tag: jw_avgpool

Description:

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5percent or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.160 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (upper house) (jw_avgpool2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgpool2

Original tag: jw_avgpool2

Description:

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdpool2) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5percent or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.161 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house) (jw_avgvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgvote

Original tag: jw_avgvote

Description:

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.162 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (upper house) (jw_avgvote2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgvote2

Original tag: jw_avgvote2

Description:

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdvote2) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.163 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_bicameral

Original tag: jw_bicameral

Description:

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.164 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_domr

Original tag: jw_domr

Description:

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey
Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.165 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_election

Original tag: jw_election

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.166 Year of Election (upper house) (jw_election2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_election2

Original tag: jw_election2

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to upper house.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.167 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_indy

Original tag: jw_indy

Description:

Equals 1 wherever independent candidates are legally allowed (even where the legal requirements are strict), and 0 otherwise. This complements the cases where the ballot variables above equal 1 or 2, since they are adjusted to capture de facto practice. jw_indy instead captures the de jure rules. A user could adjust the ballot variables above to be de jure if (s)he replaced values of 2 with values of 1 when jw_indy = 0. Refers to lower house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0)

where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.168 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (upper house) (jw_indy2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_indy2

Original tag: jw_indy2

Description:

Same as jw_indy, but for upper house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.169 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_legsize

Original tag: jw_legsize

Description:

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.170 Number of Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_legsize2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_legsize2

Original tag: jw_legsize2

Description:

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.171 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (lower/only house) (jw_mcand)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mcand

Original tag: jw_mcand

Description:

In keeping with the emphasis on the incentives faced by individual legislators, this variable measures the district magnitude considering the viewpoint of the average legislator in the lower house. It is scored as a weighted average of the various district sizes, where weights are computed as the number of legislators running in the district of each magnitude divided by the total number of seats. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts has a magnitude for the average legislator of [(200*200) + (100*1)]/300, which yields a figure of 133.67.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.172 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (upper house) (jw_mcand2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mcand2

Original tag: jw_mcand2

Description:
This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.173 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mdist

Original tag: jw_mdist

Description:
This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw_mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.174 Average District Magnitude (upper house) (jw_mdist2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mdist2

Original tag: jw_mdist2

Description:
This is the average district magnitude in the upper house.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.175 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdballot

Original tag: jw_mmdballot

Description:
Ballot (coded as above) for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.176 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdballot2

Original tag: jw_mmdballot2

Description:
Ballot for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.177 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdpool

Original tag: jw_mmdpool

Description:
Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5percent or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.178 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdpool2

Original tag: jw_mmdpool2

Description:
Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5percent or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.179 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdvote

Original tag: jw_mmdvote

Description:
Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.180 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdvote2

Original tag: jw_mmdvote2

Description:
Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.181 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_multiround

Original tag: jw_multiround

Description:
The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

2.18.7.182 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_multitier

Original tag: jw_multitier

Description:

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

2.18.7.183 Multi Tier (upper house) (jw_multitier2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_multitier2

Original tag: jw_multitier2

Description:

Equals 1 wherever there are multiple allocation tiers, regardless of whether they are the result of mixed member systems that incorporate different members under different rules, or systems that have upper tiers within a single electoral system to compensate for disproportionality in lower tiers.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

2.18.7.184 Single Party System (jw_oneparty)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_oneparty

Original tag: jw_oneparty

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

2.18.7.185 Tiers allocated in Parallel (jw_parallel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_parallel

Original tag: jw_parallel

Description:

Coded 1 if multiple tiers are elected in parallel fashion, 0 when they are elected in (at least some-what) compensatory fashion. Is coded only when jw_multitier = 1.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

2.18.7.186 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_persr

Original tag: jw_persr

Description:

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey
Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

2.18.7.187 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propcoded

Original tag: jw_propcoded

Description:

Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

2.18.7.188 Proportion Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_propcoded2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propcoded2

Original tag: jw_propcoded2

Description:
This is the proportion of the total number of legislators (elected and non-elected) that are coded.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.189 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propmmd

Original tag: jw_propmmd

Description:
Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.190 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propmmd2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propmmd2

Original tag: jw_propmmd2

Description:
This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in multi-member districts.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.191 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propn

Original tag: jw_propn

Description:
The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.192 Seats from a National District (upper house) (jw_propn2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propn2

Original tag: jw_propn2

Description:
This is the proportion of coded legislators that are elected via a national tier. This is often (but not always) similar to the proportion elected via multi-member districts (jw_propmmd): some electoral systems have proportional representation based on regional multimember districts as well as national tiers (e.g. Hungary).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.193 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propsmd

Original tag: jw_propsmd

Description:
Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.194 Seats from Single-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propsmd2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propsmd2

Original tag: jw_propsmd2

Description:
This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in single-member districts (Note: In the original data for Kyrgyzstan propsmd2=60 in 1997-1999 and propsmd2=45 2000-2004. We have replaced these figures with missing values).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.195 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_rank

Original tag: jw_rank

Description:

Equals 1 in two circumstances: where voters may rank order candidates according to preference, or where citizens have multiple preference votes for multiple candidates, even if they may not specifically rank the candidates. Otherwise, jw_rank is equal to zero. Refers to lower house elections.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.196 Rank Vote (upper house) (jw_rank2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_rank2

Original tag: jw_rank2

Description:

Same as jw_rank, but for upper house elections.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.197 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdballot

Original tag: jw_smdballot

Description:

Ballot for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.198 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdpool

Original tag: jw_smdpool

Description:

Pool for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5percent or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.199 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdvote

Original tag: jw_smdvote

Description:

Vote for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in

runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.200 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_tiervote

Original tag: jw_tiervote

Description:
Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.201 Tiervote (upper house) (jw_tiervote2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_tiervote2

Original tag: jw_tiervote2

Description:
Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Variable citation: Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. `https://doi.org/1902.1/17901`

2.18.7.202 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_fme

Original tag: nelda_fme

Description:
This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.203 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_mbbe

Original tag: nelda_mbbe

Description:
If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "Yes". In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "Yes". It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.204 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_mtop

Original tag: nelda_mtop

Description:
This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.205 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noe

Original tag: nelda_noe

Description:
The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.206 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noea

Original tag: nelda_noea

Description:
Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.207 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noee

Original tag: nelda_noee

Description:
Number of executive elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.208 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noel

Original tag: nelda_noel

Description:
Number of legislative elections during the year.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.209 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_oa

Original tag: nelda_oa

Description:
This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. `https://nelda.co/`

2.18.7.210 Electoral Family (no_ef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_no_ef

Original tag: no_ef

Description:
Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

Variable citation: Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. `http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`

2.18.7.211 Cummulative Party System Innovation (psi_cpsi1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_cpsi1

Original tag: psi_cpsi1

Description:

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1percent of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1percent of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1percent) at that time.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.18.7.212 Cummulative Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_cpsi2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_cpsi2

Original tag: psi_cpsi2

Description:

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1percent of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1percent of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1percent) at that time. This variable (psi_cpsi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_cpsi1.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.18.7.213 Exact date of the election (psi_edate1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_edate1

Original tag: psi_edate1

Description:

Exact date of the election

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.18.7.214 Exact date of the second election in a year (psi_edate2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_edate2

Original tag: psi_edate2

Description:

Exact date of a second election in a same year

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.18.7.215 Party System Innovation (overall vote share of new parties in given election) (psi_psi1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_psi1

Original tag: psi_psi1

Description:

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1percent of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1percent of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.18.7.216 Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_psi2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_psi2

Original tag: psi_psi2

Description:

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1percent of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1percent of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'. This variable (psi_psi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_psi1.

Variable citation: Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. `https://doi.org/10.7802/1363`

2.18.7.217 Majoritarian Electoral Systems (pt_maj)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pt_maj

Original tag: pt_maj

Description:

Dummy variable:

1. The lower house is selected under plurality rule
0. Otherwise.

Only legislative elections (lower house) are considered.

Variable citation: Persson, T., & Tabellini, G. E. (2003). *The economic effects of constitutions* [Munich Lectures in Economics]. MIT Press

2.18.7.218 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdep

Original tag: sgi_qdep

Description:

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.7.219 Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_cccd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_cccd

Original tag: sw_cccd

Description:

Centrist Christian Democratic cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.220 Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic (sw_ccd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_ccd

Original tag: sw_ccd

Description:

Total Christian Democratic party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet net portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.221 Cabinet Portfolios: Center (sw_cce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_cce

Original tag: sw_cce

Description:
Center party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.222 Cabinet Portfolios: Left (sw_cl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_cl

Original tag: sw_cl

Description:
Left party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.223 Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian (sw_cll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_cll

Original tag: sw_cll

Description:
Percentage of cabinet portfolios in national government held by left libertarian ("new left") parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.224 Cabinet Portfolios: Right (sw_cr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_cr

Original tag: sw_cr

Description:
Right party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.225 Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist (sw_crwp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_crwp

Original tag: sw_crwp

Description:
Percentage of cabinet portfolios in national government held by right-wing populist parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.226 Election Year (sw_ey)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_ey

Original tag: sw_ey

Description:
Election Year. Dummy variable coded 1 for years in which elections occurred; otherwise, 0.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.227 Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_gccd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_gccd

Original tag: sw_gccd

Description:
Centrist Christian Democratic governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.228 Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic (sw_gcd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_gcd

Original tag: sw_gcd

Description:
Total Christian Democratic governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.229 Governing Party Seats: Center (sw_gce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_gce

Original tag: sw_gce

Description:
Center governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.230 Governing Party Seats: Left (sw_gl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_gl

Original tag: sw_gl

Description:
Left governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.231 Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian (sw_gll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_gll

Original tag: sw_gll

Description:
Left libertarian governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.232 Governing Party Seats: Right (sw_gr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_gr

Original tag: sw_gr

Description:
Right governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.233 Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist (sw_grwp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_grwp

Original tag: sw_grwp

Description:
Right-wing populist governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.234 Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_lccd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_lccd

Original tag: sw_lccd

Description:
Centrist Christian Democratic party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.235 Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic (sw_lcd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_lcd

Original tag: sw_lcd

Description:
Total Christian Democratic party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.236 Legislative Seats: Center (sw_lce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_lce

Original tag: sw_lce

Description:
Center party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.237 Legislative Seats: Left (sw_ll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_ll

Original tag: sw_ll

Description:
Left party legislative seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.238 Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian (sw_lll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_lll

Original tag: sw_lll

Description:
Percentage of seats (lower chamber) for left-libertarian parties and various miscellaneous works.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.239 Legislative Seats: Right (sw_lr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_lr

Original tag: sw_lr

Description:
Right party legislative seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.240 Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist (sw_lrwp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_lrwp

Original tag: sw_lrwp

Description:
Percentage of seats in lower chamber of national parliament held by right wing populist parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.241 Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_vccd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_vccd

Original tag: sw_vccd

Description:
Centrist Christian Democratic party votes as a percent of all votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.242 Votes: Christian Democratic (sw_vcd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_vcd

Original tag: sw_vcd

Description:
Total Christian Democratic party votes as a percent of all votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.243 Votes: Center (sw_vce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_vce

Original tag: sw_vce

Description:
Center party votes as a percent of all votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.244 Votes: Left (sw_vl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_vl

Original tag: sw_vl

Description:
Left party votes as a percent of total votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.245 Votes: Left-Libertarian (sw_vll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_vll

Original tag: sw_vll

Description:
Percentage of votes (lower chamber) for left-libertarian parties.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.246 Votes: Right (sw_vr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_vr

Original tag: sw_vr

Description:
Right party votes as a percent of total votes.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.247 Votes: Right-Wing Populist (sw_vrwp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sw_vrwp

Original tag: sw_vrwp

Description:
Percentage of national vote for right-wing populist parties in elections to lower chamber.

Variable citation: Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. `http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`

2.18.7.248 Competition (van_comp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_van_comp

Original tag: van_comp

Description:
The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

2.18.7.249 Index of Democratization (van_index)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_van_index

Original tag: van_index

Description:
The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

2.18.7.250 Participation (van_part)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_van_part

Original tag: van_part

Description:
The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

2.18.7.251 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.7.252 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_leadexp

Original tag: wgov_leadexp

Description:
The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.253 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_min

Original tag: wgov_min

Description:
Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.254 Average age of cabinet members (wgov_minage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minage

Original tag: wgov_minage

Description:
Average age of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.255 Number of women among cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Description:
The number of women among cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.256 Average tenure of cabinet members (wgov_minten)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minten

Original tag: wgov_minten

Description:
The average tenure of cabinet ministers.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.257 Adjusted retention rate of cabinet members (wgov_mret)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_mret

Original tag: wgov_mret

Description:
The share of cabinet ministers, who where in the list of cabinet ministers for the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of number of cabinet members, so the number of cabinet ministers stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.258 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions hel (wgov_tot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_tot

Original tag: wgov_tot

Description:
Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.259 Average age for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totage

Original tag: wgov_totage

Description:

Average age for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.260 Number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totfem

Original tag: wgov_totfem

Description:

The number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.261 Average tenure for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totten)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totten

Original tag: wgov_totten

Description:

The average tenure for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.262 Adjusted retention rate for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_tret)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_tret

Original tag: wgov_tret

Description:

The share of people in total number of entries for the country, who were also listed in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of total number of entries, so the number of entries for the country stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the total number of entries.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.7.263 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpp

Original tag: wvs_confpp

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.`

jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.18.8 History

This category includes variables related to historical phenomena or situations, for example colonial origin, legal origin and GDP per capita in the year 1500.

2.18.8.1 Log Settler Mortality (ajr_settmort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ajr_settmort

Original tag: ajr_settmort

Description:

Log of the mortality rate faced by European settlers at the time of colonization.

Note: The data for Ethiopia is used for both Ethiopia (-1992) and Ethiopia (1993-).

Variable citation: Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *The American Economic Review*, 91(5), 1369–1401

2.18.8.2 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_colonial

Original tag: ht_colonial

Description:

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al. (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland
Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.18.8.3 Religion: Catholic (lp_catho80)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lp_catho80

Original tag: lp_catho80

Description:

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.18.8.4 Latitude (lp_lat_abst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lp_lat_abst

Original tag: lp_lat_abst

Description:

Latitude: The absolute value of the latitude of the capital city, divided by 90 (to take values between 0 and 1).

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.18.8.5 Legal Origin (lp_legor)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lp_legor

Original tag: lp_legor

Description:

Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:
1. English Common Law
2. French Commercial Code
3. Socialist/Communist Laws
4. German Commercial Code
5. Scandinavian Commercial Code

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.18.8.6 Religion: Muslim (lp_muslim80)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lp_muslim80

Original tag: lp_muslim80

Description:

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.18.8.7 Religion: Other Denomination (lp_no_cpm80)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lp_no_cpm80

Original tag: lp_no_cpm80

Description:

Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 - lp_catho80 - lp_muslim80 - lp_protmg80.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.18.8.8 Religion: Protestant (lp_protmg80)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lp_protmg80

Original tag: lp_protmg80

Description:

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.

Variable citation: Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1), 222–279

2.18.9 Civil Society, Population and Culture

This category includes variables that relate to social capital, personal beliefs, size and distribution of the population as well as ethnic and linguistic fractionalization.

2.18.9.1 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_al_ethnic2000

Original tag: al_ethnic2000

Description:

Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see el_elf60) in for example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.18.9.2 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_al_language2000

Original tag: al_language2000

Description:
Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.18.9.3 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_al_religion2000

Original tag: al_religion2000

Description:
Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same religious group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Variable citation: Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 155–194

2.18.9.4 Associational/Assembly Rights (bti_aar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_aar

Original tag: bti_aar

Description:
To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely? 1-10.

1. Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.
7. Association and assembly rights are partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups.
10. Association and assembly rights are unrestricted for individuals and independent political or civic groups within the basic democratic order.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.5 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ci

Original tag: bti_ci

Description:
How serious are social, ethnic and religious conflicts? 1-10.

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic or religious differences.
4. There are only few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic or religious lines.
7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.
10. There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.6 Civil Society Participation (bti_csp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_csp

Original tag: bti_csp

Description:
To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process? 1-10.

1. The political leadership obstructs civil society participation. It suppresses civil society organizations and excludes its representatives from the policy process.
4. The political leadership neglects civil society participation. It frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously.

7. The political leadership permits civil society participation. It takes into account and accommodates the interests of most civil society actors.
10. The political leadership actively enables civil society participation. It assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.7 Civil Society Traditions (bti_cst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cst

Original tag: bti_cst

Description:

To what extent are there traditions of civil society? 1-10.

1. Traditions of civil society are very strong.
4. Traditions of civil society are fairly strong.
7. Traditions of civil society are fairly weak.
10. Traditions of civil society are very weak.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.8 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_eo

Original tag: bti_eo

Description:

To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? 1-10.

1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.
4.Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious and other groups have limited access to education, public office and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.
7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.9 Interest Groups (bti_ig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ig

Original tag: bti_ig

Description:

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system? 1-10.

1. Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.
4. There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization.
7. There is an average range of interest groups, which reflect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.
10. There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.10 Political Participation (bti_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_pp

Original tag: bti_pp

Description:

Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms 1-10. Higher scores refer better conditions of political participation and other political freedoms.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.11 Political and Social Integration (bti_psi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_psi

Original tag: bti_psi

Description:

Political and Social Integration: Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture 1-10.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.12 Social Capital (bti_sc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sc

Original tag: bti_sc

Description:

Social Capital: To what extent have social self-organization and the construction of social capital advanced? This question aims to assess the level of trust between citizens, which fosters cooperation and mutual support for purposes of self-help, rather than primarily to further political objectives.

1. There is a very low level of trust among the population, and civic self-organization is rudimentary.
4. There is a fairly low level of trust among the population. The small number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations is unevenly distributed or spontaneous and temporary.
7. There is a fairly high level of trust among the population and a substantial number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.
10. There is a very high level of trust among the population and a large number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.13 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_seb

Original tag: bti_seb

Description:

To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? 1-10.

1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.
4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.
10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.14 State Identity (bti_si)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_si

Original tag: bti_si

Description:

To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? 1-10.

1. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally. Different population groups compete for hegemony and deny citizenship to others.
4. The legitimacy of the nation-state is frequently challenged. Significant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups.
7. The legitimacy of the nation-state is rarely questioned. Some groups are denied full citizenship rights.
10. The large majority of the population accepts the nation-state as legitimate. All individuals and groups enjoy the right to acquire citizenship without discrimination.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.9.15 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_marriage

Original tag: ccp_marriage

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision
2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and a woman
3. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.9.16 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_samesexm

Original tag: ccp_samesexm

Description:

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Variable citation: Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. `http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org`

2.18.9.17 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_assn

Original tag: ciri_assn

Description:

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). A score of 0 indicates that citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens; a score of 1 indicates that these rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups; and a score of 2 indicates that these rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens in a given year.

Variable citation: Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute*. `www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri` Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

2.18.9.18 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_sg

Original tag: dr_sg

Description:

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

Variable citation: Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. `https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2` Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

2.18.9.19 Trust in Other People (ess_trpeople)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpeople

Original tag: ess_trpeople

Description:

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.18.9.20 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_demd2janf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd2janf

Original tag: eu_demd2janf

Description:

Population at 1st January, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.21 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_demd2janm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd2janm

Original tag: eu_demd2janm

Description:

Population at 1st January, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.22 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_demd2jant)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd2jant

Original tag: eu_demd2jant

Description:

Population at 1st January, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.23 Population density, average population per square km (eu_demd3dens)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd3dens

Original tag: eu_demd3dens

Description:

Population density, average population per square km

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.24 Deaths - Female (eu_demdeathdf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdf

Original tag: eu_demdeathdf

Description:

Deaths - females

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.25 Deaths - Male (eu_demdeathdm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdm

Original tag: eu_demdeathdm

Description:

Deaths - males

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.26 Deaths - Total (eu_demdeathdt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdt

Original tag: eu_demdeathdt

Description:
Deaths - total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.27 Fertility rate, Total (eu_demfrate2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demfrate2

Original tag: eu_demfrate2

Description:
Fertility rate, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.28 Natural change of population (eu_demgrownnat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demgrownnat

Original tag: eu_demgrownnat

Description:
Natural change of population

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.29 Total population change (eu_demgrowt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demgrowt

Original tag: eu_demgrowt

Description:
Total population change

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.30 Live births - Female (eu_demlbirthlf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demlbirthlf

Original tag: eu_demlbirthlf

Description:
Live births - females

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.31 Live births - Male (eu_demlbirthlm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demlbirthlm

Original tag: eu_demlbirthlm

Description:
Live births - males

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.32 Live births - Total (eu_demlbirthlt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demlbirthlt

Original tag: eu_demlbirthlt

Description:
Live births - total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.33 Mean age of woman at childbirth (eu_demmawc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmawc

Original tag: eu_demmawc

Description:
Mean age of woman at childbirth

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.9.34 Internet use: internet banking (eu_isiubk)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiubk

Original tag: eu_isiubk

Description:

Internet use: internet banking as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.35 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_isiucpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiucpp

Original tag: eu_isiucpp

Description:

Internet use: civic or political participation as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.36 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_isiunet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiunet

Original tag: eu_isiunet

Description:

Internet use: participating in social networks as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.37 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_isiusell)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiusell

Original tag: eu_isiusell

Description:

Internet use: selling goods or services as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.38 Internet use: never (eu_isiux)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiux

Original tag: eu_isiux

Description:

Internet use: never as a percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.39 Severe material deprivation rate (Total) (eu_povmatdepr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povmatdepr

Original tag: eu_povmatdepr

Description:

Severe material deprivation rate (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.40 percent of people under 60(y) living in households w. very low work intensity (eu_povpoplwoin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povpoplwoin

Original tag: eu_povpoplwoin

Description:

Percentage of people under 60 years old living in households with very low work intensity

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.9.41 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_cultdiv

Original tag: fe_cultdiv

Description:

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between

groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.18.9.42 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_etfra

Original tag: fe_etfra

Description:

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.18.9.43 Largest Minority (fe_lmin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_lmin

Original tag: fe_lmin

Description:

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the second largest group (largest minority). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.18.9.44 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_plural

Original tag: fe_plural

Description:

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Variable citation: Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2), 195–222

2.18.9.45 Corruption Perception: NGOs (gcb_pngo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pngo

Original tag: gcb_pngo

Description:

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.9.46 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Description:

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.18.9.47 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_pop

Original tag: gle_pop

Description:
Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Variable citation: Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). extitJournal of Conflict Resolution, 46(5), 712–724 Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

2.18.9.48 Displaced people (1-5 Higher displacement) (gpi_dic)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_dic

Original tag: gpi_dic

Description:
Refugees by territory of origin (starting in 2010 this indicator also includes the number of internally displaced people by country) as percentage of the country's total population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 being a higher percentage of internal displacement. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.18.9.49 Global Peace Index (1-5 Less peaceful) (gpi_gpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_gpi

Original tag: gpi_gpi

Description:
The GPI (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.18.9.50 Incarceration (1-5 Higher incarceration) (gpi_jail)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_jail

Original tag: gpi_jail

Description:
Prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 having a higher incarceration rate. Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, King's College London, World Prison Population List.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.18.9.51 Safety and Security (1-5 Less secure) (gpi_ss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_ss

Original tag: gpi_ss

Description:
Societal Safety and Security (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. `http://visionofhumanity.org/reports`

2.18.9.52 Gender (iiag_gen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_gen

Original tag: iiag_gen

Description:
Gender is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.9.53 Rural Sector (iiag_rs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_rs

Original tag: iiag_rs

Description:
Rural sector is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.9.54 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent) (lis_clsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_clsmf

Original tag: lis_clsmf

Description:
Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.9.55 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evopop_g1

Original tag: oecd_evopop_g1

Description:
Population growth rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.9.56 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evopop_t1

Original tag: oecd_evopop_t1

Description:
Population levels.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.9.57 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1a

Description:
Foreign-born population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.9.58 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_pop

Original tag: pwt_pop

Description:
Population (in millions).

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. `www.ggdc.net/pwt`

2.18.9.59 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Atlas (1964) (r_atlas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_r_atlas

Original tag: r_atlas

Description:
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Atlas Narodov Mira (1964).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.18.9.60 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1961) (r_elf61)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_r_elf61

Original tag: r_elf61

Description:
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.18.9.61 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1985) (r_elf85)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_r_elf85

Original tag: r_elf85

Description:
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.18.9.62 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Muller (1964) (r_muller)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_r_muller

Original tag: r_muller

Description:
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Muller (1964).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.18.9.63 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts (1962) (r_roberts)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_r_roberts

Original tag: r_roberts

Description:
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Roberts (1962).

Variable citation: Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. `http://pages.ucsd.edu//elf.htm`

2.18.9.64 Cinema expenditure per capita (une_cinexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_cinexp

Original tag: une_cinexp

Description:
Cinema expenditure per capita.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.9.65 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une_screen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_screen

Original tag: une_screen

Description:
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.9.66 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_gender

Original tag: vdem_gender

Description:
Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Variable citation: Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., . . . Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. `https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21` Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for crossnational and cross-temporal expert-coded data

2.18.9.67 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birth

Original tag: wdi_birth

Description:
Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.68 Completeness of birth registration (percent) (wdi_birthreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthreg

Original tag: wdi_birthreg

Description:
Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.69 Completeness of birth registration, rural (percent) (wdi_birthregr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthregr

Original tag: wdi_birthregr

Description:
Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the rural areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.70 Completeness of birth registration, urban (percent) (wdi_birthregu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthregu

Original tag: wdi_birthregu

Description:
Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at

the time of the survey in the urban areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.71 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthskill

Original tag: wdi_birthskill

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.72 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_death

Original tag: wdi_death

Description:

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.73 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (percent) (wdi_deathreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_deathreg

Original tag: wdi_deathreg

Description:

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.74 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fertility

Original tag: wdi_fertility

Description:

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.75 CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_gendeqr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gendeqr

Original tag: wdi_gendeqr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.76 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lifexp

Original tag: wdi_lifexp

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.77 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lifexpf

Original tag: wdi_lifexpf

Description:
Life expectancy at birth for females 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.78 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lifexpm

Original tag: wdi_lifexpm

Description:
Life expectancy at birth for males 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.79 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortf

Original tag: wdi_mortf

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.80 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortinf

Original tag: wdi_mortinf

Description:
Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.81 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortinff

Original tag: wdi_mortinff

Description:
Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.82 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortinfm

Original tag: wdi_mortinfm

Description:
Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.83 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortm

Original tag: wdi_mortm

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.84 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortnn

Original tag: wdi_mortnn

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.85 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortu5

Original tag: wdi_mortu5

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.86 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortu5f

Original tag: wdi_mortu5f

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.87 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortu5m

Original tag: wdi_mortu5m

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.88 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop

Original tag: wdi_pop

Description:

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.89 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop14

Original tag: wdi_pop14

Description:

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.90 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop1564

Original tag: wdi_pop1564

Description:

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.91 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop65

Original tag: wdi_pop65

Description:

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.92 Population living in areas where elevation below 5 mts (percent of total pop.) (wdi_popbelow)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popbelow

Original tag: wdi_popbelow

Description:

Population below 5 mts is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.93 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popden

Original tag: wdi_popden

Description:

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.94 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popf

Original tag: wdi_popf

Description:

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.95 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popgr

Original tag: wdi_popgr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.96 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_poprul

Original tag: wdi_poprul

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.97 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_poprulgr

Original tag: wdi_poprulgr

Description:

Rural population growth. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.98 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popurb

Original tag: wdi_popurb

Description:

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.99 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popurbagr

Original tag: wdi_popurbagr

Description:

Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.100 Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24) (wdi_wofm15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wofm15

Original tag: wdi_wofm15

Description:

Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24). Women who were first married by age 15 refers to the percentage of women ages 20-24 who were first married by age 15.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.9.101 Citizen Rights (wel_citrig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_citrig

Original tag: wel_citrig

Description:

Meaning: 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: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index", available annually for most countries in the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.102 Culture Zone (wel_culture)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_culture

Original tag: wel_culture

Description:

Meaning: Culture zone scheme, attributing each country to one of ten distinct culture zones created on the basis of religious traditions, imperial/colonial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition. Source: Classification invented and developed in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 23-34), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 8-11).
Coding:

1. Reformed West (Western European societies strongly affected by the Reformation)
2. New West (overseas offshoots of Western Europe)
3. Old West (mostly Catholic parts of Western Europe being core parts of the Roman Empire)
4. Returned West (Catholic and Protestant parts of post-communist Europe returning to the EU)
5. Orthodox East (Christian Orthodox or Islamic parts of the post-communist world, mostly parts of the former USSR)
6. Indic East (parts of South and South East Asia under the historic influence of Indian culture)
7. Islamic East (regions of the Islamic world that have been parts of the Arab/Caliphate, Persian and Ottoman empires)
8. Sinic East (parts of East Asia under the historic influence of Chinese culture)
9. Latin America (Central and South America and the Caribbean)
10. Sub-Saharan Africa (African countries South of the Sahara).

Remarks: A cluster analysis asking to place countries into ten different clusters on the basis of religious traditions, imperial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition variables produces a ninety percent overlapping classification of countries.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.103 Emancipative Values: Autonomy Component (wel_evau)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_evau

Original tag: wel_evau

Description:

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Four-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.104 Emancipative Values: Choice Component (wel_evch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_evch

Original tag: wel_evch

Description:

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of reproductive choices (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.105 Emancipative Values Index (wel_evi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_evi

Original tag: wel_evi

Description:

Meaning: "Protective-vs.-Emancipative Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domains of (1) reproductive choice (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality), (2) gender equality (support of women's equal access to education, jobs and power), (3) people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national, local and job affairs), and (4) personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: The EVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Survival-vs.-Self-expression Values". Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, emancipative values are interpreted as motivational empowerment.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.106 Emancipative Values: Voice Component (wel_evvo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_evvo

Original tag: wel_evvo

Description:

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national and local affairs).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: This index partly overlaps with Inglehart's (1977; 1997) measure of postmaterialist values.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.107 Social Movement Activity (wel_sma)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_sma

Original tag: wel_sma

Description:

Meaning: 3-item index measuring to what extent three types of peaceful social movement activities (petitions, demonstrations, boycotts) are part of a national culture's action repertoire.
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 222-225), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 66-70), based on data from the World Values Surveys.
Scaling: Multi-point index from a theoretical minimum 0 when none of the three activities is part of the action repertoire to 1.0 when all three of them are. On each activity, non-execution is coded 0, anticipated execution .33 and actual execution 1. Then for each individual the average over the three activities is calculated. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, social movement activity is interpreted as behavioural empowerment.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.108 Trust (Standard) (wel_trstd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_trstd

Original tag: wel_trstd

Description:

Meaning: Dummy coded standard trust question indicating to what extent people believe that they can trust unspecified other people.
Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 1 to 6.
Scaling: Dummy index standardized into 0 for non-trust and 1.0 for trust in unspecified others. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample, thus transforming the individual-level dummy codes into a continuous 0-to-1.0 scale.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.9.109 Autonomy Index (wvs_auton)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_auton

Original tag: wvs_auton

Description:

Autonomy Index

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.9.110 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_jabribe

Original tag: wvs_jabribe

Description:

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.9.111 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_jacot

Original tag: wvs_jacot

Description:

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.9.112 Post-Materialist index 12-item (wvs_pmi12)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_pmi12

Original tag: wvs_pmi12

Description:
Post-Materialist index 12-item

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.9.113 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_pmi4

Original tag: wvs_pmi4

Description:
Post-Materialist index 4-item

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.9.114 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_satlif

Original tag: wvs_satlif

Description:
All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.9.115 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_trust

Original tag: wvs_trust

Description:
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.10 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.18.10.1 Animist religions: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_angenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_angenpct

Original tag: arda_angenpct

Description:
Animist religions: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.2 Baha'i: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_bagenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_bagenpct

Original tag: arda_bagenpct

Description:
Baha'i: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.3 Buddhism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_bugenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_bugenpct

Original tag: arda_bugenpct

Description:
Buddhism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.4 Buddhism: Mahayana (percent Adherents) (arda_bumahpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_bumahpct

Original tag: arda_bumahpct

Description:
Buddhism: Mahayana (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.5 Buddhism: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_buothpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_buothpct

Original tag: arda_buothpct

Description:
Buddhism: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.6 Buddhism: Theravada (percent Adherents) (arda_buthrpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_buthrpct

Original tag: arda_buthrpct

Description:
Buddhism: Theravada (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.7 Christianity: Anglican (percent Adherents) (arda_changpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_changpct

Original tag: arda_changpct

Description:
Christianity: Anglican (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.8 Christianity: Roman Catholics (percent Adherents) (arda_chcatpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_chcatpct

Original tag: arda_chcatpct

Description:
Christianity: Roman Catholics (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.9 Christianity: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_chgenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_chgenpct

Original tag: arda_chgenpct

Description:
Christianity: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.10 Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (percent Adherents) (arda_chortpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_chortpct

Original tag: arda_chortpct

Description:
Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.11 Christianity: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_chothpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_chothpct

Original tag: arda_chothpct

Description:
Christianity: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.12 Christianity: Protestants (percent Adherents) (arda_chprtpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_chprtpct

Original tag: arda_chprtpct

Description:
Christianity: Protestants (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.13 Confucianism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_cogenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_cogenpct

Original tag: arda_cogenpct

Description:
Confucianism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.14 Hindu: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_higenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_higenpct

Original tag: arda_higenpct

Description:
Hindu: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.15 Islam: Ahmadiyya (percent Adherents) (arda_isahmpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_isahmpct

Original tag: arda_isahmpct

Description:
Islam: Ahmadiyya (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.16 Islam: Alawite (percent Adherents) (arda_isalapct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_isalapct

Original tag: arda_isalapct

Description:
Islam: Alawite (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.17 Islam: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_isgenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_isgenpct

Original tag: arda_isgenpct

Description:
Islam: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.18 Islam: Ibadhi (percent Adherents) (arda_isibdpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_isibdpct

Original tag: arda_isibdpct

Description:
Islam: Ibadhi (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.19 Islam: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_islotpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_islotpct

Original tag: arda_islotpct

Description:
Islam: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.20 Islam: Nation of Islam (percent Adherents) (arda_isnatpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_isnatpct

Original tag: arda_isnatpct

Description:
Islam: Nation of Islam (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.21 Islam: Shi'a (percent Adherents) (arda_isshipct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_isshipct

Original tag: arda_isshipct

Description:
Islam: Shi'a (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.22 Islam: Sunni (percent Adherents) (arda_issunpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_issunpct

Original tag: arda_issunpct

Description:
Islam: Sunni (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.23 Jain: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_jagenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_jagenpct

Original tag: arda_jagenpct

Description:
Jain: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.24 Judaism: Conservative (percent Adherents) (arda_jdcnpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_jdcnpct

Original tag: arda_jdcnpct

Description:
Judaism: Conservative (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.25 Judaism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_jdgenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_jdgenpct

Original tag: arda_jdgenpct

Description:
Judaism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.26 Judaism: Orthodox (percent Adherents) (arda_jdorpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_jdorpct

Original tag: arda_jdorpct

Description:
Judaism: Orthodox (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.27 Judaism: Other (percent Adherents) (arda_jdotpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_jdotpct

Original tag: arda_jdotpct

Description:
Judaism: Other (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.28 Judaism: Reform (percent Adherents) (arda_jdrfpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_jdrfpct

Original tag: arda_jdrfpct

Description:
Judaism: Reform (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.29 Non-religious: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_norelpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_norelpct

Original tag: arda_norelpct

Description:
Non-religious: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.30 Other religions: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_otgenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_otgenpct

Original tag: arda_otgenpct

Description:
Other religions: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.31 Shinto: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_shgenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_shgenpct

Original tag: arda_shgenpct

Description:
Shinto: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.32 Sikh: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_sigenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_sigenpct

Original tag: arda_sigenpct

Description:
Sikh: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.33 Syncretic religions: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_sygenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_sygenpct

Original tag: arda_sygenpct

Description:
Syncretic religions: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.34 Taoism: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_tagenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_tagenpct

Original tag: arda_tagenpct

Description:
Taoism: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.35 Zoroastrian: Total (percent Adherents) (arda_zogenpct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_arda_zogenpct

Original tag: arda_zogenpct

Description:
Zoroastrian: Total (percent Adherents).

Variable citation: Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, 39(3)

2.18.10.36 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_biu_relleg

Original tag: biu_relleg

Description:
Composite measure of religious legislation, 2014 (higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation).

Variable citation: Fox, J. (2011). Building composite measures of religion and state. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 7, 1–39 Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time series analysis of worldwide data.* Cambridge University Press Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. `http://www.religionandstate.org/` Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 2(14)

2.18.10.37 Religiosity (ess_relig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_relig

Original tag: ess_relig

Description:
Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?
0. Not at all Religious
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very Religious

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.18.10.38 Secular Values: Defiance Component (wel_svde)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_svde

Original tag: wel_svde

Description:
Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.).* Cambridge University Press

2.18.10.39 Secular Values: Disbelief Component (wel_svdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_svdi

Original tag: wel_svdi

Description:

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of religious authority (faith, commitment, practice).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.10.40 Secular Values Index (wel_svi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_svi

Original tag: wel_svi

Description:

Meaning: "Sacred-vs.-Secular Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's secular distance to "sacred" sources of authority, including (1) religious authority (faith, commitment, practice), (2) patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents), (3) order institutions (army, police, courts), and (4) normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: The SVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Traditional-vs.-Secular-rational Values". Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.10.41 Secular Values: Relativism Component (wel_svre)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_svre

Original tag: wel_svre

Description:

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Note: The value for Slovenia in 2005 is considerably higher than the values for Slovenia in other years.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.10.42 Secular Values: Skepticism Component (wel_svsk)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_svsk

Original tag: wel_svsk

Description:

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of order institutions (army, police, courts).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.10.43 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confch

Original tag: wvs_confch

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.10.44 Believe in God (wvs_godbel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_godbel

Original tag: wvs_godbel

Description:

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.10.45 How important is God in your life (wvs_godimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_godimp

Original tag: wvs_godimp

Description:

How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.10.46 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_imprel

Original tag: wvs_imprel

Description:

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important

2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.11 Conflict and Military Service

This category includes variables concerning armed conflict, including civil war and terrorism, govern- ment revenue and spending related to violent conflict (military expenditure, arms imports, military personnel).

2.18.11.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_ally

Original tag: atop_ally

Description:
Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance
1. Member of an alliance

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_consult

Original tag: atop_consult

Description:
Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations
1. Has Consultancy obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_defensive

Original tag: atop_defensive

Description:
Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations
1. Has defensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_neutrality

Original tag: atop_neutrality

Description:
Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations
1. Has Neutrality obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_nonagg

Original tag: atop_nonagg

Description:
Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations
1. Has Non-Agression obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_number

Original tag: atop_number

Description:
Number of Alliances

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_offensive

Original tag: atop_offensive

Description:
Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations
1. Has offensive obligations

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.8 Transition Year (atop_transyr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_transyr

Original tag: atop_transyr

Description:
Transition Year

Variable citation: Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260

2.18.11.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_gmi

Original tag: bicc_gmi

Description:
The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and heavy weapons. (See variables bicc_milexp, bicc_milper, and bicc_hw).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula x=(y-min)/(max-min), with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:
Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5
Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4
Military reservers in relation to population - 2
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2
Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.18.11.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_hw

Original tag: bicc_hw

Description:

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.18.11.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_milexp

Original tag: bicc_milexp

Description:

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.18.11.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_milper

Original tag: bicc_milper

Description:

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

Variable citation: Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

2.18.11.13 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_muf

Original tag: bti_muf

Description:
To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? 1-10.

1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force.
4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans.
7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.
10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.11.14 Corruption Perception: Military (gcb_pmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pmil

Original tag: gcb_pmil

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.11.15 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptsa

Original tag: gd_ptsa

Description:
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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org`

2.18.11.16 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptsh

Original tag: gd_ptsh

Description:
Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http:`

//www.politicalterrorscale.org

2.18.11.17 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptss

Original tag: gd_ptss

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. http://www.politicalterrorscale.org

2.18.11.18 Expenditure on defense, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_def)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_def

Original tag: gfs_def

Description:

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.18.11.19 Ongoing Conflict (1-5 Higher intensity of conflict) (gpi_conf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_conf

Original tag: gpi_conf

Description:

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. http://visionofhumanity.org/reports

2.18.11.20 Militarisation (1-5 Higher militarisation) (gpi_mil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_mil

Original tag: gpi_mil

Description:

Militarisation (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. http://visionofhumanity.org/reports

2.18.11.21 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_epmf

Original tag: iaep_epmf

Description:

Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.11.22 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_milo

Original tag: iaep_milo

Description:

Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable citation: Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

2.18.11.23 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_rpae

Original tag: nelda_rpae

Description:

If there are protests and riots after elections, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. https://nelda.co/

2.18.11.24 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_vcdbe

Original tag: nelda_vcdbe

Description:

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.

Variable citation: Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201 Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. https://nelda.co/

2.18.11.25 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, defence.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.11.26 Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 (svs_ind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_svs_ind

Original tag: svs_ind

Description:

The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:
1 Societal violence is limited in scope and severity, with relatively few victims and few perpetrators.
2 Societal violence is a problem, affecting a significant number of victims, albeit across few victim categories and of a less severe nature.
3 Societal violence is widespread and serious in nature. It affects a significant number of people across several victim categories.
4 Societal violence is pervasive in scope, severe in nature, assumes a variety of forms and affects a large proportion of the population typically across several victim categories and perpetrators.

5 Societal violence is ubiquitous in scope, egregious in nature and assumes a variety of forms. If affects a large proportion of the population, commonly crossing numerous victim groups and perpetrators.

Variable citation: Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Haschke, P. (2021). The societal violence scale [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. `http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html`

2.18.11.27 Extrasystemic armed conflict (ucdp_type1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type1

Original tag: ucdp_type1

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. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.

Variable citation: Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, 18(4), 426–449. `https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020`

2.18.11.28 Interstate armed conflict (ucdp_type2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type2

Original tag: ucdp_type2

Description:
Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.

Variable citation: Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, 18(4), 426–449. `https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020`

2.18.11.29 Internal armed conflict (ucdp_type3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type3

Original tag: ucdp_type3

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.

Variable citation: Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, 18(4), 426–449. `https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020`

2.18.11.30 Internationalized internal armed conflict (ucdp_type4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type4

Original tag: ucdp_type4

Description:
Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An 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.

Variable citation: Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, 18(4), 426–449. `https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020`

2.18.11.31 Global Terrorism Index (voh_gti)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_voh_gti

Original tag: voh_gti

Description:
Global Terrorism Index.

2.18.11.32 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pve

Original tag: wbgi_pve

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.11.33 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pvn

Original tag: wbgi_pvn

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.11.34 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pvs

Original tag: wbgi_pvs

Description:
Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

Variable citation: Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

2.18.11.35 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_afp

Original tag: wdi_afp

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.36 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_afpt

Original tag: wdi_afpt

Description:
Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.37 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_armexp

Original tag: wdi_armexp

Description:
Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.38 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_armimp

Original tag: wdi_armimp

Description:

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.39 Battle-related deaths (number of people) (wdi_brdeath)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_brdeath

Original tag: wdi_brdeath

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. The targets are usually the military itself and its installations or state institutions and state representatives, but there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in crossfire, in indiscriminate bombings, etc. All deaths–military as well as civilian–incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.40 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expmil

Original tag: wdi_expmil

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.41 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expmilge

Original tag: wdi_expmilge

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.42 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpvc

Original tag: wdi_idpvc

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) 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. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.43 Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number) (wdi_idpvp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpvp

Original tag: wdi_idpvp

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.11.44 Number of cabinet ministers with a military title (wgov_minmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minmil

Original tag: wgov_minmil

Description:

The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.11.45 Number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in (wgov_totmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totmil

Original tag: wgov_totmil

Description:

The number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Variable citation: Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1366–1374

2.18.11.46 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confaf

Original tag: wvs_confaf

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Armed Forces

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.11.47 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_fight

Original tag: wvs_fight

Description:

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

0. No
1. Yes

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.11.48 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_psarmy

Original tag: wvs_psarmy

Description:

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having the army rule

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.12 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as key characteristics of the educational system (public expenditure, gross enrollment, number of teachers), the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes (mean scores, literacy rates, numbers of researchers and scientists).

2.18.12.1 Average Schooling Years, Female (bl_asyf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_asyf

Original tag: bl_asyf

Description:

Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.2 Average Schooling Years, Male (bl_asym)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_asym

Original tag: bl_asym

Description:

Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.3 Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (bl_asymf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_asymf

Original tag: bl_asymf

Description:

Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.4 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (bl_lhf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lhf

Original tag: bl_lhf

Description:

Percentage with tertiary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.5 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (bl_lhm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lhm

Original tag: bl_lhm

Description:

Percentage with tertiary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.6 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lhmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lhmf

Original tag: bl_lhmf

Description:

Percentage with tertiary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.7 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (bl_lpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lpf

Original tag: bl_lpf

Description:

Percentage with primary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.8 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (bl_lpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lpm

Original tag: bl_lpm

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.9 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lpmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lpmf

Original tag: bl_lpmf

Description:
Percentage with primary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.10 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (bl_lsf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lsf

Original tag: bl_lsf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.11 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (bl_lsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lsm

Original tag: bl_lsm

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.12 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lsmf

Original tag: bl_lsmf

Description:
Percentage with secondary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.13 Percentage with No Schooling, Female (bl_luf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_luf

Original tag: bl_luf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.14 Percentage with No Schooling, Male (bl_lum)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lum

Original tag: bl_lum

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.15 Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lumf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bl_lumf

Original tag: bl_lumf

Description:
Percentage with no schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Variable citation: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

2.18.12.16 Sustainability (bti_su)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_su

Original tag: bti_su

Description:
Economic growth is balanced, environmentally sustainable and future-oriented. Including "To what extent are environmental concerns effectively taken into account?" and "To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.12.17 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Female). percent of population. (eu_edued256402f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402f

Original tag: eu_edued256402f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female). Percentage of the population.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.18 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Male). percent of population. (eu_edued256402m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402m

Original tag: eu_edued256402m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male). Percentage of the population.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.19 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Total). percent of population. (eu_edued256402t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402t

Original tag: eu_edued256402t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total). Percentage of the population.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.20 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued256434f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434f

Original tag: eu_edued256434f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.21 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued256434m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434m

Original tag: eu_edued256434m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.22 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued256434t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434t
Original tag: eu_edued256434t
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.23 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued256438f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438f
Original tag: eu_edued256438f
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.24 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued256438m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438m
Original tag: eu_edued256438m
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.25 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued256438t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438t
Original tag: eu_edued256438t
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.26 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued256458f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458f
Original tag: eu_edued256458f
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.27 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued256458m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458m
Original tag: eu_edued256458m
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.28 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued256458t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458t
Original tag: eu_edued256458t
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.29 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female) (eu_edued303402f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402f

Original tag: eu_edued303402f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.30 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male) (eu_edued303402m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402m

Original tag: eu_edued303402m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.31 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total) (eu_edued303402t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402t

Original tag: eu_edued303402t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.32 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued303434f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434f

Original tag: eu_edued303434f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.33 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued303434m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434m

Original tag: eu_edued303434m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.34 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued303434t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434t

Original tag: eu_edued303434t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.35 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued303438f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438f

Original tag: eu_edued303438f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.36 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued303438m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438m

Original tag: eu_edued303438m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.37 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued303438t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438t

Original tag: eu_edued303438t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.38 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued303458f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458f

Original tag: eu_edued303458f

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.39 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued303458m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458m

Original tag: eu_edued303458m

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.40 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued303458t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458t

Original tag: eu_edued303458t

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.41 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) (eu_edueleavf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavf

Original tag: eu_edueleavf

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.42 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) (eu_edueleavm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavm

Original tag: eu_edueleavm

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.43 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) (eu_edueleavt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavt

Original tag: eu_edueleavt

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.44 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3 (eu_edupttr13)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edupttr13

Original tag: eu_edupttr13

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.45 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8 (eu_edupttr58)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edupttr58

Original tag: eu_edupttr58

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.46 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood ed. (eu_edupttrearly)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edupttrearly

Original tag: eu_edupttrearly

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in early childhoof education

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.47 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterisced02f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02f

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.48 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterisced02m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02m

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.49 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterisced02t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02t

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.50 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterisced34f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34f

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.51 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterisced34m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34m

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.52 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterisced34t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34t

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.53 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterisced58f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58f

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.54 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterisced58m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58m

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.55 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterisced58t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58t

Description:
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.56 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpaf

Original tag: eu_sctpaf

Description:
Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.57 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpam

Original tag: eu_sctpam

Description:
Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.58 Employment in Education (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctpat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpat

Original tag: eu_sctpat

Description:
Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.12.59 Paid Bribe: Education System (gcb_bed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bed

Original tag: gcb_bed

Description:
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Education system. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.12.60 Corruption Perception: Education (gcb_ped)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ped

Original tag: gcb_ped

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.12.61 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea1524f

Original tag: gea_ea1524f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.62 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea1524m

Original tag: gea_ea1524m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.63 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea2534f

Original tag: gea_ea2534f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.64 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea2534m

Original tag: gea_ea2534m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.65 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea3544f

Original tag: gea_ea3544f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.66 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea3544m

Original tag: gea_ea3544m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.67 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea4554f

Original tag: gea_ea4554f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.68 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea4554m

Original tag: gea_ea4554m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.69 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea5564f

Original tag: gea_ea5564f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.70 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea5564m

Original tag: gea_ea5564m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.71 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea65f

Original tag: gea_ea65f

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.72 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea65m

Original tag: gea_ea65m

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

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

2.18.12.73 Expenditure on education, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_educ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_educ

Original tag: gfs_educ

Description:
Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.12.74 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Description:
Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.18.12.75 Education (iiag_edu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_edu

Original tag: iiag_edu

Description:
Education is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from seven data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.12.76 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, education.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.12.77 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1c

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.12.78 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1f

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.12.79 Youths who are not in education or in employment (15-19) (oecd_socexclus_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexclus_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexclus_t1a

Description:
Youths who are not in education or in employment (15-19).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.12.80 Youths who are not in education or in employment (20-24) (oecd_socexclus_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexclus_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexclus_t1b

Description:
Youths who are not in education or in employment (20-24).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.12.81 Human capital index, see note hc (pwt_hci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_hci

Original tag: pwt_hci

Description:
Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro
Lee, 2010) and assumed returns, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world.

Variable citation: Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

2.18.12.82 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_soed

Original tag: sgi_soed

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. https://www.sgi-network.org

2.18.12.83 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, femal (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglsf

Original tag: une_girlglsf

Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.84 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (une_girlglsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglsm

Original tag: une_girlglsm

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.85 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both (une_girlglst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglst

Original tag: une_girlglst

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.86 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlgpf

Original tag: une_girlgpf

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.87 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_girlgpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlgpm

Original tag: une_girlgpm

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.88 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlgpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlgpt

Original tag: une_girlgpt

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.89 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (une_oaeece)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_oaeece

Original tag: une_oaeece

Description:

Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.90 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (une_oaepe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_oaepe

Original tag: une_oaepe

Description:
Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.91 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (une_oeace)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_oeace

Original tag: une_oeace

Description:
Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.92 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (une_oeals)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_oeals

Original tag: une_oeals

Description:
Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.93 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_oeapsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_oeapsnt

Original tag: une_oeapsnt

Description:
Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.94 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (une_oeaus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_oeaus

Original tag: une_oeaus

Description:
Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.95 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_reprlsef

Original tag: une_reprlsef

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.96 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprlsem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_reprlsem

Original tag: une_reprlsem

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.97 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent (une_reprlset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_reprlset

Original tag: une_reprlset

Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.98 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (une_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_reprpef

Original tag: une_reprpef

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.99 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (une_reprpem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_reprpem

Original tag: une_reprpem

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.100 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (une_reprpet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_reprpet

Original tag: une_reprpet

Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.101 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (une_surg4pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg4pef

Original tag: une_surg4pef

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.102 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg4pegpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg4pegpi

Original tag: une_surg4pegpi

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.103 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (une_surg4pem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg4pem

Original tag: une_surg4pem

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.104 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surg4pet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg4pet

Original tag: une_surg4pet

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.105 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (une_surg5pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg5pef

Original tag: une_surg5pef

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.106 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg5pegpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg5pegpi

Original tag: une_surg5pegpi

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.107 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (une_surg5pem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg5pem

Original tag: une_surg5pem

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.108 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surg5pet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surg5pet

Original tag: une_surg5pet

Description:
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.109 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_surlgpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surlgpef

Original tag: une_surlgpef

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.18.12.110 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surlgpegpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surlgpegpi

Original tag: une_surlgpegpi

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.18.12.111 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_surlgpem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surlgpem

Original tag: une_surlgpem

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.18.12.112 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_surlgpet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_surlgpet

Original tag: une_surlgpet

Description:
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.18.12.113 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (une_tdurce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tdurce

Original tag: une_tdurce

Description:
Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.18.12.114 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (une_tdurece)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tdurece

Original tag: une_tdurece

Description:
Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.18.12.115 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (une_tdurls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tdurls

Original tag: une_tdurls

Description:
Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

2.18.12.116 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_tdurpsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tdurpsnt

Original tag: une_tdurpsnt

Description:
Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.117 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (une_tdurused)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tdurused

Original tag: une_tdurused

Description:
Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.118 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (une_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tilsef

Original tag: une_tilsef

Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.119 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tilset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tilset

Original tag: une_tilset

Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.120 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (une_tipef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tipef

Original tag: une_tipef

Description:
Teachers in primary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.121 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tipet

Original tag: une_tipet

Description:
Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.122 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (une_tiprepef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tiprepef

Original tag: une_tiprepef

Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.123 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiprepet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tiprepet

Original tag: une_tiprepet

Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.124 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (une_tipsntf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tipsntf

Original tag: une_tipsntf

Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.125 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipsntt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tipsntt

Original tag: une_tipsntt

Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.126 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (une_tisef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tisef

Original tag: une_tisef

Description:
Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.127 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tiset

Original tag: une_tiset

Description:
Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.128 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (une_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tiusef

Original tag: une_tiusef

Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.129 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiuset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_tiuset

Original tag: une_tiuset

Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

Variable citation: UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. `http://data.uis.unesco.org/`

2.18.12.130 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eduprp

Original tag: wdi_eduprp

Description:
Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.131 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eduprs

Original tag: wdi_eduprs

Description:

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (percent).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.132 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedu

Original tag: wdi_expedu

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.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.133 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expeduge

Original tag: wdi_expeduge

Description:

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), 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. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.134 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedup

Original tag: wdi_expedup

Description:

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.135 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedus

Original tag: wdi_expedus

Description:
Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.136 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedut

Original tag: wdi_expedut

Description:
Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.137 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstup

Original tag: wdi_expstup

Description:
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.138 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstus

Original tag: wdi_expstus

Description:
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.139 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstut

Original tag: wdi_expstut

Description:
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.140 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerp

Original tag: wdi_gerp

Description:
Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.141 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Description:
Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.142 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpm

Original tag: wdi_gerpm

Description:
Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.143 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpp

Original tag: wdi_gerpp

Description:
Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.144 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Description:
Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.145 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerppm

Original tag: wdi_gerppm

Description:
Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.146 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gers

Original tag: wdi_gers

Description:
Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.147 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Description:
Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.148 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gersm

Original tag: wdi_gersm

Description:
Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.149 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gert

Original tag: wdi_gert

Description:
Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.150 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Description:
Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.151 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gertm

Original tag: wdi_gertm

Description:
Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.152 Literacy rate, adult total (percent of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litrad

Original tag: wdi_litrad

Description:
Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.153 Literacy rate, adult female (percent of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litradf

Original tag: wdi_litradf

Description:
Percentage of the female population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.154 Literacy rate, adult male (percent of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litradm

Original tag: wdi_litradm

Description:
Percentage of the male population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.155 Literacy rate, youth total (percent of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litry

Original tag: wdi_litry

Description:
Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.156 Literacy rate, youth female (percent of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litryf

Original tag: wdi_litryf

Description:
Number of women age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.157 Literacy rate, youth male (percent of males ages 15-24) (wdi_litrym)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litrym

Original tag: wdi_litrym

Description:
Number of men people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple

statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.158 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerp

Original tag: wdi_nerp

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.159 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpf

Original tag: wdi_nerpf

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.160 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpm

Original tag: wdi_nerpm

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.161 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpr

Original tag: wdi_nerpr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.162 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerprf

Original tag: wdi_nerprf

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female 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. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.163 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerprm

Original tag: wdi_nerprm

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male 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. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.164 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ners

Original tag: wdi_ners

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.165 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.166 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nersm

Original tag: wdi_nersm

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. 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. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.12.167 Confidence: Education System (wvs_confedu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confedu

Original tag: wvs_confedu

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Education System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.`

jsp EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736 EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

2.18.12.168 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempn

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempn

Description:
Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.12.169 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempp

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempp

Description:
Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.12.170 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpemps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpemps

Original tag: wwbi_sprpemps

Description:
Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.12.171 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempt

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempt

Description:
Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.12.172 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempn

Original tag: wwbi_spupempn

Description:
Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.12.173 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempp

Original tag: wwbi_spupempp

Description:
Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.12.174 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupemps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupemps

Original tag: wwbi_spupemps

Description:
Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.12.175 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempt

Original tag: wwbi_spupempt

Description:
Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.12.176 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Original tag: wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Description:
Proportion of total employees with tertiary education working in public sector

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.13 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

2.18.13.1 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ssn

Original tag: bti_ssn

Description:
To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks? 1-10.

1. Social safety nets do not exist. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only ad hoc.
4. Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries. The majority of the population is at risk of poverty.
7. Social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. A significant part of the population is still at risk of poverty.
10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.13.2 Welfare Regime (bti_wr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_wr

Original tag: bti_wr

Description:
Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks 1-10. Including "To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks?" and "To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?".

Variable citation: Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. `http://www.bti-project.org`

2.18.13.3 Expenditure on general public services, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_gps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_gps

Original tag: gfs_gps

Description:
Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.13.4 Expenditure on housing and comm. amenities, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_hca)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_hca

Original tag: gfs_hca

Description:
Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.13.5 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_rcr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_rcr

Original tag: gfs_rcr

Description:
Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.13.6 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, social protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.13.7 Public pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_pension_t1a

Original tag: oecd_pension_t1a

Description:
Public pension expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.13.8 Private pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_pension_t1b

Original tag: oecd_pension_t1b

Description:
Private pension expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.13.9 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Description:
Public social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.13.10 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Description:
Private social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.13.11 Net social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Description:
Net social expenditure.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.13.12 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_so

Original tag: sgi_so

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.13.13 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sofa

Original tag: sgi_sofa

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.13.14 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sogi

Original tag: sgi_sogi

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.13.15 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_soin

Original tag: sgi_soin

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.13.16 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sope

Original tag: sgi_sope

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.13.17 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sosi

Original tag: sgi_sosi

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.13.18 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sosl

Original tag: sgi_sosl

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.13.19 CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_spr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_spr

Original tag: wdi_spr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.13.20 Confidence: Social Security System (wvs_confsss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confsss

Original tag: wvs_confsss

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Social Security System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.13.21 Share of private paid employees with social security (wwbi_prpempss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_prpempss

Original tag: wwbi_prpempss

Description:
Share of private paid employees with social security

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.13.22 Share of public paid employees with social security (wwbi_pupempss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_pupempss

Original tag: wwbi_pupempss

Description:
Share of public paid employees with social security

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.14 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

2.18.14.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Description:
The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_cai2

Original tag: cai_cai2

Description:
Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_foetal

Original tag: cai_foetal

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_life

Original tag: cai_life

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_mental

Original tag: cai_mental

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_physical

Original tag: cai_physical

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_rape

Original tag: cai_rape

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_request

Original tag: cai_request

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_social

Original tag: cai_social

Description:
Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Variable citation: Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

2.18.14.10 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_happy

Original tag: ess_happy

Description:
Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?
0. Extremely Unhappy

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Extremely Happy

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.18.14.11 Subjective Health (ess_health)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_health

Original tag: ess_health

Description:

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:
1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very Bad

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/`

2.18.14.12 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpf

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpf

Description:

Life expectancy in age < 1year, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.13 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Male (eu_demmlifexpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpm

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpm

Description:

Life expectancy in age < 1year, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.14 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Total (eu_demmlifexpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpt

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpt

Description:

Life expectancy in age < 1year, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.15 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_headenththab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headenththab

Original tag: eu_headenththab

Description:

Dentists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.16 Dentists, number (eu_headentnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headentnr

Original tag: eu_headentnr

Description:
Dentists, Number. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.17 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist (eu_headentp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headentp

Original tag: eu_headentp

Description:
Dentists, Inhabitants per dentist. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.18 Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds (eu_heahbedcurhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurhabp

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.19 Curative care beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedcurnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurnr

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.20 Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedcurphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurphthab

Description:
Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.21 Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedhabp

Description:
Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.22 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitant per bed (eu_heahbedlthabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedlthabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedlthabp

Description:
Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.23 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedltnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedltnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedltnr

Description:
Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.24 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab. (eu_heahbedltphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedltphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedltphthab

Description:
Long-term care beds (except psychiatric)in hospit, Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.25 Available beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbednr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbednr

Original tag: eu_heahbednr

Description:
Available beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.26 Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedothhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedothhabp

Description:
Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.27 Other beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedothnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedothnr

Description:
Other beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.28 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedothphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedothphthab

Description:
Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.29 Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedphthab

Description:
Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.30 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedpsyhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsyhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyhabp

Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.31 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedpsynr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsynr

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsynr

Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.32 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedpsyphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsyphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyphthab

Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.33 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heamdochthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdochthab

Original tag: eu_heamdochthab

Description:
Medical doctors, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.34 Medical doctors, Number (eu_heamdocnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdocnr

Original tag: eu_heamdocnr

Description:
Medical doctors, Number. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.35 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor (eu_heamdocp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdocp

Original tag: eu_heamdocp

Description:
Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.36 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heanurshthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanurshthab

Original tag: eu_heanurshthab

Description:
Professionally active nurses and midwives, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.37 Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number (eu_heanursnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanursnr

Original tag: eu_heanursnr

Description:
Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.38 Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive (eu_heanursp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanursp

Original tag: eu_heanursp

Description:
Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.39 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heapharmhthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmhthab

Original tag: eu_heapharmhthab

Description:
Pharmacists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.40 Pharmacists, number (eu_heapharmnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmnr

Original tag: eu_heapharmnr

Description:
Pharmacists, Number. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.41 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist (eu_heapharmp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmp

Original tag: eu_heapharmp

Description:
Pharmacists, Inhabitants per pharmacist. Professionally active.

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.42 Internet use: seeking health information (eu_isiuhlt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiuhlt

Original tag: eu_isiuhlt

Description:
Internet use: seeking health information as percentage of all individuals

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.14.43 Paid Bribe: Medical Services (gcb_bmed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bmed

Original tag: gcb_bmed

Description:
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Medical services. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.14.44 Corruption Perception: Medical Services (gcb_pmed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pmed

Original tag: gcb_pmed

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Medical services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.14.45 Expenditure on health, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_heal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_heal

Original tag: gfs_heal

Description:
Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

2.18.14.46 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_hss

Original tag: gggi_hss

Description:

Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women", prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023

2.18.14.47 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_hle_0104f

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104f

Description:

Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool

2.18.14.48 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_hle_0104m

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104m

Description:

Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool

2.18.14.49 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_hle_0104t

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104t

Description:

Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool

2.18.14.50 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104f

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104f

Description:

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool

2.18.14.51 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104m

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104m

Description:
Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.18.14.52 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104t

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104t

Description:
Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Variable citation: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. `http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool`

2.18.14.53 Human Development (iiag_hd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_hd

Original tag: iiag_hd

Description:
Human Development is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.14.54 Health (iiag_he)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_he

Original tag: iiag_he

Description:
Health is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of six indicators from eight data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.14.55 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_doctor_g1

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g1

Description:
Practising physicians.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.14.56 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_doctor_g3

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g3

Description:
Medical graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.14.57 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fertility_t1

Original tag: oecd_fertility_t1

Description:
Total fertility rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.14.58 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.14.59 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_infmorty_g1

Original tag: oecd_infmorty_g1

Description:
Infant mortality.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.14.60 Life expectancy at birth: total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.14.61 Life expectancy at birth: women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.14.62 Life expectancy at birth: men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Description:
Life expectancy at birth: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.14.63 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_nurse_g1

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g1

Description:
Practising nurses.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.14.64 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_nurse_g3

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g3

Description:
Nursing graduates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.14.65 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Description:
Total expenditure on health.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.14.66 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rddeath_t1

Original tag: oecd_rddeath_t1

Description:
Road fatalities. Deaths, per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 1994 - 2016. Source: ITF Transport Statistics: road accidents .

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.14.67 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_smoke_g1

Original tag: oecd_smoke_g1

Description:
Adult population smoking daily.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.14.68 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sohe

Original tag: sgi_sohe

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.14.69 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_undp_hdi

Original tag: undp_hdi

Description:
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 having 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.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020b). Human development report 2020. `http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report`

2.18.14.70 CPIA building human resources rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_bhr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_bhr

Original tag: wdi_bhr

Description:

The CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction and, consequently, the effective use of development assistance. More specifically, this indicator assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.71 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_chexppgdp

Original tag: wdi_chexppgdp

Description:

Current health expenditure (percent of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.72 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_foodins

Original tag: wdi_foodins

Description:

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.73 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicidesf

Original tag: wdi_homicidesf

Description:

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.74 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicidesm

Original tag: wdi_homicidesm

Description:

Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.75 People with basic handwashing facilities (percent of population) (wdi_hwf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwf

Original tag: wdi_hwf

Description:

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water (percent of population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.76 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_hwfr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwfr

Original tag: wdi_hwfr

Description:

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, rural (percent of rural population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.77 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_hwfu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwfu

Original tag: wdi_hwfu

Description:

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, urban (percent of urban population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.78 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lrmd

Original tag: wdi_lrmd

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.79 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ophexp

Original tag: wdi_ophexp

Description:

Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.80 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_smokf

Original tag: wdi_smokf

Description:
Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.81 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_smokm

Original tag: wdi_smokm

Description:
Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.14.82 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_alcohol10

Original tag: who_alcohol10

Description:
Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.83 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural (who_dwrur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwrur

Original tag: who_dwrur

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.84 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwtot

Original tag: who_dwtot

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.85 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban (who_dwurb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwurb

Original tag: who_dwurb

Description:
Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.86 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halef

Original tag: who_halef

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.87 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halem

Original tag: who_halem

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.88 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halet

Original tag: who_halet

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.89 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_homf

Original tag: who_homf

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.90 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_homm

Original tag: who_homm

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.91 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_homt

Original tag: who_homt

Description:
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.92 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortf

Original tag: who_infmortf

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.93 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortm

Original tag: who_infmortm

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.94 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortt

Original tag: who_infmortt

Description:
Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.95 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_lef

Original tag: who_lef

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.96 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_lem

Original tag: who_lem

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.97 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_let

Original tag: who_let

Description:
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations..

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.98 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_matmort

Original tag: who_matmort

Description:
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.99 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrf

Original tag: who_mrf

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.100 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrm

Original tag: who_mrm

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.101 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrt

Original tag: who_mrt

Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.102 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_roadtrd

Original tag: who_roadtrd

Description:
Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.103 Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanitrur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_sanitrur

Original tag: who_sanitrur

Description:
Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.104 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_sanittot

Original tag: who_sanittot

Description:
Total population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.105 Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_saniturb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_saniturb

Original tag: who_saniturb

Description:
Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent).

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

2.18.14.106 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suif

Original tag: who_suif

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.107 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suim

Original tag: who_suim

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.108 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suit

Original tag: who_suit

Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total.

Variable citation: World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. `http://www.who.int/gho/en/`

2.18.14.109 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_whr_hap

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Helliwell, J., Layard, R., Sachs, J., & Neve, J. D. (2020). World happiness report 2020

2.18.14.110 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_hap

Original tag: wvs_hap

Description:
Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.14.111 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_subh

Original tag: wvs_subh

Description:
All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good

4. Very good

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.14.112 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_prpemphi

Original tag: wwbi_prpemphi

Description:
Share of private paid employees with health insurance

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.14.113 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_pupemphi

Original tag: wwbi_pupemphi

Description:
Share of public paid employees with health insurance

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.15 Environment

This category includes geographical characteristics such as the geographical region, land area etc. as well as indicators describing the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment, and environmental protection.

2.18.15.1 Built-up land footprint- Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Description:
Built-up Land - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.18.15.2 Carbon footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Description:
Carbon - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in addition to the embodied carbon in imported goods. The carbon Footprint component is represented by the area of forest land required to sequester these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon Footprint is the largest portion of humanity's Footprint.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.18.15.3 Cropland footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Description:
Cropland - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland Footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland Footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.18.15.4 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Description:
Total - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.18.15.5 Fish footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Description:
Fishing Ground - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.18.15.6 Forest product footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Description:
Forest Production - Ecological Footprint in consumption. 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.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.18.15.7 Grazing footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Description:
Grazing - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land Footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. `http://www.footprintnetwork.org`

2.18.15.8 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) percenttot (eu_sctabf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctabf

Original tag: eu_sctabf

Description:
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.15.9 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) percent tot (eu_sctabm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctabm

Original tag: eu_sctabm

Description:
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.15.10 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Total) percent tot (eu_sctabt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctabt

Original tag: eu_sctabt

Description:
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.15.11 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagr

Original tag: fao_luagr

Description:
Agricultural land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.12 Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrara

Original tag: fao_luagrara

Description:
Arable Land (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.13 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrcrop

Description:
Cropland (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.14 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrirrac

Original tag: fao_luagrirrac

Description:
Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.15 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrirreq

Original tag: fao_luagrirreq

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.16 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrirreqcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.17 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrorg

Original tag: fao_luagrorg

Description:
Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.18 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrpas

Original tag: fao_luagrpas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. `http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/` Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. `http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`

2.18.15.19 Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrpcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrpcrop

Description:
Land under Permanent Crops (percent of Agricultural land)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.18.15.20 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_lucrop

Original tag: fao_lucrop

Description:
Cropland (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.18.15.21 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luforest

Original tag: fao_luforest

Description:
Forest land (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.18.15.22 Planted Forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luforplant

Original tag: fao_luforplant

Description:
Planted Forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.18.15.23 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luforreg

Original tag: fao_luforreg

Description:
Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.18.15.24 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area) (fao_lupas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_lupas

Original tag: fao_lupas

Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area)

Variable citation: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

2.18.15.25 Expenditure on environment protection, as percent of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_envr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_envr

Original tag: gfs_envr

Description:
Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. `https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405`

2.18.15.26 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_region

Original tag: ht_region

Description:
This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:
1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)
3. North Africa
the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey
Cyprus)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia
New Zealand)
6. East Asia (including Japan
Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia
New Zealand)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana
Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti
the Dominican Republic)

Variable citation: Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34 Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157 Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

2.18.15.27 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Description:
Natural Resource Protection Indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 17percent of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Center provides the underlying data on protected areas.

Variable citation: Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. (2019). Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2020 release [Accessed on: 20-12-2021]. `https://doi.org/10.7927/r6mv-sv82`

2.18.15.28 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_airqty_t1

Original tag: oecd_airqty_t1

Description:
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.15.29 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.15.30 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_greenhouse_t1

Original tag: oecd_greenhouse_t1

Description:
Greenhouse gas emissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.15.31 Sulphur Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1a

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1a

Description:
Sulphur oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.15.32 Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1b

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1b

Description:
Nitrogene oxides emmissions.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.15.33 Total amount generated of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_waste_t1b

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1b

Description:
Total amount generated of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.15.34 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ohi_ohi

Original tag: ohi_ohi

Description:
The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods
Economies, Tourism
Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Variable citation: Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, 488, 615–620. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397 Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2018). Ocean health index [Date accessed: 07 December 2021]. https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases

2.18.15.35 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_en

Original tag: sgi_en

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.15.36 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_enen

Original tag: sgi_enen

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.15.37 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements).

Variable citation: Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. `https://www.sgi-network.org`

2.18.15.38 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_agrland

Original tag: wdi_agrland

Description:
Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.39 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_araland

Original tag: wdi_araland

Description:
Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.40 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Description:
Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.41 Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (percent of total land area) (wdi_areabelow)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_areabelow

Original tag: wdi_areabelow

Description:
Land area below 5m is the percentage of total land where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.42 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.43 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.44 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Description:
Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) 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. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.45 CPIA policy and institutions for envir. sustainability (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_piesr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_piesr

Original tag: wdi_piesr

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.46 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Description:
Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the

country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.15.47 Cool Water Index (wel_cwi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wel_cwi

Original tag: wel_cwi

Description:

Meaning: The indicator measures the prevalence of relatively cool temperatures in each season combined with abundant fresh water resources throughout the year, on a country's historically most populated areas.
Source: Index construction based on geo-climate data from the Harvard Geography Project, as documented in the appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising, online at www.cambirdge.org/welzel, pp. 105-112.
Scaling: Scores range from 0 for the hottest and driest countries to 1 for countries combining highly consistent precipitation with cold temperatures.

Variable citation: Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation (1st ed.)*. Cambridge University Press

2.18.15.48 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (wvs_confenv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confenv

Original tag: wvs_confenv

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Environmental Protection Movement

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.16 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.18.16.1 Net migration plus statistical adjusted (eu_demcnmigratn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demcnmigratn

Original tag: eu_demcnmigratn

Description:

Net migration plus statistical adjusted

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.2 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Female (eu_imm118f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm118f

Original tag: eu_imm118f

Description:

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.3 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Male (eu_imm118m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm118m

Original tag: eu_imm118m

Description:

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.4 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Total (eu_imm118t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm118t

Original tag: eu_imm118t

Description:

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.5 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Female (eu_imm1824f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm1824f

Original tag: eu_imm1824f

Description:

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.6 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Male (eu_imm1824m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm1824m

Original tag: eu_imm1824m

Description:

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.7 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Total (eu_imm1824t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm1824t

Original tag: eu_imm1824t

Description:

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.8 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Female (eu_imm2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm2534f

Original tag: eu_imm2534f

Description:

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.9 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Male (eu_imm2534m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm2534m

Original tag: eu_imm2534m

Description:

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.10 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Total (eu_imm2534t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm2534t

Original tag: eu_imm2534t

Description:

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.16.11 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Female (eu_imm3564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm3564f

Original tag: eu_imm3564f

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.16.12 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Male (eu_imm3564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm3564m

Original tag: eu_imm3564m

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.16.13 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Total (eu_imm3564t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm3564t

Original tag: eu_imm3564t

Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.16.14 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Female (eu_imm65f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm65f

Original tag: eu_imm65f

Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.16.15 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Male (eu_imm65m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm65m

Original tag: eu_imm65m

Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, male

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.16.16 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Total (eu_imm65t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm65t

Original tag: eu_imm65t

Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, total

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.16.17 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1b

Description:
Foreign population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.16.18 Permanent inflows by category of entry: work (oecd_netmigr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1a

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: work.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.16.19 Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements (oecd_netmigr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1b

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.16.20 Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers (oecd_netmigr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1c

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.16.21 Permanent inflows by category of entry: family (oecd_netmigr_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1d

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1d

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: family.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.16.22 Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian (oecd_netmigr_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1e

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1e

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.16.23 Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other (oecd_netmigr_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1f

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1f

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.16.24 Permanent inflows by category of entry: total (oecd_netmigr_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1g

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1g

Description:
Permanent inflows by category of entry: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.16.25 Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_inw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rd_inw

Original tag: rd_inw

Description:
Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.18.16.26 Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_outw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rd_outw

Original tag: rd_outw

Description:
Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. `https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132`

2.18.16.27 International migrant stock (percent of population) (wdi_imig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_imig

Original tag: wdi_imig

Description:
International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.16.28 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_migration

Original tag: wdi_migration

Description:
Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.16.29 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_refasy

Original tag: wdi_refasy

Description:
Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.16.30 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_refori

Original tag: wdi_refori

Description:
Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of

Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.18.17.1 Employed ICT specialists (percent of total employment) (eu_empict)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empict

Original tag: eu_empict

Description:
Employed ICT specialists (percent of total employment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.2 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1524f

Original tag: eu_empy1524f

Description:
Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.3 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1524m

Original tag: eu_empy1524m

Description:
Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.4 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1524t

Original tag: eu_empy1524t

Description:
Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.5 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1564f

Original tag: eu_empy1564f

Description:
Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.6 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1564m

Original tag: eu_empy1564m

Description:
Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.7 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1564t

Original tag: eu_empy1564t

Description:
Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.8 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2064f

Original tag: eu_empy2064f

Description:
Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.9 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2064m

Original tag: eu_empy2064m

Description:
Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.10 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2064t

Original tag: eu_empy2064t

Description:
Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.11 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2554f

Original tag: eu_empy2554f

Description:
Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.12 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2554m

Original tag: eu_empy2554m

Description:
Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.13 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2554t

Original tag: eu_empy2554t

Description:
Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.14 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy5564f

Original tag: eu_empy5564f

Description:
Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.15 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy5564m

Original tag: eu_empy5564m

Description:
Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.16 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy5564t

Original tag: eu_empy5564t

Description:
Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.17 Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resallf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resallf

Original tag: eu_resallf

Description:
Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.18 Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resallt

Original tag: eu_resallt

Description:
Researchers in all sectors percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.19 Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resbusf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resbusf

Original tag: eu_resbusf

Description:
Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.20 Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resbust)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resbust

Original tag: eu_resbust

Description:
Researchers in Business Sector percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.21 Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_reseduf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_reseduf

Original tag: eu_reseduf

Description:
Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.22 Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resedut

Original tag: eu_resedut

Description:
Researchers in Higher Education percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.23 Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resgovf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resgovf

Original tag: eu_resgovf

Description:
Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.24 Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resgovt

Original tag: eu_resgovt

Description:
Researchers in Government percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.25 Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resnonpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resnonpf

Original tag: eu_resnonpf

Description:
Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.26 Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resnonpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resnonpt

Original tag: eu_resnonpt

Description:
Researchers in Non-profits percent tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.27 Employment in Manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcff

Original tag: eu_sctcff

Description:
Employment in Manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.28 Employment in Manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcfm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcfm

Original tag: eu_sctcfm

Description:
Employment in Manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.29 Employment in Manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctcft)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcft

Original tag: eu_sctcft

Description:
Employment in Manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.30 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcf

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.31 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcm

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.32 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmf

Description:
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.33 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total (eu_sctchtcmhf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmhf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmhf

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.34 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total (eu_sctchtcmhm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmhm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmhm

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.35 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total (eu_sctchtcmht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmht

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmht

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.36 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmm

Description:
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.37 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmt

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmt

Description:
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.38 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctchtct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtct

Original tag: eu_sctchtct

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.39 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcf

Description:
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.40 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total (eu_sctcltclmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmf

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmf

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.41 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total (eu_sctcltclmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmm

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.42 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total (eu_sctcltclmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmt

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.43 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcm

Description:
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.44 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employ. (eu_sctcltcmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmf

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.45 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employ. (eu_sctcltcmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmm

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.46 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employ. (eu_sctcltcmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmt

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.47 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctcltct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltct

Original tag: eu_sctcltct

Description:
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.48 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female) percenttot (eu_sctgitf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgitf

Original tag: eu_sctgitf

Description:
Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.49 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Male) percent tot (eu_sctgitm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgitm

Original tag: eu_sctgitm

Description:
Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.50 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Total) percent tot (eu_sctgitt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgitt

Original tag: eu_sctgitt

Description:
Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.51 Employment in Services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctguf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctguf

Original tag: eu_sctguf

Description:
Employment in Services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.52 Employment in Services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctgum)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgum

Original tag: eu_sctgum

Description:
Employment in Services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.53 Employment in Services (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctgut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgut

Original tag: eu_sctgut

Description:
Employment in Services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.54 Employment in High-tech sectors (Female) percent total employment (eu_scthtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scthtcf

Original tag: eu_scthtcf

Description:
Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.55 Employment in High-tech sectors (Male) percent total employment (eu_scthtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scthtcm

Original tag: eu_scthtcm

Description:
Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.56 Employment in High-tech sectors (Total) percent total employment (eu_scthtct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scthtct

Original tag: eu_scthtct

Description:
Employment in high-tech sectors (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.57 Employment in Information and communication (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctjf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctjf

Original tag: eu_sctjf

Description:
Employment in Information and communication (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.58 Employment in Information and communication (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctjm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctjm

Original tag: eu_sctjm

Description:
Employment in Information and communication (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.59 Employment in Information and communication (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctjt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctjt

Original tag: eu_sctjt

Description:
Employment in Information and communication (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.60 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkf

Original tag: eu_sctkf

Description:
Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.61 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkisf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisf

Original tag: eu_sctkisf

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.62 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female) percent total employ. (eu_sctkishtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkishtcf

Original tag: eu_sctkishtcf

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.63 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Male) percent total employ. (eu_sctkishtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkishtcm

Original tag: eu_sctkishtcm

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.64 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Total) percent total employ. (eu_sctkishtct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkishtct

Original tag: eu_sctkishtct

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.65 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkism)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkism

Original tag: eu_sctkism

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.66 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent tot employ. (eu_sctkismktothf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkismktothf

Original tag: eu_sctkismktothf

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.67 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent tot employ. (eu_sctkismktothm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkismktothm

Original tag: eu_sctkismktothm

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.68 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) percent tot employ. (eu_sctkismktotht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkismktotht

Original tag: eu_sctkismktotht

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.69 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent tot employment (eu_sctkisothf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisothf

Original tag: eu_sctkisothf

Description:
Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.70 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent tot employment (eu_sctkisothm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisothm

Original tag: eu_sctkisothm

Description:
Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.71 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) percent tot employment (eu_sctkisotht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisotht

Original tag: eu_sctkisotht

Description:
Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.72 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent tot employment (eu_sctkist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkist

Original tag: eu_sctkist

Description:
Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.73 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkm

Original tag: eu_sctkm

Description:
Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.74 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctkt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkt

Original tag: eu_sctkt

Description:
Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.75 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent tot employment (eu_sctlkisf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisf

Original tag: eu_sctlkisf

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.76 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent tot employment (eu_sctlkism)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkism

Original tag: eu_sctlkism

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.77 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkismktf

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktf

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.78 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkismktm

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktm

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.79 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkismktt

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktt

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.80 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkisothf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisothf

Original tag: eu_sctlkisothf

Description:
Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.81 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkisothm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisothm

Original tag: eu_sctlkisothm

Description:
Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.82 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) percent tot emp. (eu_sctlkisotht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisotht

Original tag: eu_sctlkisotht

Description:
Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.83 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctlkist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkist

Original tag: eu_sctlkist

Description:
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.84 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Female) percent total emp. (eu_sctmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctmf

Original tag: eu_sctmf

Description:
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.85 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Male) percent total emp. (eu_sctmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctmm

Original tag: eu_sctmm

Description:
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.86 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Total) percent total emp. (eu_sctmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctmt

Original tag: eu_sctmt

Description:
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.87 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female) percent total emp. (eu_sctnf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctnf

Original tag: eu_sctnf

Description:
Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.88 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Male) percent total emp. (eu_sctnm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctnm

Original tag: eu_sctnm

Description:
Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.89 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Total) percent total emp. (eu_sctnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctnt

Original tag: eu_sctnt

Description:
Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.90 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpf

Original tag: eu_sctpf

Description:
Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.91 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpm

Original tag: eu_sctpm

Description:
Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.92 Employment in Education (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpt

Original tag: eu_sctpt

Description:
Employment in Education (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.93 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent tot employ. (eu_sctqf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqf

Original tag: eu_sctqf

Description:
Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.94 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent tot employ. (eu_sctqm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqm

Original tag: eu_sctqm

Description:
Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.95 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) percent tot employ. (eu_sctqt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqt

Original tag: eu_sctqt

Description:
Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.96 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrf

Original tag: eu_sctrf

Description:
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.97 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctrm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrm

Original tag: eu_sctrm

Description:
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.98 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctrt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrt

Original tag: eu_sctrt

Description:
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.99 Employment in Other service activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctsf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctsf

Original tag: eu_sctsf

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.100 Employment in Other service activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctsm

Original tag: eu_sctsm

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.101 Employment in Other service activities (Total) percent total employment (eu_sctst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctst

Original tag: eu_sctst

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.102 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Female (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unemppcunef

Original tag: eu_unemppcunef

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (percent of unemployment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.103 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Male (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unemppcunem

Original tag: eu_unemppcunem

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, male (percent of unemployment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.104 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unemppcunet

Original tag: eu_unemppcunet

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (percent of unemployment)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.105 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy2574f

Original tag: eu_unempy2574f

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.106 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy2574m

Original tag: eu_unempy2574m

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.107 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy2574t

Original tag: eu_unempy2574t

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.108 Unemployment rates: Total, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytotf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempytotf

Original tag: eu_unempytotf

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.109 Unemployment rates: Total, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytotm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempytotm

Original tag: eu_unempytotm

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.110 Unemployment rates: Total, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytott)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempytott

Original tag: eu_unempytott

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.17.111 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplage_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1a

Description:
Employment rates for age group 15-24.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.112 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplage_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1b

Description:
Employment rates for age group 25-54.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.113 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplage_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1c

Description:
Employment rates for age group 55-64.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.114 Employment rates: women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Description:
Employment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.115 Employment rates: men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Description:
Employment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.116 Employment rates: total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Description:
Employment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.117 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_hourswkd_t1

Original tag: oecd_hourswkd_t1

Description:
Average hours actually worked.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.118 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_ltunemp_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltunemp_t1

Description:
Long-term unemployment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.119 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1a

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.120 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1b

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.121 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1d

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1d

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.122 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Description:
Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.123 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men (oecd_migunemp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1a

Description:
Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.124 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men (oecd_migunemp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1b

Description:
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.125 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women (oecd_migunemp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1c

Description:
Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.126 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women (oecd_migunemp_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1d

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1d

Description:
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.127 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total (oecd_migunemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1e

Description:
Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.128 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total (oecd_migunemp_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1f

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1f

Description:
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.129 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_ptempl_t1

Original tag: oecd_ptempl_t1

Description:
Incidence of part-time employment.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.130 Self-employment rates: women (oecd_selfempl_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_selfempl_t1a

Original tag: oecd_selfempl_t1a

Description:
Self-employment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.17.131 Self-employment rates: men (oecd_selfempl_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_selfempl_t1b

Original tag: oecd_selfempl_t1b

Description:
Self-employment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.17.132 Self-employment rates: total (oecd_selfempl_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_selfempl_t1c

Original tag: oecd_selfempl_t1c

Description:
Self-employment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.17.133 Unemployment rates: women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Description:
Unemployment rates: women.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.17.134 Unemployment rates: men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Description:
Unemployment rates: men.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.17.135 Unemployment rates: total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Description:
Unemployment rates: total.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.17.136 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_agedr

Original tag: wdi_agedr

Description:
Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.137 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emp

Original tag: wdi_emp

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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.138 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empagr

Original tag: wdi_empagr

Description:

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.139 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empagrf

Original tag: wdi_empagrf

Description:

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.140 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empagrm

Original tag: wdi_empagrm

Description:

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.141 Children in employment, total (percent of children ages 7-14) (wdi_empch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empch

Original tag: wdi_empch

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.142 Children in employment, female (percent of female children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empchf

Original tag: wdi_empchf

Description:

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference

week of the survey. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.143 Children in employment, male (percent of male children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empchm

Original tag: wdi_empchm

Description:

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.144 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empf

Original tag: wdi_empf

Description:

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.145 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empind

Original tag: wdi_empind

Description:

Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.146 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Description:

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.147 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empindm

Original tag: wdi_empindm

Description:

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of

working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.148 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empm

Original tag: wdi_empm

Description:

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.149 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.150 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.151 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprilo

Original tag: wdi_empprilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.152 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprmilo

Original tag: wdi_empprmilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the

working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.153 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprmne

Original tag: wdi_empprmne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.154 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprne

Original tag: wdi_empprne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.155 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprypfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprypfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprypfilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.156 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_empprypfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprypfne

Original tag: wdi_empprypfne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.157 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprypilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprypilo

Original tag: wdi_empprypilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.158 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprymilo

Original tag: wdi_empprymilo

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.159 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprymne

Original tag: wdi_empprymne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.160 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_empppryne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empppryne

Original tag: wdi_empppryne

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.161 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empser

Original tag: wdi_empser

Description:

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.162 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Description:

Female employment in services (percent of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.163 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empserm

Original tag: wdi_empserm

Description:

Male employment in services (percent of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.164 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedua

Original tag: wdi_lfpedua

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.165 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.166 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduam

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduam

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.167 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedub

Original tag: wdi_lfpedub

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard

Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.168 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedubf

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubf

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.169 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedubm

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubm

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.170 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedui

Original tag: wdi_lfpedui

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.171 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.172 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduim

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduim

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.173 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

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 meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.174 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.175 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.176 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.177 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpmilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmilo15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.178 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpmne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmne15

Description:
Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.179 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpne15

Description:
Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.180 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpr

Original tag: wdi_lfpr

Description:
Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.181 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfprf

Original tag: wdi_lfprf

Description:
Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.182 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfprm

Original tag: wdi_lfprm

Description:
Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). 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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.183 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Description:
Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.184 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.185 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.186 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpymilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpymilo

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.187 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpymne

Original tag: wdi_lfpymne

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.188 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyne

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.189 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pte

Original tag: wdi_pte

Description:
Part time employment, total (percent of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.190 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ptef

Original tag: wdi_ptef

Description:
Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.191 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ptem

Original tag: wdi_ptem

Description:
Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.192 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_semp

Original tag: wdi_semp

Description:
Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.193 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sempf

Original tag: wdi_sempf

Description:
Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.194 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sempm

Original tag: wdi_sempm

Description:
Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, 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. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.195 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedua

Original tag: wdi_unempedua

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.196 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.197 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduam

Original tag: wdi_unempeduam

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.198 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedub

Original tag: wdi_unempedub

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.199 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.200 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedubm

Original tag: wdi_unempedubm

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.201 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedui

Original tag: wdi_unempedui

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.202 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.203 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduim

Original tag: wdi_unempeduim

Description:
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.204 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempfilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.205 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempfne

Original tag: wdi_unempfne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.206 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempilo

Original tag: wdi_unempilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.207 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempmilo

Original tag: wdi_unempmilo

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

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.208 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempmne

Original tag: wdi_unempmne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.209 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempne

Original tag: wdi_unempne

Description:
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.210 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempyfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyfilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and

seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.211 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24) (nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempyfne

Original tag: wdi_unempyfne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.212 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempyilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.213 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempymilo

Original tag: wdi_unempymilo

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.214 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempymne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempymne

Original tag: wdi_unempymne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.215 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempyne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempyne

Original tag: wdi_unempyne

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.17.216 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_conflu

Original tag: wvs_conflu

Description:
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.17.217 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrprmean)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrprmean

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmean

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.218 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrprmedian)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.219 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrpumean)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrpumean

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumean

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.220 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrpumedian)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrpumedian

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumedian

Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.221 Females, as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_fsprpemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fsprpemp

Original tag: wwbi_fsprpemp

Description:
Females as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.222 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fspuemp

Original tag: wwbi_fspuemp

Description:
Females, as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.223 Mean age of private paid employees (wwbi_meanageprpe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_meanageprpe

Original tag: wwbi_meanageprpe

Description:
Mean age of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.224 Mean age of public paid employees (wwbi_meanagepupe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_meanagepupe

Original tag: wwbi_meanagepupe

Description:
Mean age of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.225 Median age of private paid employees (wwbi_medianageprpe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_medianageprpe

Original tag: wwbi_medianageprpe

Description:
Median age of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.226 Median age of public paid employees (wwbi_medianagepupe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_medianagepupe

Original tag: wwbi_medianagepupe

Description:
Median age of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.227 Pay compression ratio in private sector (90th/10th percentile earners) (wwbi_paycomppr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_paycomppr

Original tag: wwbi_paycomppr

Description:
Pay compression ratio in private sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.228 Pay compression ratio in public sector (90th/10th percentile earners) (wwbi_paycomppu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_paycomppu

Original tag: wwbi_paycomppu

Description:
Pay compression ratio in public sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.17.229 Share of private paid employees with union membership (wwbi_prpempum)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_prpempum

Original tag: wwbi_prpempum

Description:
Share of private paid employees with union membership

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.17.230 Public sector employment as percent of formal employment (wwbi_psefemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psefemp

Original tag: wwbi_psefemp

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of formal employment

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.17.231 Public sector employment as percent of total employment (wwbi_psemptot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptot

Original tag: wwbi_psemptot

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.17.232 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotf

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotf

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.17.233 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotm

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotm

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.17.234 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psemptotr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotr

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotr

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2.18.17.235 Public sector employment as percent of total employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psemptotu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotu

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotu

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.236 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment (wwbi_psepemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepemp

Original tag: wwbi_psepemp

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.237 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempf

Original tag: wwbi_psepempf

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.238 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempm

Original tag: wwbi_psepempm

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.239 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psepempr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempr

Original tag: wwbi_psepempr

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.240 Public sector employment as percent of paid employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psepempu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempu

Original tag: wwbi_psepempu

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban)

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.241 Share of public paid employees with union membership (wwbi_pupempum)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_pupempum

Original tag: wwbi_pupempum

Description:
Share of public paid employees with union membership

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.242 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_rrespripemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_rrespripemp

Original tag: wwbi_rrespripemp

Description:
Rural residents, as a share of private paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.17.243 Rural residents as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_rrespubpemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_rrespubpemp

Original tag: wwbi_rrespubpemp

Description:
Rural residents, as a share of public paid employees

Variable citation: The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. `https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data`

2.18.18 Energy and Infrastructure

This category includes indicators that cover descriptions of different energy sources (production, con- sumption and trade) and variables related to quality and quantity of different sectors of infrastructure (transportation and communication).

2.18.18.1 Resident population percent not connected to urban and wastewater treatment plants (eu_envnc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_envnc

Original tag: eu_envnc

Description:
Percentage of resident population not connected to urban and other wastewater treatment plants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.2 Households with broadband access (percent of households with Internet access) (eu_ispchhiacc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_ispchhiacc

Original tag: eu_ispchhiacc

Description:
Households with broadband access (percent of households with Internet access)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.3 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female) percent tot (eu_sctdff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctdff

Original tag: eu_sctdff

Description:
Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.4 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Male) percent tot (eu_sctdfm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctdfm

Original tag: eu_sctdfm

Description:
Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.5 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Total) percent tot (eu_sctdft)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctdft

Original tag: eu_sctdft

Description:
Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.6 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Female percent tot employ. (eu_scth52n79f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79f

Original tag: eu_scth52n79f

Description:
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.7 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Male percent tot employ. (eu_scth52n79m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79m

Original tag: eu_scth52n79m

Description:
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.8 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Total percent tot employ. (eu_scth52n79t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79t

Original tag: eu_scth52n79t

Description:
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Total) percent total employment

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.9 Navigable canals (kilometre) (eu_trcnlkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trcnlkm

Original tag: eu_trcnlkm

Description:
Navigable canals (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.10 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) (eu_trfrldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trfrldnld

Original tag: eu_trfrldnld

Description:
Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.18.11 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) (eu_trldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trldnld

Original tag: eu_trldnld

Description:
Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.18.12 Motorways (kilometre) (eu_trmwaykm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trmwaykm

Original tag: eu_trmwaykm

Description:
Motorways (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.18.13 Other roads (kilometre) (eu_trrdothkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrdothkm

Original tag: eu_trrdothkm

Description:
Other roads (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.18.14 Navigable rivers (kilometre) (eu_trrivkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrivkm

Original tag: eu_trrivkm

Description:
Navigable rivers (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.18.15 Electrified railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlelckm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrlelckm

Original tag: eu_trrlelckm

Description:
Electrified railway lines (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.18.16 Total railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrlkm

Original tag: eu_trrlkm

Description:
Total railway lines (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.18.17 Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre) (eu_trrltge2km)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrltge2km

Original tag: eu_trrltge2km

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

2.18.18.18 Paid Bribe: Utilities (gcb_butil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_butil

Original tag: gcb_butil

Description:
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Utilities. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb

2.18.18.19 Corruption Perception: Utilities (gcb_putil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_putil

Original tag: gcb_putil

Description:
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Utilities. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. `https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb`

2.18.18.20 Infrastructure (iiag_inf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_inf

Original tag: iiag_inf

Description:
Infrastructure is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.18.21 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1b

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1b

Description:
Real value added in industry including energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.18.22 Crude oil import prices (oecd_oilprices_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_oilprices_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprices_t1

Description:
Crude oil import prices.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.18.23 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_oilprod_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprod_t1

Description:
Production of crude oil.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.18.24 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rnewable_t1

Original tag: oecd_rnewable_t1

Description:
Contribution of renewables to energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. `https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288`

2.18.18.25 Re-exported intermediates: Transport storage, post telecom. (oecd_tiva_inter_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1i

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1i

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: transport and storage, post and telecommunication.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.26 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tpes_t1

Original tag: oecd_tpes_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.27 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_transpgood_t1

Original tag: oecd_transpgood_t1

Description:
Inland goods transport.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.28 Inland passenger transport (oecd_transppasseng_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_transppasseng_t1

Original tag: oecd_transppasseng_t1

Description:
Inland passenger transport.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.29 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_waste_t1a

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1a

Description:
Generation intensities of municipal waste.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.30 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_water_t1a

Original tag: oecd_water_t1a

Description:
Water abstractions per capita.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.31 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_water_t1b

Original tag: oecd_water_t1b

Description:
Total abstractions of water.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.32 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_welecgen_t1

Original tag: oecd_welecgen_t1

Description:
Electricity generation.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.33 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_wenergys_t1

Original tag: oecd_wenergys_t1

Description:
Total primary energy supply.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.18.34 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_exp

Original tag: ross_gas_exp

Description:
Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.35 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_netexp

Original tag: ross_gas_netexp

Description:
Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.36 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_netexpc

Original tag: ross_gas_netexpc

Description:
Net gas exports value per capita, constant.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.37 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_price

Original tag: ross_gas_price

Description:
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.38 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_prod

Original tag: ross_gas_prod

Description:
Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.39 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_value_2000

Original tag: ross_gas_value_2000

Description:
Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.40 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_value_2014

Original tag: ross_gas_value_2014

Description:
Gas production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.41 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_exp

Original tag: ross_oil_exp

Description:
Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.42 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_netexp

Original tag: ross_oil_netexp

Description:
Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.43 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_netexpc

Original tag: ross_oil_netexpc

Description:
Net oil exports value per capita, constant.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.44 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl (ross_oil_price)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_price

Original tag: ross_oil_price

Description:
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.45 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_prod

Original tag: ross_oil_prod

Description:
Oil production in metric tons.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

2.18.18.46 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_value_2000

Original tag: ross_oil_value_2000

Description:
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y`

2.18.18.47 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_value_2014

Original tag: ross_oil_value_2014

Description:
Oil production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable citation: Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. `https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y`

2.18.18.48 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acel

Original tag: wdi_acel

Description:
Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.49 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acelr

Original tag: wdi_acelr

Description:
Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.50 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acelu

Original tag: wdi_acelu

Description:
Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.51 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ane

Original tag: wdi_ane

Description:
Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.52 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_broadb

Original tag: wdi_broadb

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.53 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elerenew

Original tag: wdi_elerenew

Description:

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.54 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodcoal

Original tag: wdi_elprodcoal

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.55 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodgas

Original tag: wdi_elprodgas

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.56 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodhyd

Original tag: wdi_elprodhyd

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.57 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodnuc

Original tag: wdi_elprodnuc

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.58 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodoil

Original tag: wdi_elprodoil

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum

products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.59 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eneimp

Original tag: wdi_eneimp

Description:

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.60 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_enerenew

Original tag: wdi_enerenew

Description:

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.61 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eneuse

Original tag: wdi_eneuse

Description:

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.62 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Description:

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.63 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_internet

Original tag: wdi_internet

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.64 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mobile

Original tag: wdi_mobile

Description:

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last

three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.65 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_oilrent

Original tag: wdi_oilrent

Description:

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.66 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_powcon

Original tag: wdi_powcon

Description:

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.67 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_tele

Original tag: wdi_tele

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.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.18.68 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_elec

Original tag: wef_elec

Description:

Electricity. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating two indicators that measure the electrification rate and electric power transmission and distribution losses. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org.

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.18.18.69 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_qoi

Original tag: wef_qoi

Description:

Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating eight indicators that measure roads, railroads, air transport and water transport infrastructure. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.18.18.70 Water. 0-100 (best) (wef_wi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_wi

Original tag: wef_wi

Description:
Water infrastructure. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.18.19 Private Economy

This category includes variables characterizing the private sector in a country, inter alia: regulation of the private sector, indicators concerning economic characteristics of groups in the society, such as poverty and household consumption, as well as tax rates.

2.18.19.1 Severe material deprivation rate (Female) (eu_povmatdeprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povmatdeprf

Original tag: eu_povmatdeprf

Description:
Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.19.2 Severe material deprivation rate (Male) (eu_povmatdeprm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povmatdeprm

Original tag: eu_povmatdeprm

Description:
Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.19.3 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrtotpmin

Original tag: eu_sctrtotpmin

Description:
Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.19.4 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scttotn

Original tag: eu_scttotn

Description:
Patent applications to the EPO, number

Variable citation: European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. `http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`

2.18.19.5 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_ftradeint

Original tag: fi_ftradeint

Description:
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.19.6 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_ftradeint_pd

Original tag: fi_ftradeint_pd

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.19.7 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_index

Original tag: fi_index

Description:

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.19.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_reg

Original tag: fi_reg

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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.19.9 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_reg_pd

Original tag: 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.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.19.10 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_sm

Original tag: fi_sm

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.19.11 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_sm_pd

Original tag: fi_sm_pd

Description:

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

Variable citation: Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. `https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economicfreedom/dataset`

2.18.19.12 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Description:

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. `https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023`

2.18.19.13 Business Environment (iiag_be)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_be

Original tag: iiag_be

Description:

Business Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from five data sources.

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. `http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/`

2.18.19.14 Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50percent) (lis_cprsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_cprsmf

Original tag: lis_cprsmf

Description:
Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.19.15 Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_cprtpf

Original tag: lis_cprtpf

Description:
Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.19.16 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent) (lis_dc150)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_dc150

Original tag: lis_dc150

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.19.17 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent) (lis_dc5075)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_dc5075

Original tag: lis_dc5075

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.19.18 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent) (lis_dc75150)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_dc75150

Original tag: lis_dc75150

Description:
Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.19.19 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpr40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpr40

Original tag: lis_rpr40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.19.20 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc40

Original tag: lis_rprc40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. `https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/`

2.18.19.21 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc50

Original tag: lis_rprc50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.19.22 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc60

Original tag: lis_rprc60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.19.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre50

Original tag: lis_rpre50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.19.24 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre60

Original tag: lis_rpre60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.19.25 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt40

Original tag: lis_rprt40

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.19.26 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt50

Original tag: lis_rprt50

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.19.27 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt60

Original tag: lis_rprt60

Description:
Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent).

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

2.18.19.28 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1a

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1a

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.29 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1b

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1b

Description:
Consumer Price Index: all items non food non energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.30 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1c

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1c

Description:
Consumer Price Index: food.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.31 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1d

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1d

Description:
Consumer Price Index: energy.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.32 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housdebt_t1

Original tag: oecd_housdebt_t1

Description:
Households debt.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.33 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housinc_t1

Original tag: oecd_housinc_t1

Description:
Real household disposable income.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.34 Non-financial assets of households: dwellings (oecd_housnonfin_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housnonfin_t1a

Original tag: oecd_housnonfin_t1a

Description:
Non-financial assets of households: dwellings.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.35 Non-financial assets of households: lands (oecd_housnonfin_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housnonfin_t1b

Original tag: oecd_housnonfin_t1b

Description:
Non-financial assets of households: lands.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.36 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houssave_t1

Original tag: oecd_houssave_t1

Description:
Household net saving rates.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.37 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1a

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1a

Description:
Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.38 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1b

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1b

Description:
Financial asset of households: Debt securities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.39 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1c

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1c

Description:
Financial asset of households: equity.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.40 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1d

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1d

Description:
Financial asset of households: investment funds shares.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.41 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1e

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1e

Description:
Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.42 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1f

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1f

Description:
Financial asset of households: Pension funds.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.43 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1a

Description:
Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.44 Relative poverty rates: Entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Entire population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.45 Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17) (oecd_incompoverty_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.46 Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1c

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1c

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.47 Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Description:
Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65).

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.48 Poverty gap entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1e

Description:
Poverty gap entire population.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.49 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Description:
Purchasing power parities.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.50 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Description:
Indices of price levels.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.51 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_taxapw_t1

Original tag: oecd_taxapw_t1

Description:
Taxes on the average worker.

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

2.18.19.52 Level of the shadow economy (shec_se)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_shec_se

Original tag: shec_se

Description:
Level of the shadow economy

Variable citation: Elgin, C., & Oztunali, O. (2012). Shadow economies around the world: Model based estimates. *Bogazici University Department of Economics Working Papers, 5*

2.18.19.53 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_busden

Original tag: wdi_busden

Description:
New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

2.18.19.54 Poverty gap at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap190)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap190

Original tag: wdi_povgap190

Description:
Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars 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. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016

(http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.19.55 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Description:

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Variable citation: World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. `https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators`

2.18.19.56 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_ci

Original tag: wef_ci

Description:

Innovation capability. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.18.19.57 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_gci

Original tag: wef_gci

Description:

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best). The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.18.19.58 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_pr

Original tag: wef_pr

Description:

Property rights. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Variable citation: World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. `http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf`

2.18.19.59 Satisfaction with financial situation of household (wvs_satfin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_satfin

Original tag: wvs_satfin

Description:

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

2.18.20 Gender Equality

This category includes variables related to the differences of access and opportunities between women and men by country, such as access to education, overall employment and employment by specific sectors, and indexes that shine a light on the general differences in treatment between men and women.

2.18.20.1 Gender Inequality Index (0 to 1 higher disparity) (gii_gii)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gii_gii

Original tag: gii_gii

Description:

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development-reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI-to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program. (2020a). Gender inequality index. `http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii`

2.18.20.2 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_menpol

Original tag: wvs_menpol

Description:

Men make better political leaders than women do

Variable citation: Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. `https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15` Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp` EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736` EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). `https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560`

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